István ADORJÁN

SECRET

MY EXPERIENCES CONDITIONING THE DEVELOPMENT OF MY CONCEPT OF ETHNICAL OR NATIONAL SECRET POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

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the ethnical and the national secret political organizations any such trial or non-state operation initiated or conducted against him, or his writings, or without public regard to them, which does without evidences beyond any shadow of doubt relative to the copyright of the scientific elements or comprehensive “essence” arrogated or used by that trial or non-state operation, contained by his writings, or produces sham evidences relative to that copyright.

Language information

The language of this book is not quite the english proper. There are many languages on Terra that are potentially universal in that everyone may acquire and use them without a significant change in quality of life. There is a wide civil need for a unique real universal language in order to enable humans to communicate with one another. The Roman Empire was not sufficient for carrying into effect the universality of the latin language. A national state shall not be capable of carrying into effect the universality of its language ever. At present, the english proper is the nearest to the quality of unique real universal language. However, as a natural language it has many deficiencies, and it might not be the best means of universal communication. And as rules in a language are made not by states, but by its users in thinking, speaking and writing, with writing this book in the english language the author makes a few steps towards turning the english proper into the unique real universal language on Terra, as an intermediary phase towards disabling the ethnical and the national secret political organizations to produce new experiences like those described with my this book, and breaking down all artificial frontiers among humans and peoples in the Terra nation and the Terra state.

This book particularly, and my books generally, reveal facts, experiences and knowledge about the existence and actions of the ethnical and the national secret political organizations. They have done and will be doing their utmost to hinder access to and destroy my books. The civil human society needs these information to get rid of their concealed and insidious harmful actions, such as pandemics, threat with weapons of mass destruction, and wars. My relatively free copyright dispositions have been meant to contribute to ensuring the perpetuance of and access to these books for the present and future generations of humanity.

I caught them with my concept of ethnical or national secret political organization, and created this book in order for them to scientifically become historical subjects, and politically be thrown to the rubbish-heap of history.

In the ethnical and the national politics, what there is shown is regularly the puppets, the stage, the scenery, and the propaganda. The core of the events are made stealthily by the ethnical and the national secret political organizations.

The ethnical and the national secret political organizations are perilous at least by virtue of their irresponsibility resulting from their secrecy, and consequently they should be outlawed expressly. A society should consist of only natural and juristic persons.

With its metaphor, the american Illuminati qualifies this book as a part of "Pandora's box". [1, minute 26] Only that, it was not meant to cause problems, as it likes to frighten humans, but to eliminate the problems caused by the harmful actions and products of its and other ethnical and national secret political organizations, such as atomic bombs, deadly viruses, other weapons, armies, wars, pandemics, religions, churches, churchmen, fascist and terrorist organizations, corrupt puppet politicians of great power, and so on.

The national secret political organizations
define, design, defend, promote and make their own versions of nations and states.
Some humans do not fit into their versions of nation.
In defending their "national security" from those members of their own nation versions,
they qualify them as messes,
and endeavor to eliminate them by frustration, marginalization, or murder.
Demand the human right
for defining, designing, defending, promoting and making the nations and the states.
Demand the expansion of democracy
from the right of electing the government
to the right of choosing also the borders of the state.
Then, there shall occur no cases like those above,
as the humans will make the states which will accept them as they are.

The outcome of my theoretical and emigrational activities was the disappearance of the soviet-type communism. And even so, the Ceaușescu regime had never been able to make of my case a matter of state security. Because my case was a pure matter of security of the romanian national secret political organization.

István ADORJÁN

MY EXPERIENCES CONDITIONING THE DEVELOPMENT OF MY CONCEPT OF ETHNICAL OR NATIONAL SECRET POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Scientific self-research

Second edition, István ADORJÁN – 2022

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Foreword

With my this book, i furnish the most comprehensive description of my experiences which constituted the bases of the development in my mind of the concept reflecting the kind of secret societies termed by me “ethnical or national secret political organizations”, by this means making it explicit the phrase “my experiences and knowledge relative to the ethnical and the national secret political organizations” used in my other books, when writing about the respective manifestations of those secret political organizations. Therefore, for the sake of the relative thematic completeness of this book, and for the sake of this further assertion of the respective contents, in some manner and measure i have to repeat myself.

When i attained the concept of ethnical or national secret political organization, i was around 33 years of age. The complex process of its development in my mind required around two decades of experiences and cognition. I intend this book to be suitable for a human to acquire that concept in the relatively short time of studying it. That would mean sparing a considerable amount of time, and obtaining the cognitive result of a rare experience. My concept of ethnical secret political organization proved to be extremely fructuous particularly in revealing the historical origination of the “holy scriptures”. Namely, having attained it, i was immediately able to hypothesize in the first half of the decade 1990 that the “holy scriptures” had been conceived by certain ethnical secret political organizations prior to reading them, and in 2003 i could start researching the bible with this working hypothesis.

Certainly, from a critical point of view, in the general process of development of the human cognition, the readers do not have to necessarily follow the concrete process of development of my concept of ethnical or national secret political organization, namely more exactly the manner and measure in which i succeeded in reconstructing and describing it, they have the liberty to conduct their own concrete process, and to develop a somewhat different concept of the kind, taking into account their own possible relating experiences, or the relating experiences of others as well, or knowledge about the ethnical or national secret political organizations.

I use the term “experience” in its “materialist”, marxist-leninist sense. Namely, in my conception, its phenomenon is an interaction between the human subject of experience and the object of experience, existing outside of the consciousness of the subject, in which the human subject obtains information about the object. The experience, as the result of the above interaction, is the totality of the information obtained by the human subject about the object in and through his or her interaction with that object. Certainly, in a particular sense, the object can be a human social object, as it is the case of this book, in which the target objects of my experiences are the ethnical and the national secret political organizations.

One of the greatest problems of imparting experiences is that while for the subject they are facts of the highest proving value, for other humans they are just information without inherent proving value. To alleviate this problem, i include photos in my book as many as i can and consider it necessary to prove my written words, because photos represent facts of the highest proving value, and as such they significantly increase the efficiency of imparting experiences.

The destruction of my career of handball player between 1973 and 1978 and the prevention of my career in chemical sciences between 1979 and 1984 constitute my two major experiences of life on the basis of which i turned my intellect, creativity and activity against the occult harmful actions of the ethnical and the national secret political organizations by performing almost in my entire life private research and self-publishing in different fields of science, especially in subjects relative to their existence and actions. In this way, i learned that it is very difficult to do good for humankind as long as there are powerful occult forces conspiring and endeavoring to frustrate, subvert, divert or control that activity

and its performer: before doing good, there must be fought down the forces hindering doing good and the well-doers.

One of the most favorable circumstances for the above kind of secret societies, and therefore the most unfavorable circumstances for their research is the relative lack of facts on their existence and actions, because they act under cover, or “without evidence”, [2] as programed with the film having the same title of the american actress Angelina Jolie. In this respect, the main purpose of this book is to furnish evidences that at least corroborate hypotheses about the existence and actions of the ethnical and the national secret political organizations, and so to support the worthiness of researching them, of the construction of “conspiracy theories” about their real conspirations, and so to weaken the overwhelming effects of their national secret political propaganda having discredited even the mere word referring to their most common and permanent action: the conspiration.

I strive to present all the evidences about the existence and actions of the respective ethnical and the national secret political organizations, in the measure in which i have succeeded in gathering them, and the frameworks of an electronic book allow me to do it. However, naturally, not all the statements can be corroborated by photographic evidences. These are facts before me though, but they appear as information in the eyes of the outworld, which i furnish in order to provide a complete image of the respective relevant events, and in order for those information to change into evidences if they had been corroborated by similar information from independent sources, and in order that in their striving to conceal themselves the ethnical and the national secret political organizations will not subject other persons to similarly harmful experiences.

This book comprises experiences and knowledge of mine resulted from them acquired throughout several decades of my life. Therefore, it is practically impossible for me to describe all my relevant sensations and perceptions in their details, the process and mechanism of their development into notions by the operations of my thinking. However, i strive to identify all my experiences that constituted the bases of my knowledge, and point out the cause-effect relation between them.

In creating my knowledge about the ethnical and the national secret political organizations, in addition to my directly experiencing their actions, i also used information furnished by the romanian free printed press, especially the country-wide daily newspaper of romanian language România Liberă [Read approximately: romɨ'niʌ 'liberə.] in Bucharest, [In the romanian language: București.] the most liberal and anti-communist newspaper in Romania at that time. It was in fact the organ of the true revolutionary forces in opposition between 1990 and 1996. I mention these information only in the measure in which i consider it is necessary for the attainment of the purposes of this book.

In describing my relatively early experiences relative to the ethnical and the national secret political organizations, i also use notions and knowledge that would emerge in my mind later, because it would be less relevant just what exactly i felt and thought when being through those experiences as a child, as an adolescent or as a university student, in the measure in which i remember such feelings and thoughts.

Regularly, each ethnic group or nation is controlled by an ethnical or respectively a national secret political organization. As their names refer to it, they exist and act by implementing their ethnical or respectively national secret policies on the territory on which the respective ethnic group or nation exists and acts. Accordingly, i point out the ethnicity or the nationality of the secret political organization in question by specifying at least the place of its action. In my conception, a national secret political organization is an ethnical secret political organization controlling not only a nation, but also a state. Therefore, a national minority within a national state is controlled by an ethnical secret political organization regularly not controlling that state.

In performing actions on the persons, ethnic groups and the nations which they control, namely in implementing their personal, ethnical or respectively national secret policies, the ethnical and the na-

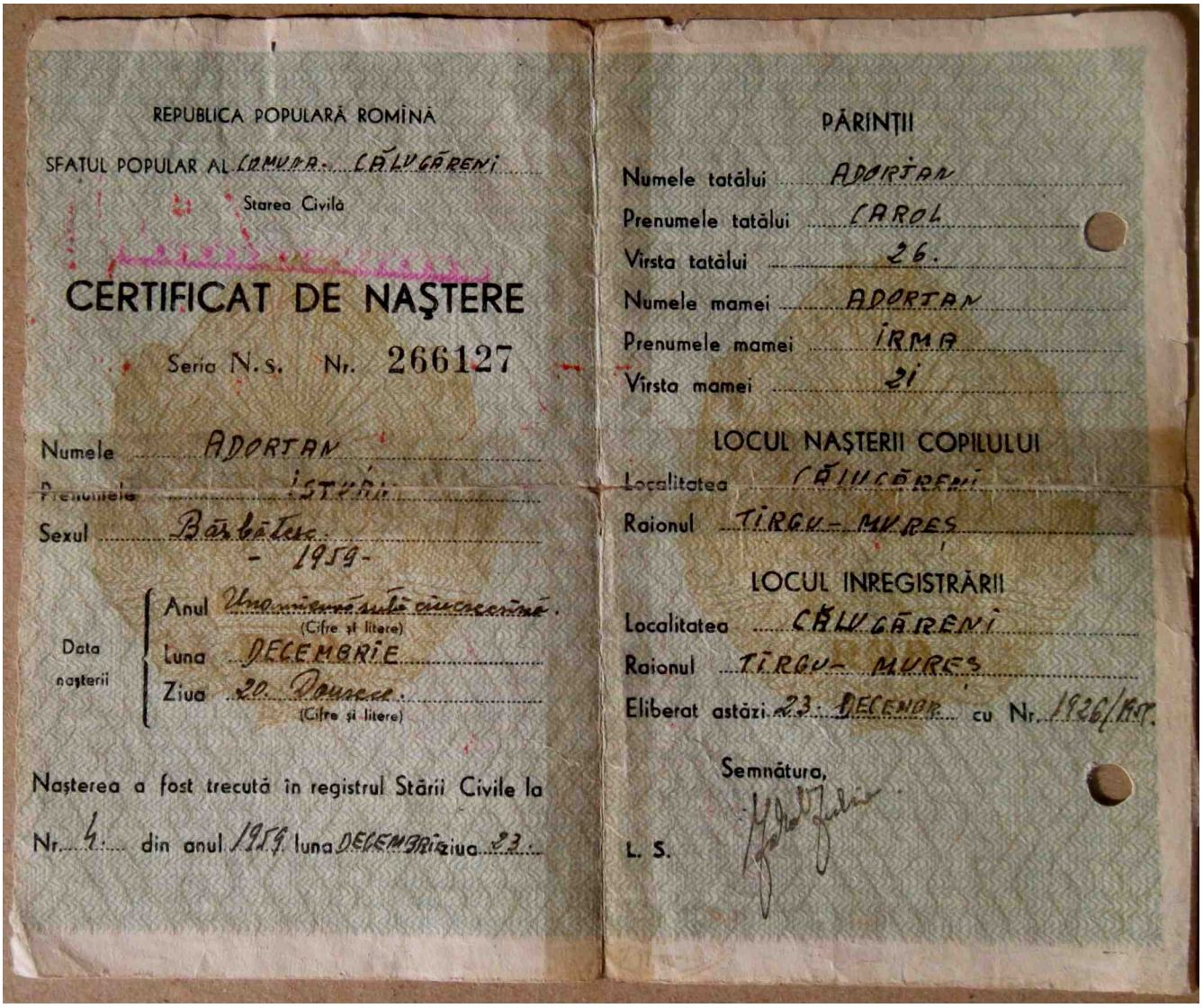
tional secret political organizations need to communicate in a self-concealing coded form with those persons, ethnic groups and nations. By so doing, they have to have their these coded communications leaked out, which consequently can substantiate hypotheses on their existence and actions. I experienced them not as an initiate, but partly through their these communicational manifestations, and partly through their concealed personal secret political actions.

1. My selection for personal secret political surveillance

One of my hypotheses about the ethnical and the national secret political organizations has been that they conduct a continuous children social surveillance — through their kindergartner and teacher secret agents — of the ethnic groups or respectively the nations they control, within a function that could be termed “management of the individuals to the best benefit of the ethnic group or the nation”, with the purpose of identifying the individuals considered specially useful for using and optimally integrating them, and specially harmful for persecuting and maximally marginalizing them. This can be considered a secret and at least partly illegal extension of the respective open and legal functions of state, namely what they cannot do openly and legally, they do it stealthily and illegally, which is one of the reasons why they must be secret.

I was born on 20 december 1959 in the Romanian People’s Republic, in the village of Mikháza, [Read approximately: 'mikha:zɔ. In the romanian language: Călugăreni.] — as it is proved by the photos of the original of my birth-certificate visible on the photo below — and after relatively short periods also in the villages of Szentlászló [Read approximately: 'sentla:slo:. In the romanian language: Sânvasi.] and Nyárádtő, [Read approximately: 'nja:ra:dtə:. In the romanian language: Ungheni.] from 1964 i had my domicile in the big town of Marosvásárhely. [Read approximately: 'mɔroʃva:ʃa:rhej. In the romanian language: Târgu Mureș.] These localities have all been situated in the predominantly hungarian-inhabited region of Transylvania, which in the broadest sense of the word encompasses the quarter of Romania west and north of the curvature of the Carpathian Mountains. [In the romanian language: Munții Carpați.] Accordingly, in Marosvásárhely, where i started attending the kindergarten, i could be under the children social surveillance of the hungarian ethnical secret political organization in Romania, and through it of the hungarian national secret political organization in Hungary, and of the romanian national secret political organization in Romania, which had the advantage of controlling the resources of the educational system owned by the state.

REPUBLICA POPULARĂ ROMÎNĂ
1591220264365
CERTIFICAT DE NAȘTERE



REPUBLICA POPULARĂ ROMÎNĂ

SFATUL POPULAR AL COMUNEI CĂLUGĂRENI

Starea Civilă

CERTIFICAT DE NAŞTERE

Seria N.s. Nr. 266127

Numele ADORJAN

Prenumele ISTVÁN

Sexul Bărbătesc

- 1959 -

Data naşterii: Anul Unmiezecinouăsute cincizecinouă. (Cifre şi litere)

Luna DECEMBRIE

Ziua 20 Douăzeci. (Cifre şi litere)

Naşterea a fost trecută în registrul Stării Civile la

Nr. 4 din anul 1959 luna DECEMBRIE ziua 23

PĂRINŢII

Numele tatălui ADORJAN

Prenumele tatălui CAROL

Vîrsta tatălui 26.

Numele mamei ADORJAN

Prenumele mamei IRMA

Vîrsta mamei 21

LOCUL NAŞTERII COPILULUI

Localitatea CĂLUGĂRENI

Raionul TÎRGU-MUREŞ

LOCUL ÎNREGISTRĂRII

Localitatea CĂLUGĂRENI

Raionul TÎRGU-MUREŞ

Eliberat astăzi 23 DECEMBRIE cu Nr. 1926/1959

Semnătura,

L. S.

Translation from the romanian language: Romanian People's Republic, Popular Council of the community Călugăreni. Register of Births. **Birth Certificate**. Series N.s. No. 266127. Surname: Adorján, First name: István, [Read approximately: 'ɔdorja:n 'iʃtva:n.] Sex: male. Birth-date: Year: 1959 (one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine), Month: december, Day: 20 (twenty). The birth was inscribed in the Register of Births at No. 4 of 23 december 1959. Parents. Surname of father: Adorján, First name of father: Carol, Age of father: 26; Surname of mother: Adorján, First name of mother: Irma, Age of mother: 21. Place of birth of the child: Locality: Călugăreni, Rayon: Târgu Mureş. Place of registration: Locality: Călugăreni, Rayon: Târgu Mureş. Issued today on 23 december with No. 1926/1959. Signature: Jakab Julia. {Note: This birth certificate reflects the romanianization policy of the romanian communist national state. My father said he had had to struggle in order to have the accent put on my first name, István. But he did not notice that the clerk had omitted the accent from our surnames, Adorján. Otherwise, she did not put the accent on his own first name, Júlia, either. Further, "Carol" is the romanian equivalent of the real, hungarian first name of my father, "Károly", [Read approximately: 'ka:roj.] which had been given to him when his birth had been registered in 1933 by the respective romanian authorities.}

The above hypothesis was corroborated in my mind by certain potential programing messages construable to my person borne by the one-time rock bands in the Hungarian People's Republic of international fame Omega [Read approximately: 'omegɔ.] and Neoton. [Read approximately: 'neoton.] The singer of Omega was called János KÓBOR, [Read approximately: 'ja:noʃ 'ko:bo:r.] whose full name bears two connected potential programing messages construable to my person: [Kóbor ⟶ kóbor (hungarian) = wandering, namely approximately decoded: "You shall wander around the world."] And indeed: mainly between 2008 and 2019, i was several times "wandering" around Europe, seeking political asylum. Then: {János ⟶ János ADORJÁN, which was the full name of my patrilineal grandfather, who after the second world war got into american captivity in Germany — as it is proved by the photostats of his temporary registration in Kempten visible on the photos below — did not "wander" overseas from there, but returned to Romania. On the basis of this, i have considered the name "János" as bearing the approximate potential programing message: "You shall return home."} And indeed: so far, i have always returned home from my "wanderings". I decoded the potential personal secret political meaning of the full name of the singer approximately: "If you return home, you can become a singer." As regards the rock band Neoton, it was later renamed "Neoton Família": [Read approximately: 'fɔmi:liɔ.] [Neoton Família (hungarian) = Newton Family, namely approximately decoded, being known that the scientist Isaac Newton had never married: "If you do not marry, you can have a family by joining a band like Neoton Família."] And indeed: so far, i have never married. It is worth mentioning that this last potential message is similar to that of the american Illuminati, namely what i termed american national secret political organization, addressed to the american actress Sharon Tate with the name "Manson Family": "If you continue not to marry my husband candidates to you, you will have to join the Manson Family." And indeed: the Illuminati succeeded in having Sharon Tate married only after professionally relating her with the ethnically jewish and nationally french-polish Roman Polanski. [Note: See my book entitled "The Illuminati Purifying the American Nation from Sharon Tate".]

MILITARY GOVERNMENT - GERMANY

K

Vorläufiger Meldeschein
Temporary Registration

04394 ✲

Name / *Name*: Adorjàn, Jànos — Geb.-Dat. / *Date of birth*: 26.VIII.1904 — Geschlecht / *Sex*: male

Ständiger Wohnsitz / *Permanent Address*: Buzahàza — Beruf / *Occupation*: farmer

Jetzige Anschrift / *Present Address*: Hellengerst, at: Joh. Martin

Der Inhaber dieses Scheines ist als Einwohner in ***Stadtkreis Kempten***

Gemeinde: Rechtis — vorschriftsmäßig gemeldet. Es ist ihm strengstens verboten,

sich von diesem Ort zu entfernen. Zuwiderhandlungen gegen diese Vorschrift führen zu sofortiger Verhaftung. Der Inhaber muß diesen Meldeschein stets bei sich führen.

The holder of this card is duly registered as a resident of the town of Rechtis *and is prohibited from leaving the place designated. Violation of this restriction will lead to immediate arrest. Registrant will at all times have this paper on his person.*

151.
Ausweisnummer
Identity Card Number

Adorjàn, Jànos
Unterschrift des Inhabers
Signature of Holder

Rechter Zeigefinger
Right Index Finger

MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENT
19A3 - KEMPTEN
HULIN H. WEBB
Captain, F. A.
M.G.O. in CHARGE

Kempten, 15.VII.1945
Ort und Datum der Ausstellung
Place and Date of Issue

D Halley

(Dieser Meldeschein ist kein Personalausweis und gewährt keine Vorrechte.)
(This is not an identity document and allows no privileges.)

---

1. Waren Sie zu irgendeiner Zeit Mitglied der NSDAP, der SS oder der SA (genaue Bezeichnung)? no
1. Have you been a member of the Nazi Party, SS or SA at any time (exact description)?
2. Waren Sie seit dem 1. Januar 1933 in der Wehrmacht (Heer, Marine, Luftwaffe, Waffen-SS) (genaue Bezeichnung)? no
2. Have you been in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Waffen-SS since 1 January 1933 (exact description)?

Familienstand: married — **Staatsangehörigkeit:** Hungarian
married or single — *Nationality*

Bisherige Beschäftigung: farmer
former employment

Waren oder sind Sie im Besitz eines Arbeitsbuches? Ja oder nein no — Nr. desselben — — — **Arbeitsfähigkeit** yes
Have you been or are you in possession of a Labor Passport? (Yes or no) — *No.* — *Fit for work?*

Jetzt beschäftigt (Ja oder nein) yes — **Wenn „ja", wo?** Johann Martin, Hellengerst
now employed (Yes or no) — *If „yes", where*

Wo zuletzt beschäftigt? — — —
Where last employed?

Fremde Sprachen (1) romanian (little) — **gut, wenig (2)** — — — **gut, wenig**
Foreign languages (1) — *good, little (2)* — *good, little*

Geburtsdatum und Geburtsort 26.VII.1904. Buzahàza
Birthday and birthplace

Familienangehörige unter 14 Jahren here none
Members of family under 14

Name *name*	männlich *male*	weiblich *female*	Alter *age*

K

04394 ✲

Initial of Registrar: D Halley

Jos. Kösel, Graph. Anstalt, Kempten

This person has permission to live outside of camp and work at Johann Martin, Hellengerst and also to draw separate food ration cards.

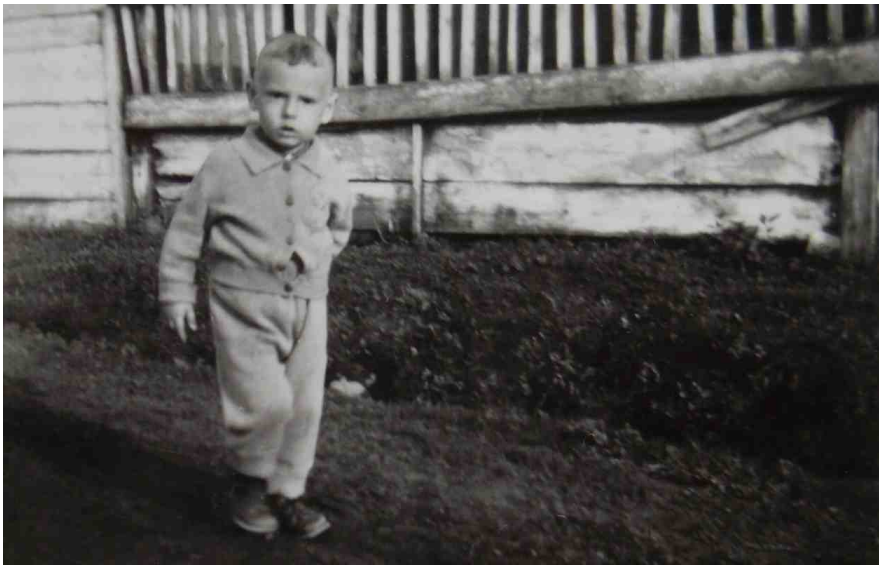
D Halley

H. W. Lambert

H. W. Lambert
1st. Lt. Inf.
318th Mil. Gov.

Ofa Reffib genehmigt 30.8.45
Mühlang Dymaffo

The hungarian rock bands Omega and Neoton were both founded after my birth, in 1962 and respectively 1965. [3] Consequently, taking into account the above-expounded potential programing messages construable to my person, it can be presumed that i had already been under the personal surveillance of the hungarian ethnical secret political organization in Romania, the hungarian national secret political organization, and the romanian national secret political organization already at the age of around 3 years. This refers to that the ethnical and the national secret political organizations possess secret knowledge in psychology, anthropology, and so on, that enable them to roughly foresee the mental faculties and paths of life of at least the persons of my kind. This means that during their thousands of years of ethnical and hundreds of years of national existence they were continuously conducting secret political children social surveillance, and found and were surveying the lives of many persons of my kind. [Note: On the photo below it is visible the paper photo picturing my person around 1962 in Mikháza.]



Another manifestation of that Omega was originated by the hungarian national secret political organization may be that its national secret politically key member, János KÓBOR, wanted to become an architect, but just around finishing his secondary studies he became a professional musician, without institutional musical studies, in the socialist Hungarian People's Republic, where — state — employment and employedness were obligatory, and in a rock band which "in several respects rates as a pioneer in the history of the hungarian light music." [3] This refers to that he was assured that it would so happen, and he could build his life upon music. This case appears to be similar with that of Sharon Tate, who wanted to become a psychiatrist, but just around finishing her secondary studies she became a professional actress without institutional theatrical studies.

The presumption of the reason of existence relative to my person of Omega is further corroborated by its giving a concert in Temesvár, [Read approximately: 'temeʃva:r. In the romanian language: Timişoara.] in the sports hall, in the late autumn presumably of 1982 — namely just when between 1979 and 1984 i was performing my university studies there, and in a town where there was not a numerically significant ethnically hungarian community — and then its giving a concert in Marosvásárhely in 2005, when in my commuting between Hungary and Romania i was still living there almost half of my time.

On its part, Neoton was renamed “Neoton Família” and “Newton Family” in 1977, [3] therefore when at my age of around 17 years the hungarian national secret political organization could have much more information about me to foresee my “Newton” quality. With the lyrics of the song entitled “Don Quijote”, it could also foresee my turning against it, subversively programing at the same time my relative insignificance: “Don Quijote, Don Quijote, the windmill is just playing with you”.

The above-expounded two potential programing messages relative to my becoming a singer like János KÓBOR, and my joining a rock band like “Neoton Família” can be considered manifestations of the anti-social-development interest of the hungarian national secret political organization that i made the most of my creativity in music. After all, i did it in philosophy, literature and science, with articles and books most of which secretly, but fundamentally affected or have been affecting their interests negatively, as it is described in the following respective points. So that, i could be qualified as a “Don Quijote”, and they as “windmills”, but their fierce concealed struggling in progress against my person and books of decades since 1994 has been no longer “just playing with me”.

My closest ancestors, living in the village of Buzaháza, [Read approximately: 'bʊzɔha:zɔ. In the romanian language: Grâuşor.] could also be drawn under ethnical and national secret political personal surveillance. Thus, my patrilineal grandfather, János ADORJÁN, obtained the first place in a talent-assessment competition on the level of the region along the brook Nyárád, [In the romanian language: Niraj.] for this reason he was offered a studentship of continuation of studies, but his father did not let him go. Further, after his return in december 1945 from the american captivity in Germany, probably in 1946 he was denounced to the Securitate, [Read approximately: sekʊri'tʌte.] [Note: The romanian communist party and state security organ.] probably because of his publicly praising the life in the “capitalist” West Germany and american captivity. The “black car” first arrived on a sunday just during the mess celebrating. Having been informed in good time, he ran away to the wood. He was sought for approximately one month, but with continuing hiding he succeeded in evading his being taken into custody. Then, according to my grandmother Julianna [Read approximately: 'jʊliɔnnɔ.] ADORJÁN, my father, Károly ADORJÁN, tried leaving the Romanian People’s Republic illegally by a freight train, probably at the beginning of the decade 1950, but he was caught. She managed to avoid his penal calling to account with bribery. However, he was not given a gun in the hand, he had to do his military service as an inmate of a labor camp around 1956 at a uranium mine in the county Bihar, [Read approximately: 'bihɔr. In the romanian language: Bihor.] for which after december 1989 he was adjudged an indemnification by the romanian state. Although he finished only a secondary school, he always practiced his agriculturist profession on a high level, achieved outstanding results, his co-workers recognized and appreciated him, and towards the end of his career he was appointed to a position normally requiring studies of university level.

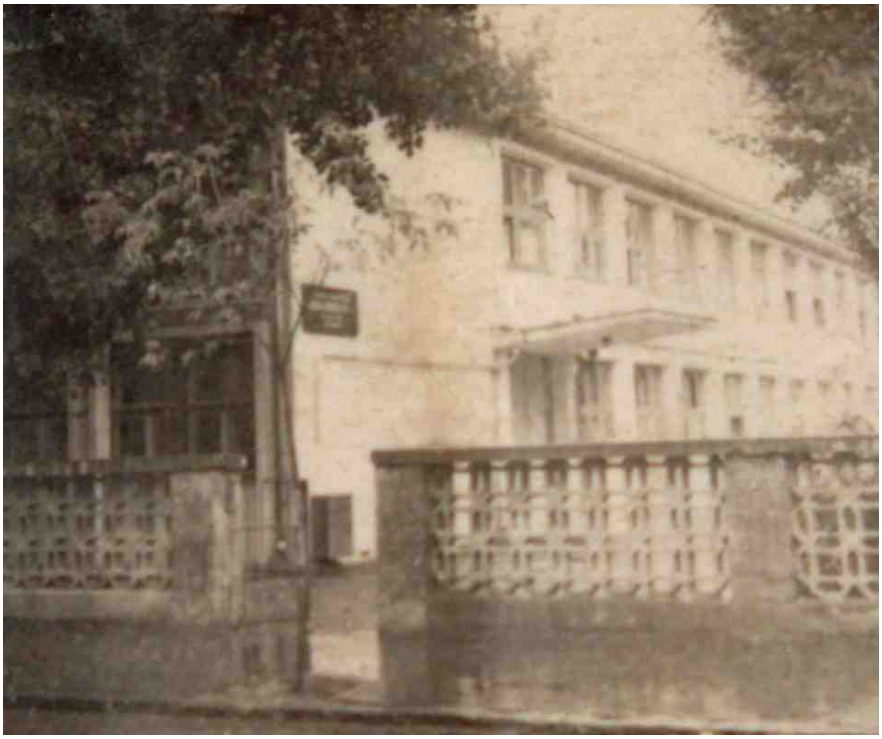
Consequently, i could be selected for national secret political personal surveillance not necessarily as a result of the presumed social surveillance, but just on the basis of that my grandfather and father had obtained outstanding results in the civil life, and were qualified as “perilous” by the state-security organs.

With three of my books, i researched the similar cases of Angelina Jolie, Sharon Tate, and the hungarian actress in Romania Elizabeth Adam, in her original name Erzsébet ÁDÁM. [Read approximately: 'erʒe:bet 'a:da:m.] I found that Angelina Jolie was probably ordered by the american Illuminati from her parents, therefore she has been under national secret political personal surveillance from her birth. As regards Sharon Tate, i found no information relative to that her parents had given reasons for her presumed early national secret political personal surveillance, possibly manifesting itself by her winning a beauty-pageant title at the age of only 6 months.[4] In regard of Elizabeth Adam, her parents also first lived in Buzaháza, therefore my parents knew them directly, and through my grandparents as well, they were simple rural humans, and even so i found her having been drawn under national secret

political personal surveillance at the latest after 1965, when she began her studies at the academy of theater. Consequently, i cannot dispense with my hypothesis relative to the existence of a national secret political children social surveillance.

2. The national secret political destruction of my career of handball player

Beginning with 15 september 1973, i was in the class VIII B, namely hungarian section, of the General School No. 6 [In the hungarian language: 6-os számú Általános Iskola. In the romanian language: Şcoala Generală Nr. 6.] at number 14 in Székely Vértanúk [Read approximately: 'se:kej 've:rtɔnʊ:k. In the romanian language: Secuilor Martiri.] street in Marosvásárhely. {[Note: At present, the Building B of the General School No. 7. [5] On the photo below it is visible a paper photo which pictures the General School No. 6 in Marosvásárhely from outside of its gate probably in spring 1974.}

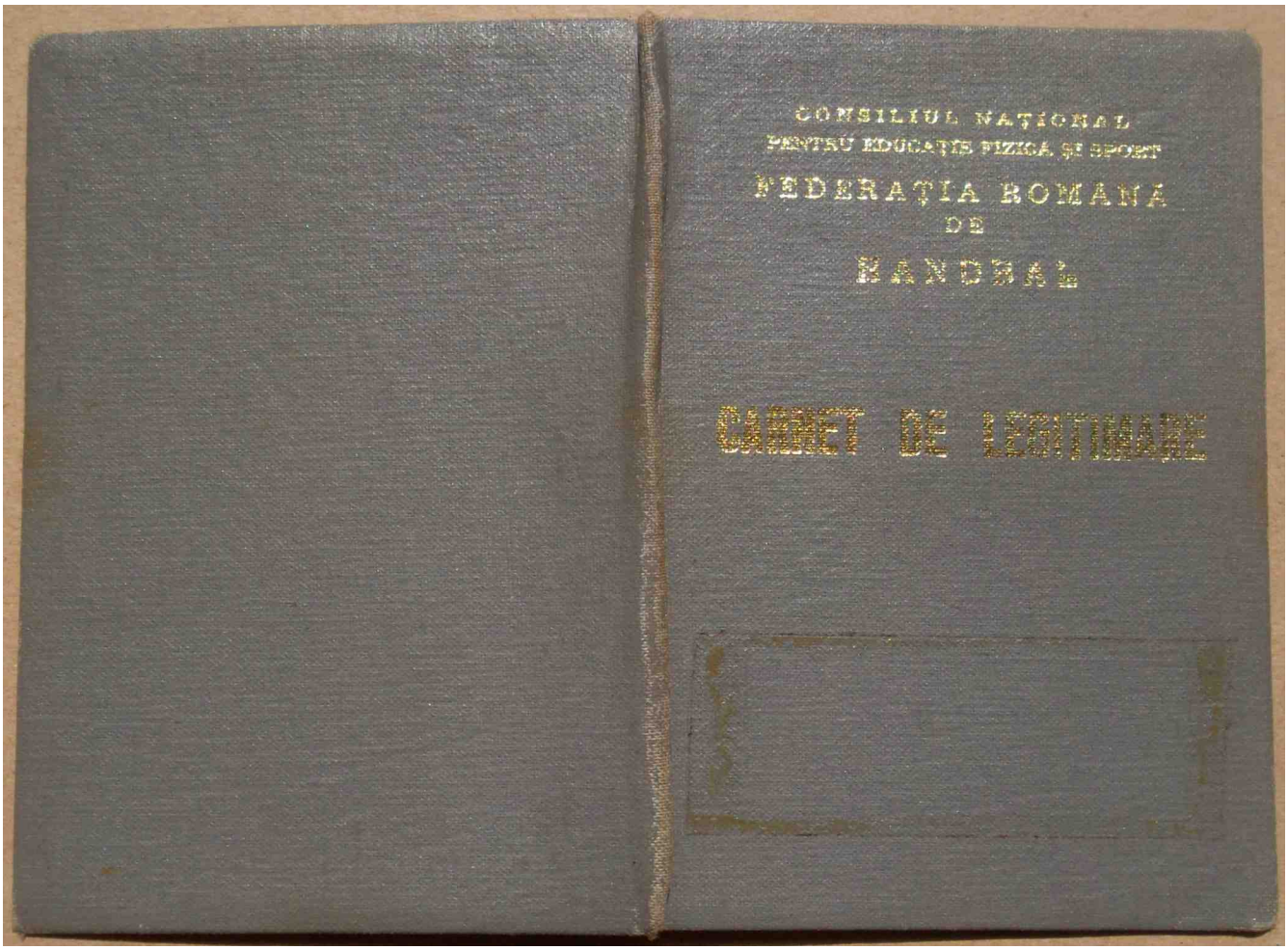


A few days or weeks after that date, we were in physical training on the playground, when i saw a middle-aged woman person approaching us from the direction of the gate. She came to the instructor, talked to him in the romanian language, then we were asked who would have liked to go to play handball.

I consider this experience as being a manifestation of the implementation of the personal secret policy relative to my person of the romanian national secret political organization. In the general school, there were probably eight classes, four in the romanian section, and four in the hungarian section, and there were not physical training lessons in every hour. Consequently, the probability of the accidentality of the recruiter's coming just to the physical training of the class VIII B is low, the probability of its necessity is much higher, in the light of the determinant role which this event played in my life, and my presumption of its being a personal secret political act of the romanian national secret political organization.

At home, i requested permission from my mother, who agreed. In this way, i began attending handball coaching at the Sports School [In the hungarian language: Sportiskola. In the romanian language:

Școala Sportivă.] {Note: At present: Secondary School with Sports Program “Adalbert SZÁSZ”. [Read approximately: 'ɔdɔlbert 'sa:s.] [6]} at number 30 A in Eminescu [Read approximately: emi'neskʊ.] street in Marosvásárhely, in the junior III team, at the post of inside left with the number 5. I was signed on on 21 december 1973 with the issue of the booklet, of which cover around 15 centimeters long and pages with information are visible on the photos below:



Translation from the romanian language: National Council for Physical Training and Sports, Romanian Handball Federation / **SIGNING-ON BOOKLET**.

CARNET DE LEGITIMARE

Semnătura titularului

Numele ADORJÁNI

Prenumele ISTVÁN

București 21. XII. 1973

L. S. Semnătura Federației,

C. N. E. F. S.
FEDERAȚIA ROMÂNĂ
DE HANDBAL

Nr. matricol 76347

Numele ADORJÁNI

Prenumele ISTVÁN

Născut în localitatea CĂLUGĂRENI

La data de 1959 - DEC. 20

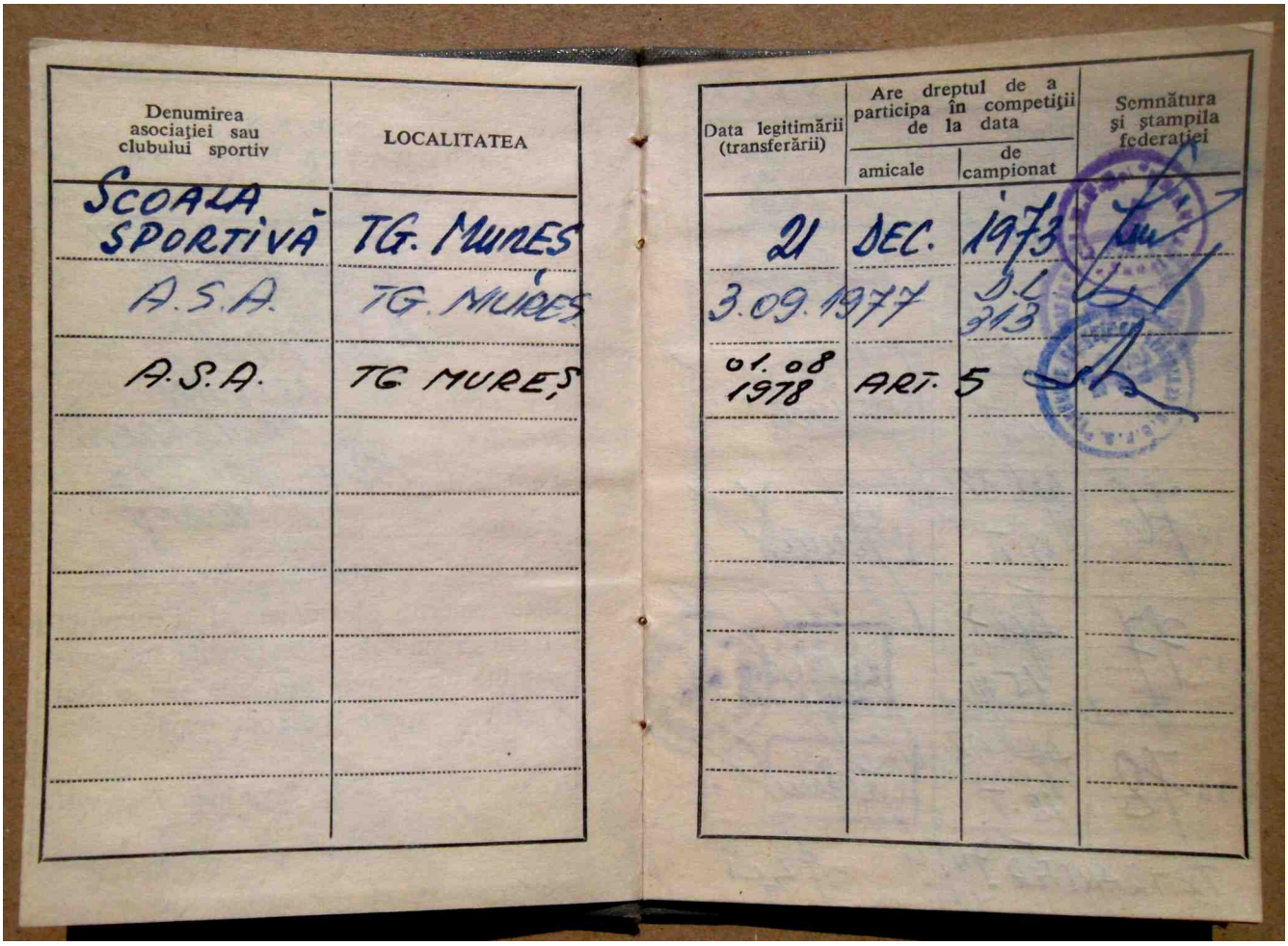
Sector ..... Județ MUREȘ

Bul. Identitate seria ..... Nr. .....

Este sportiv legitimat al Federației și are dreptul de a reprezenta în competițiile sportive, asociația sau clubul sportiv menționat pe contrapagină.

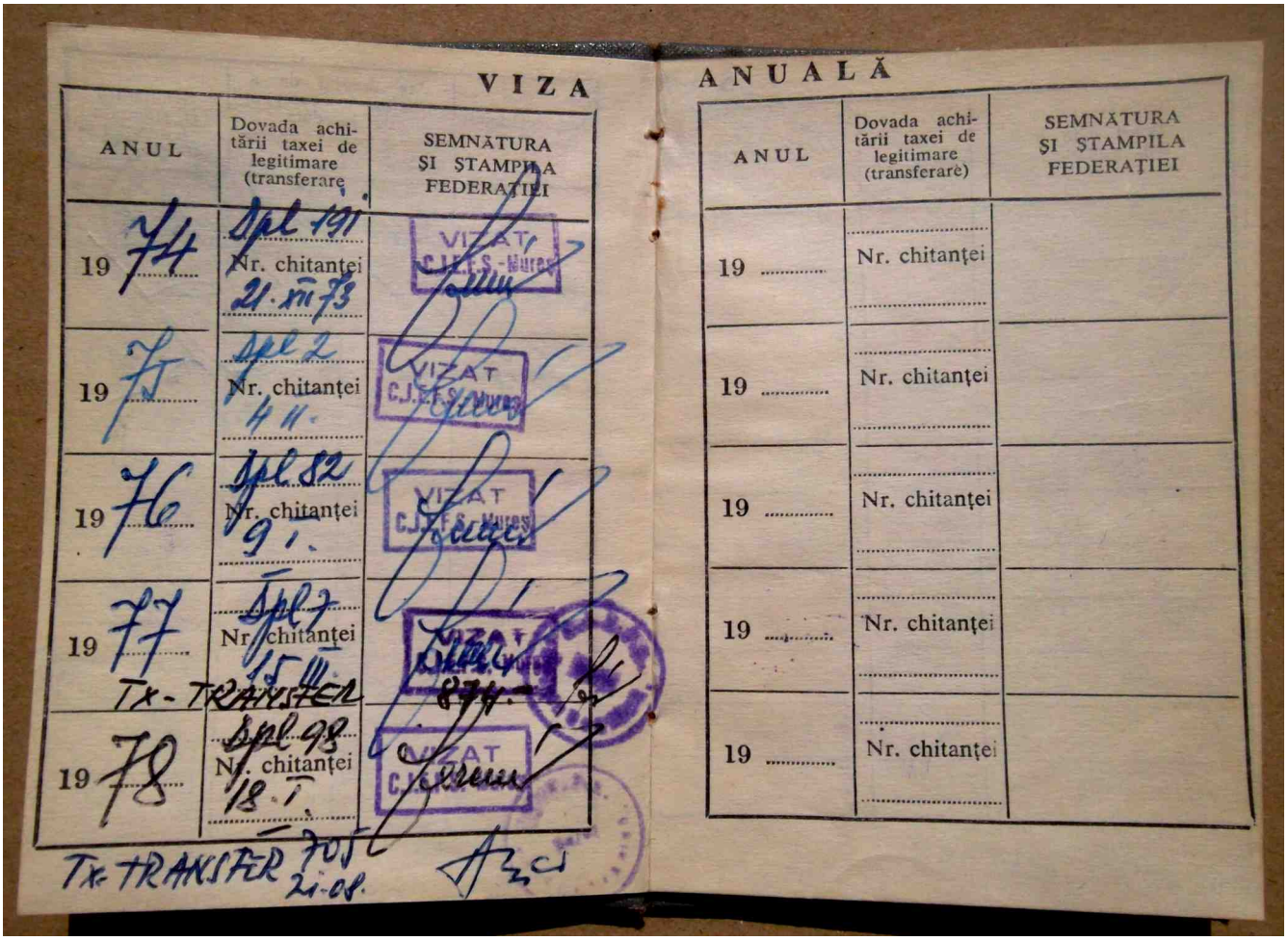
L. S. Semnătura Federației,

Translation from the romanian language: [Page 1 of 10] **SIGNING-ON BOOKLET** / [Photo seal:] Mureș County Council for Physical Training and Sports, Technical Section / Surname: Adorján, First Name: István / Târgu Mureș, 21 december 1973 / [Seal:] [Union of the Councils of Sports Federations], Romanian Handball Federation / Signature of the Federation: [indecipherable signature] / [Page 2 of 10] National Council for Physical Training and Sports, Romanian Handball Federation / Register Number: 76347 / Surname: Adorján, First Name: István, Born in the Locality: Călugăreni, On the Date of: 20 december 1959, County: Mureș. He is a signed-on sportsman of the Federation, and has the right to represent in the sporting competitions the sports association or club mentioned on the verso. / [Seal:] [Union of the Councils of Sports Federations], Romanian Handball Federation / Signature of the Federation: [indecipherable signature].



Denumirea asociației sau clubului sportiv	LOCALITATEA	Data legitimării (transferării)	Are dreptul de a participa în competiții de la data: amicale	Are dreptul de a participa în competiții de la data: de campionat	Semnătura și ștampila federației
SCOALA SPORTIVĂ	TG. MUREȘ	21	DEC.	1973	
A.S.A.	TG. MUREȘ	3.09.1977		L. 313	
A.S.A.	TG MUREȘ	01.08 1978	ART.	5	

Translation from the romanian language: [Pages 3 and 4 of 10] The Name of Sports Association or Club / Locality / Date of signing on (transfer) / Signature and Seal of the Federation / Sports School, Târgu Mureș, 21 december 1973, [Seal:] [Union of the Councils of Sports Federations], Romanian Handball Federation / [indecipherable signature] / Army Sports Association, Târgu Mureș, 3 september 1977, [Law-Decree] 313, [Seal:] [Union of the Councils of Sports Federations], Romanian Handball Federation / [indecipherable signature] / Army Sports Association, Târgu Mureș, 1 august 1978, Article 5, [Seal:] [Union of the Councils of Sports Federations], Romanian Handball Federation / [indecipherable signature].



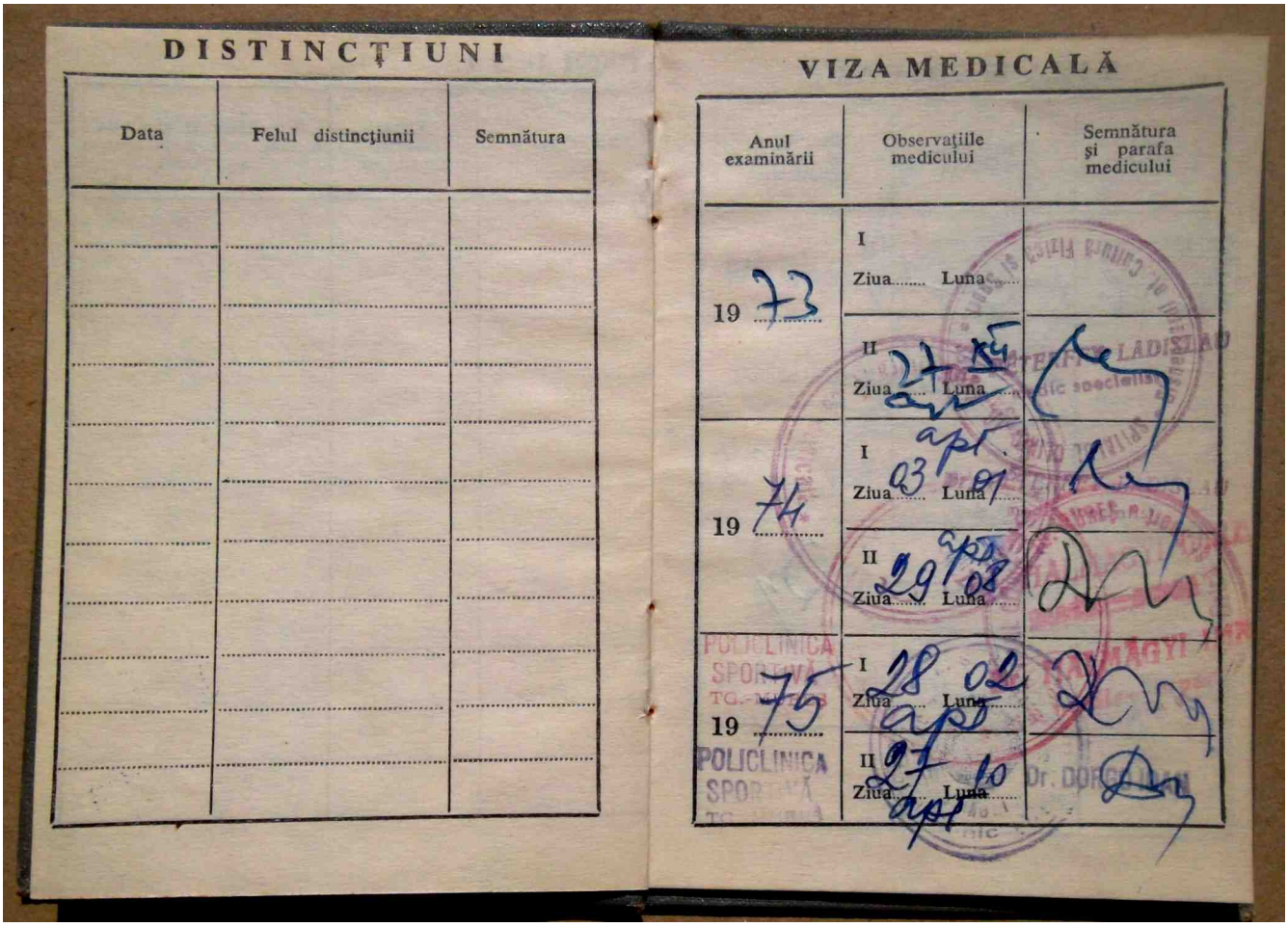
VIZA ANUALĂ

ANUL	Dovada achitării taxei de legitimare (transferare)	SEMNĂTURA ŞI ŞTAMPILA FEDERAŢIEI
19 74	Dpl 191 Nr. chitanţei 21.XII.73	VIZAT C.J.E.F.S. - Mureş
19 75	Dpl 2 Nr. chitanţei 4 II.	VIZAT C.J.E.F.S. Mureş
19 76	Dpl 82 Nr. chitanţei 9.I.	VIZAT C.J.E.F.S. Mureş
19 77	Dpl 7 Nr. chitanţei 15.III. Tx-TRANSFER	VIZAT C.J.E.F.S. Mureş 874.-
19 78	Dpl 93 Nr. chitanţei 18.I.	VIZAT C.J.E.F.S. Mureş

Tx-TRANSFER 705 21.08.

ANUL	Dovada achitării taxei de legitimare (transferare)	SEMNĂTURA ŞI ŞTAMPILA FEDERAŢIEI
19	Nr. chitanţei	
19	Nr. chitanţei	
19	Nr. chitanţei	
19	Nr. chitanţei	
19	Nr. chitanţei	

Translation from the romanian language: [Page 5 of 10] **ANNUAL VISA** / Year / Proof of Paying off the Signing-on (Transfer) Tax [Note: I did not have to pay this tax.] / Signature and Seal of the Federation / 1974, Number of Receipt: [Dpl. 191], 21 december 1973, [Seal:] Vised, Mureş County Council for Physical Training and Sports / [indecipherable signature] / […]



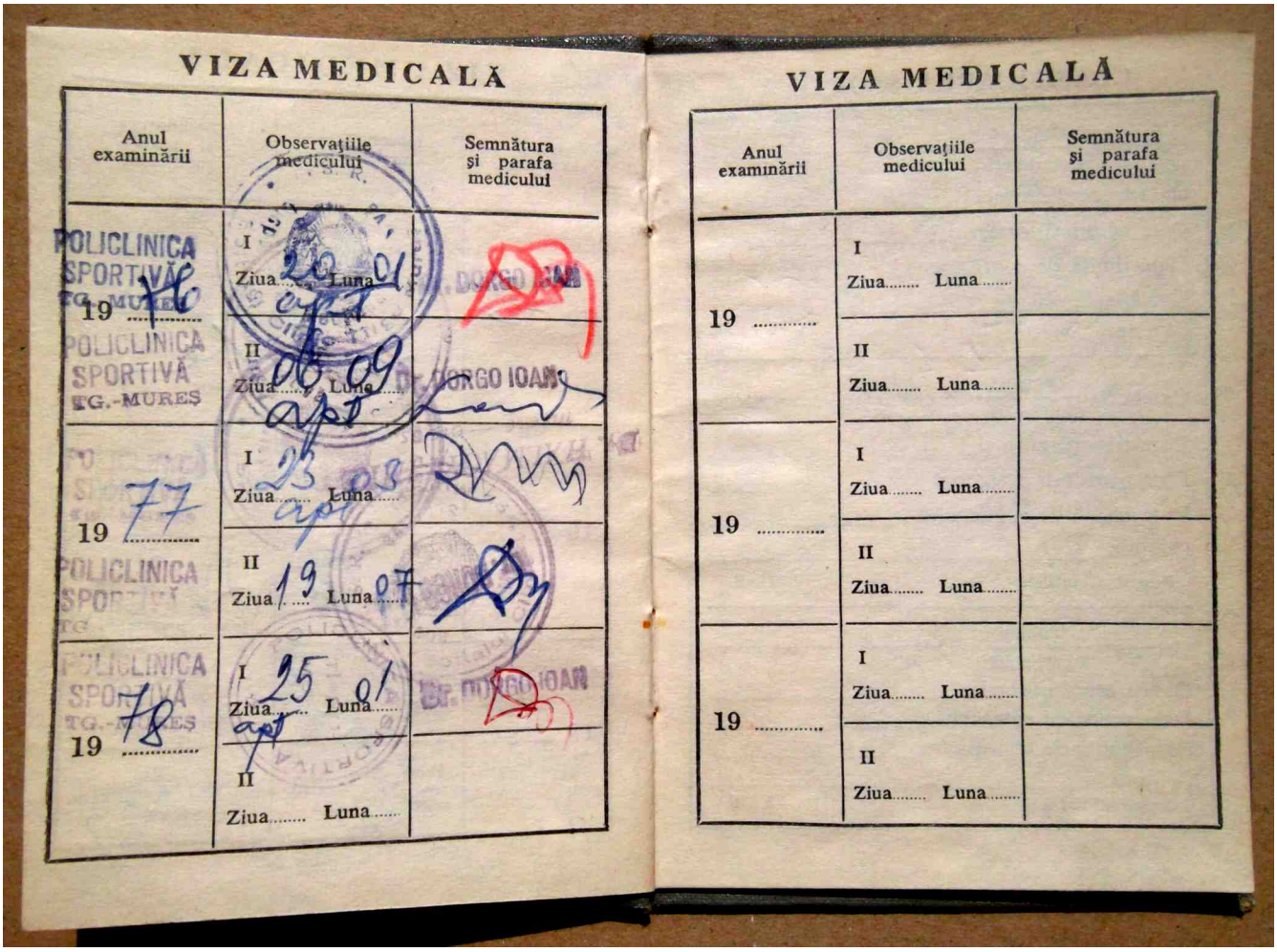
DISTINCȚIUNI

Data	Felul distincțiunii	Semnătura

VIZA MEDICALĂ

Anul examinării	Observațiile medicului	Semnătura și parafa medicului
19 73	I Ziua ..... Luna	
	II Ziua 27 Luna XII apt	
19 74	I Ziua 03 Luna 01 apt	
	II Ziua 29 Luna 08 apt	
19 75	I Ziua 28 Luna 02 apt	
	II Ziua 27 Luna 10 apt	

Translation from the romanian language: [Page 7 of 10] **MEDICAL VISA** / Year of the Examination / Remarks of the Physician / Signature and Paraph of the Physician / 1973, [Semester] II, 27 december, apt, [Seal:] Clinical Hospital […], Dispensary of Physical Culture and Sports, [Paraph:] Physician Ladislau PÉTERFFY, [Read approximately: 'lʌdislʌʊ 'pe:terfi.] medical specialist, [indecipherable signature] / […]

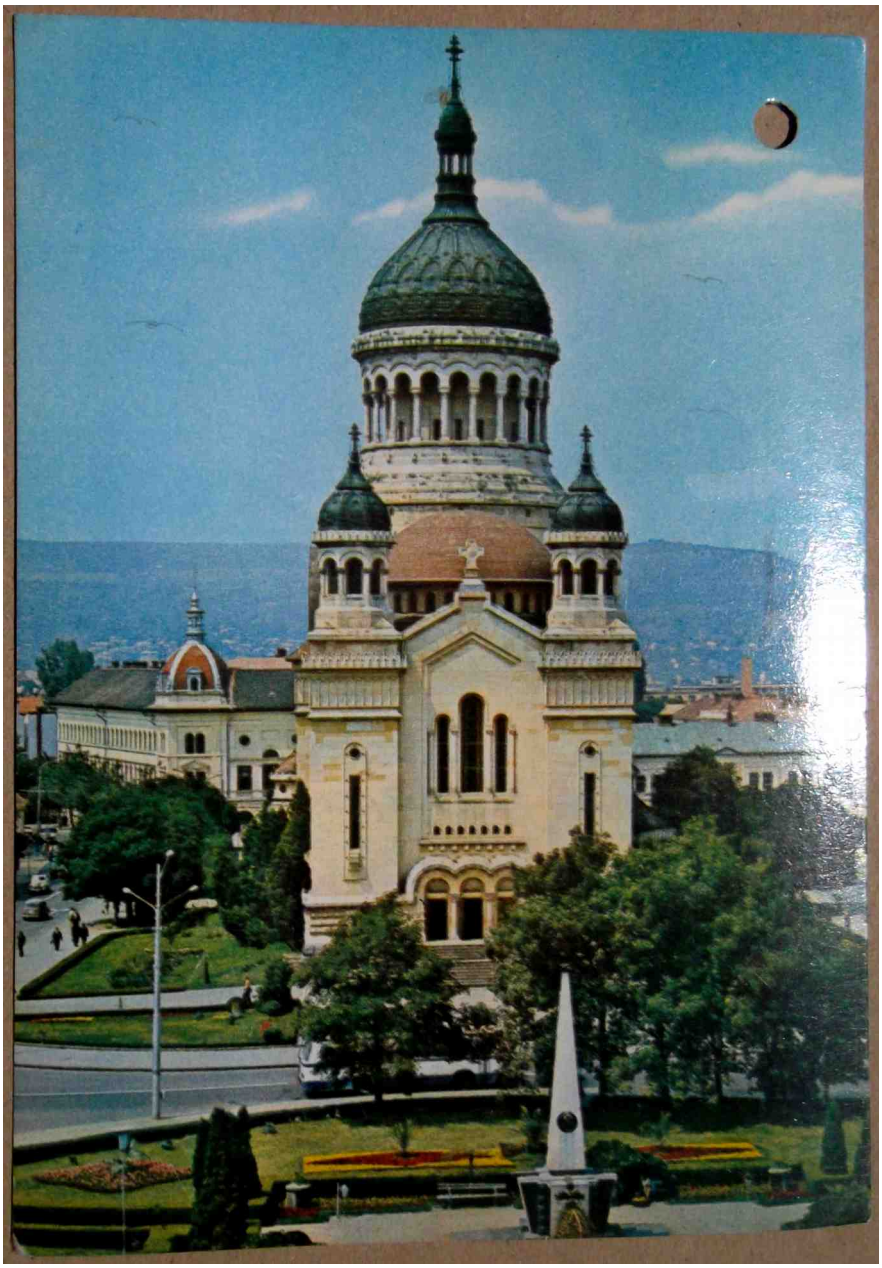


Beginning with 5 january 1974, the team participated in a regional tournament in Kolozsvár [Read approximately: 'koloʒva:r. In the romanian language: Cluj, later Cluj-Napoca.] as part of the junior III national championship. At the beginning, i was sitting on the substitute bench, but after i was put in in the first match, i became part of the first team. After all, we won the first place. This, and especially the last match, were covered in details by the issue of 8 january 1974 of the Maros [Read approximately: 'mɔroʃ. In the romanian language: Mureș.] county daily newspaper of romanian language Steaua Roșie [Read approximately: 'steʌʊʌ 'roʃie. In the english language: The Red Star.] in Marosvásárhely. Among those of my best performing teammates, my name was also mentioned. Also in the issue of 8 january 1974 of the hungarian-language pair of the above newspaper, the Vörös Zászló, [Read approximately: 'vərəʃ 'za:slo:. In the english language: Red Flag.] there appeared a shorter article mentioning my name. This constituted the beginning of my successful handball-player career of around three years.

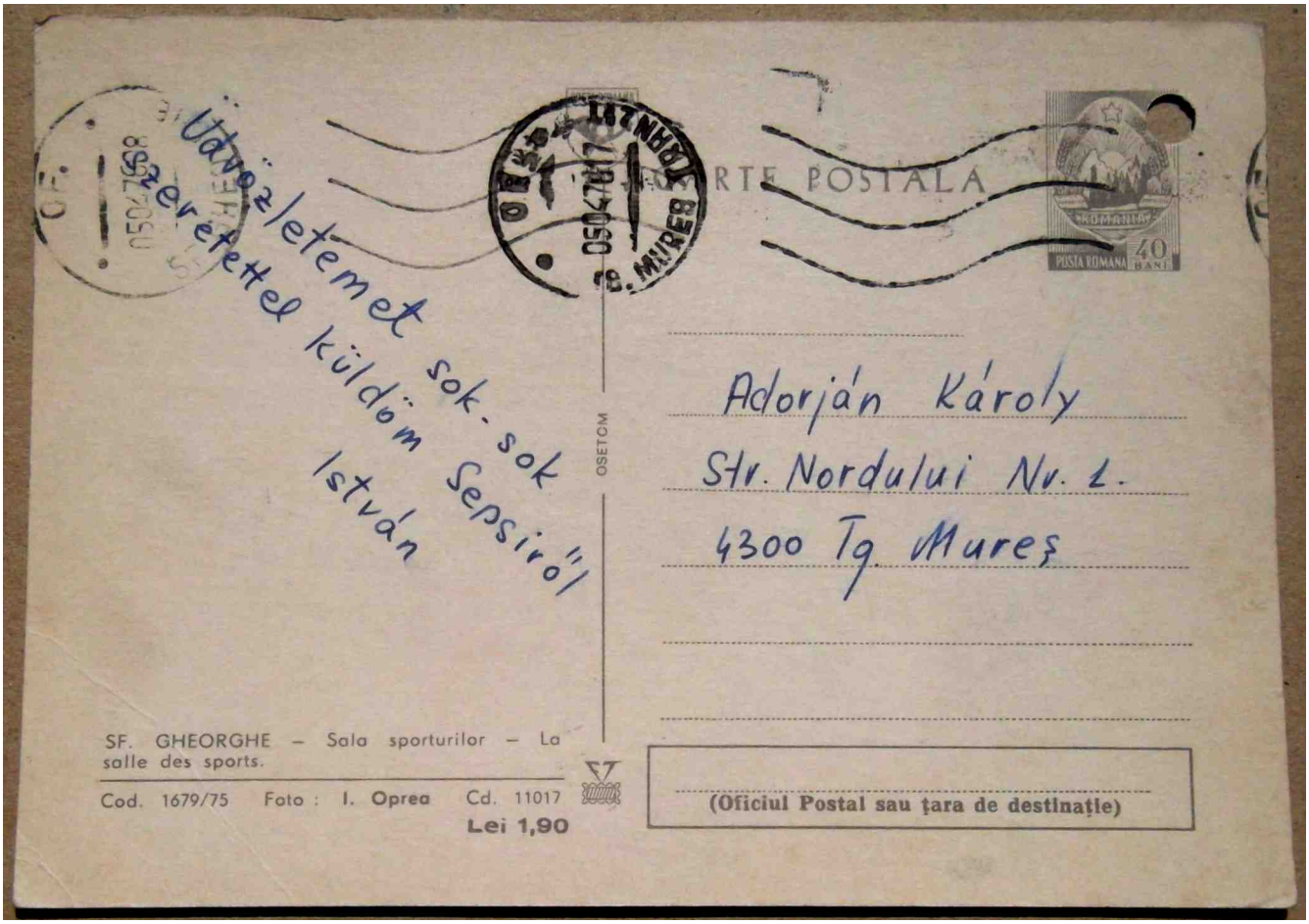
Around april 1974, we won also the return tournament held in Marosvásárhely of the above regional competition, so that could participate in the country-wide phase held around june 1974 in Iași. [Read approximately: 'jʌʃj.] As the junior III and II teams of the Sports School in Marosvásárhely, in 1975 and 1976 we still won the regional competitions twice, and participated in the country-wide competitions held in the big town Galați [Read approximately: gʌ'lʌtsj.] and respectively Nagybánya or Brassó. [Read approximately: 'nɔgjba:njɔ, 'brɔʃʃo:. In the romanian language: Baia Mare, Brașov.] However, in those upper phases, i could not perform as regularly, probably partly because of psychological reasons

determined by the absence of our main and best coach, Lajos BEREKMÉRI, [Read approximately: 'lɔjoʃ 'berekme:ri.] nicknamed “uncle Lala”, [Read approximately: 'lɔlɔ.] although those country-wide competitions could have been his then best self-assertion opportunities. He was my spiritual and professional supporter, the human, through whose knowledge, work, severity and authority i could achieve such results on the basis of which he could once tell my father that i played on a selected level. {Note: On the photo below of the paper photo, taken towards the end of presumably 1975 in the villa rented in Borszék [Read approximately: 'borse:k. In the romanian language: Borsec.] by the Sports School in Marosvásárhely for our winter coaching camp, the semi-bald person with the diploma down beside his daughter is Lajos BEREKMÉRI.}

From the tournaments held outside of Marosvásárhely, i regularly sent picture postcards to my parents, which constitute the single evidences of this self-research relative to their happening, and some originals around 10.5 centimeters wide of which are visible on the photos below:

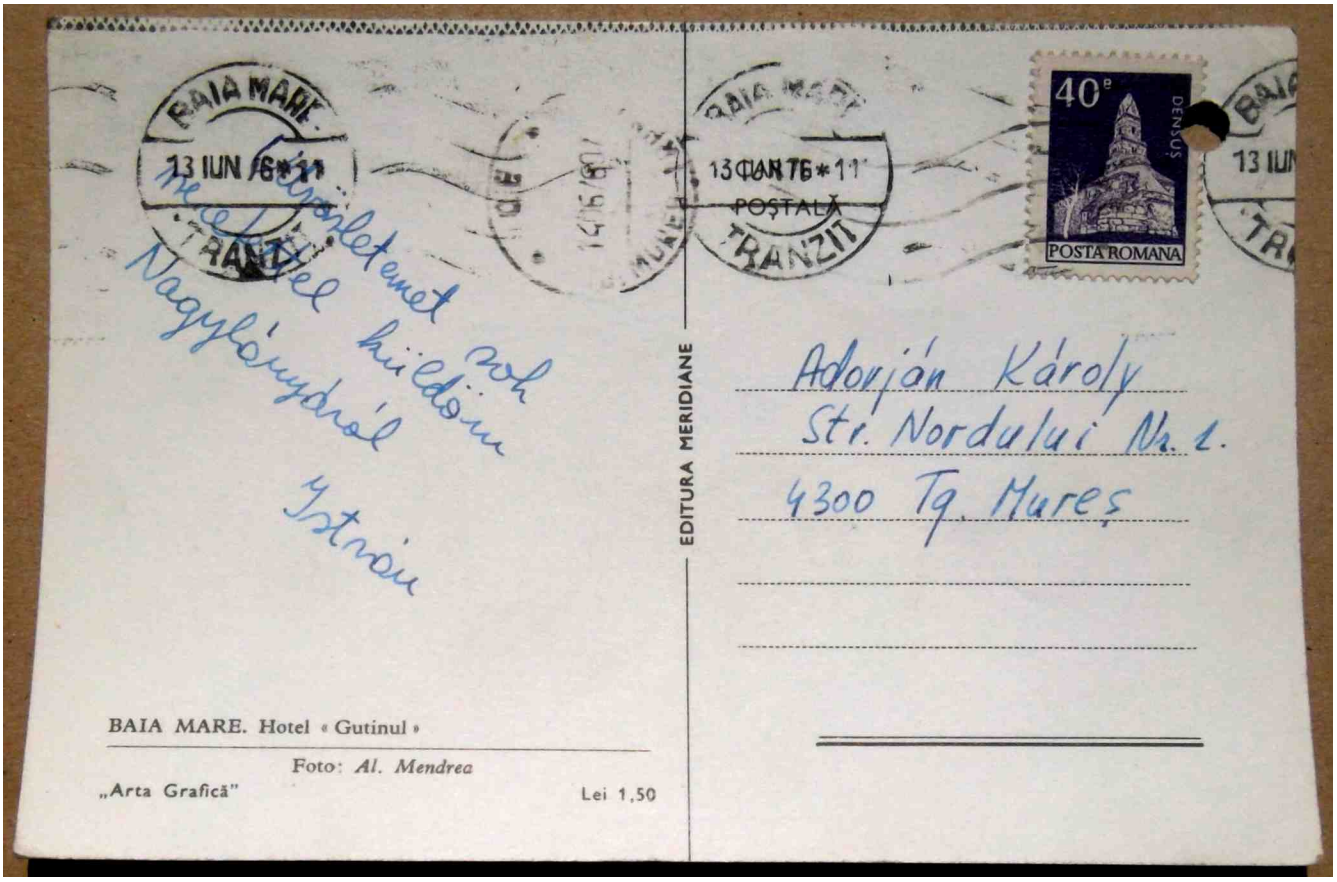


Translation from the hungarian and the romanian languages: Dear mother, father and Enikő, [Read approximately: 'enikə:.] [Note: The first name of my sister.] / In the afternoon, at 4 hours, we arrived in Kolozsvár. Our first match shall be tomorrow at 6 hours. / I kiss everyone. / István / 4 january 1974. / [Address:] Károly ADORJÁN, 1 Nordului [Read approximately: 'nordʊlʊj.] street, Târgu Mureș.



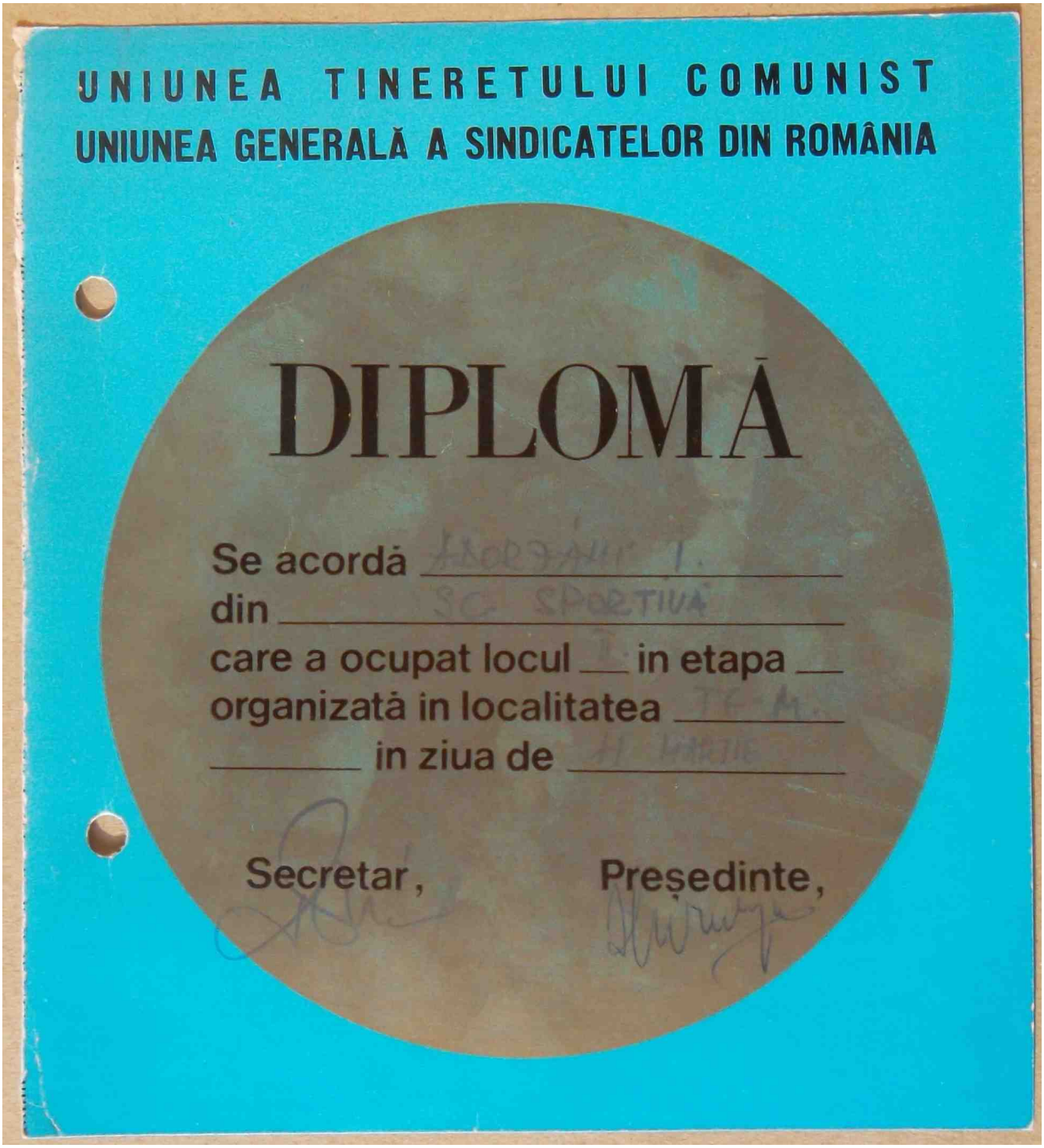
Translation from the hungarian and the romanian languages: I send my greeting with many-many love from Sepsi. [Read approximately: 'ʃepʃi.] [Note: The hungarian shortened name of the respective town.] / István / [Postal seals:] Office Sfântu Gheorghe, [Read approximately: 'sfɨntʊ 'gheorghe.] 5 april 1976, 8 hours / Office Târgu Mureș Transit, 5 april 1976, 17 hours / Sfântu Gheorghe — Sports Hall [Note: The return tournament of 1976 took place in this Sports Hall.] / [Address:] Károly ADORJÁN, 1 Nordului street, 4300 Târgu Mureș.

HOTEL COTINUL



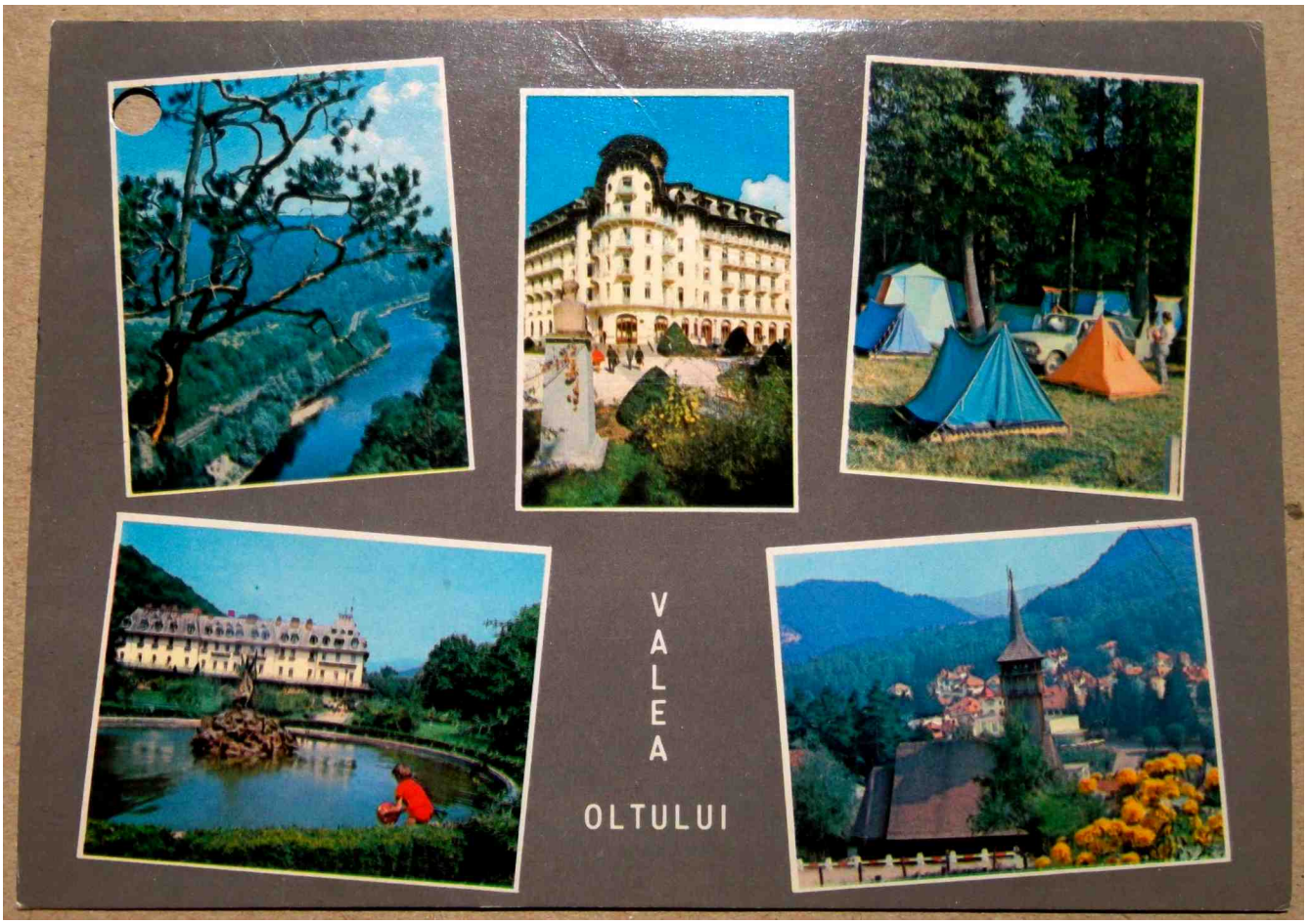
Translation from the hungarian and the romanian languages: I send my greeting with many love from Nagybánya. / István / [Postal seals:] Baia Mare [Read approximately: 'bʌjʌ 'mʌre.] Transit, 13 june 1976, 11 hours / Office Târgu Mureș Transit, 14 june 1976, 07 hours / Baia Mare — Gutinul Hotel / [Address:] Károly ADORJÁN, 1 Nordului street, 4300 Târgu Mureș.

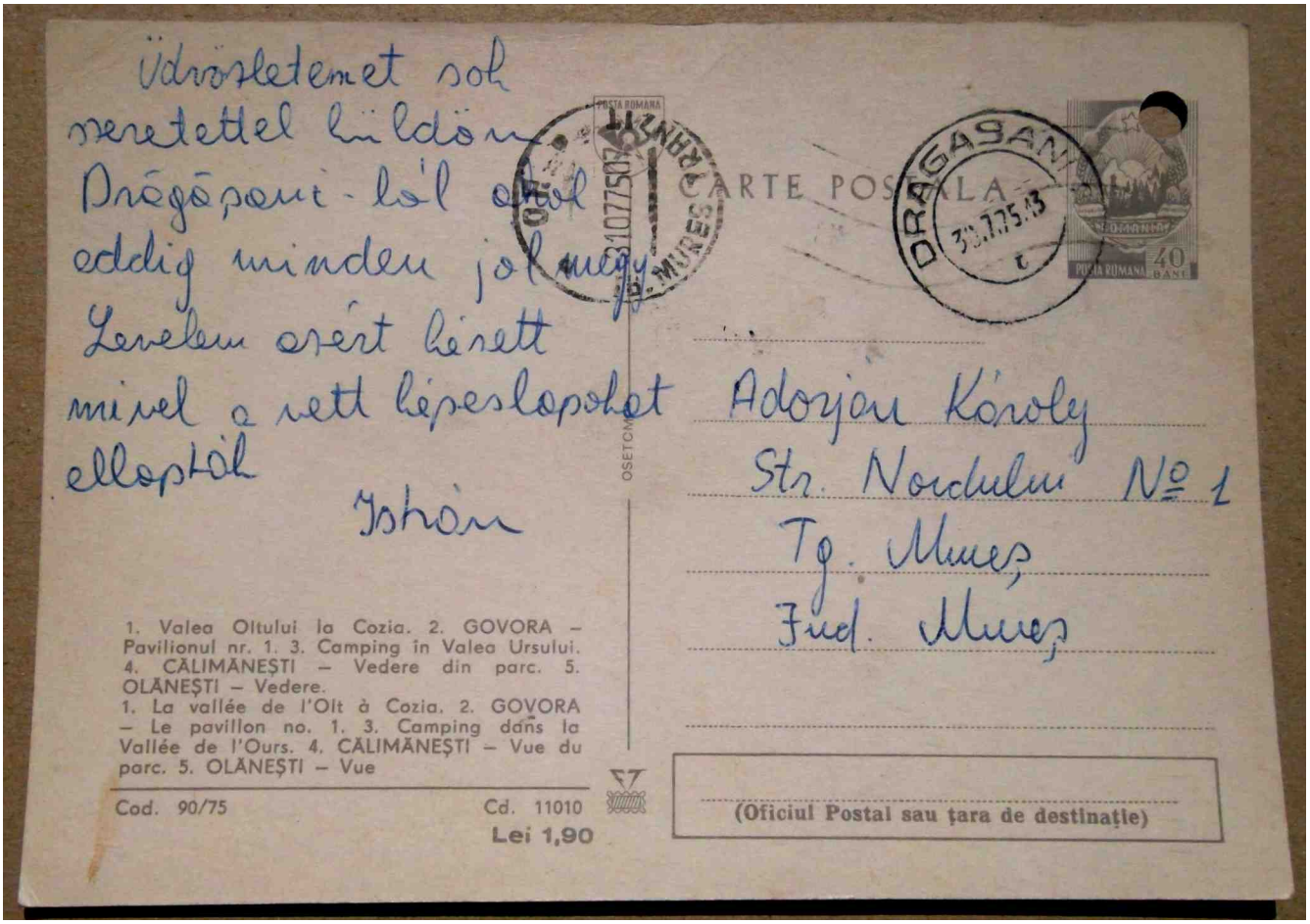
It is characteristic and significant that our successes were not followed by official, professional or press recognition of any kind. After the tournaments, i regularly examined the daily newspapers Steaua Roșie and Vörös Zászló, but the junior handball events were not covered any longer after january 1974. The exception “proving the rule” was ironically made on sunday, 14 march 1976 — therefore after we had occupied five times the first place at the regional tournaments, and before occupying it for the last time, because for the junior I beginning for us in september 1976 the system changed, there were no more tournaments, but only two-way matches — by granting us each a diploma with an unmentioned year and for an unmentioned sport, just after we lost an unprecedented friendly match in a “competition” with two teams, in which we were present without a coach and only a few of the signed-on players, the rest of us were outsiders just attending the coachings, of which original around 14.5 centimeters wide is visible on the photo below:



Translation from the romanian language: Union of the Communist Youth, General Union of the Trade Unions in Romania. **DIPLOMA**. It is granted to István ADORJÁN from the Sports School, who occupied the place II in the round […] organized in the locality Târgu Mureș on the day of 14 march. Secretary, [indecipherable signature], President, [indecipherable signature].

The highest level of recognition of my handball-player abilities could be represented by the “ministerial camp” in Drăgăşani, [Read approximately: 'drəgəʃʌnj.] to which i was sent in july 1975 by my coach Lajos BEREKMÉRI, saying: “See, what you can do.” There, theoretically i should have had a chance for advancement to a national level of recognition. However, practically i experienced that there was not an authentic selection, it was not equitable, we were not given equal chances for self-assertion, as if they had known in advance who were to be selected. This experience was in keeping with the lack of my local and regional recognition, and referred to their national origination. There was also Maricel VOINEA, [Read approximately: mʌri'tʃel 'vojneʌ.] who later became a member of the senior national selected team. From that camp, i sent the picture postcard, of which original is visible on the photos below:

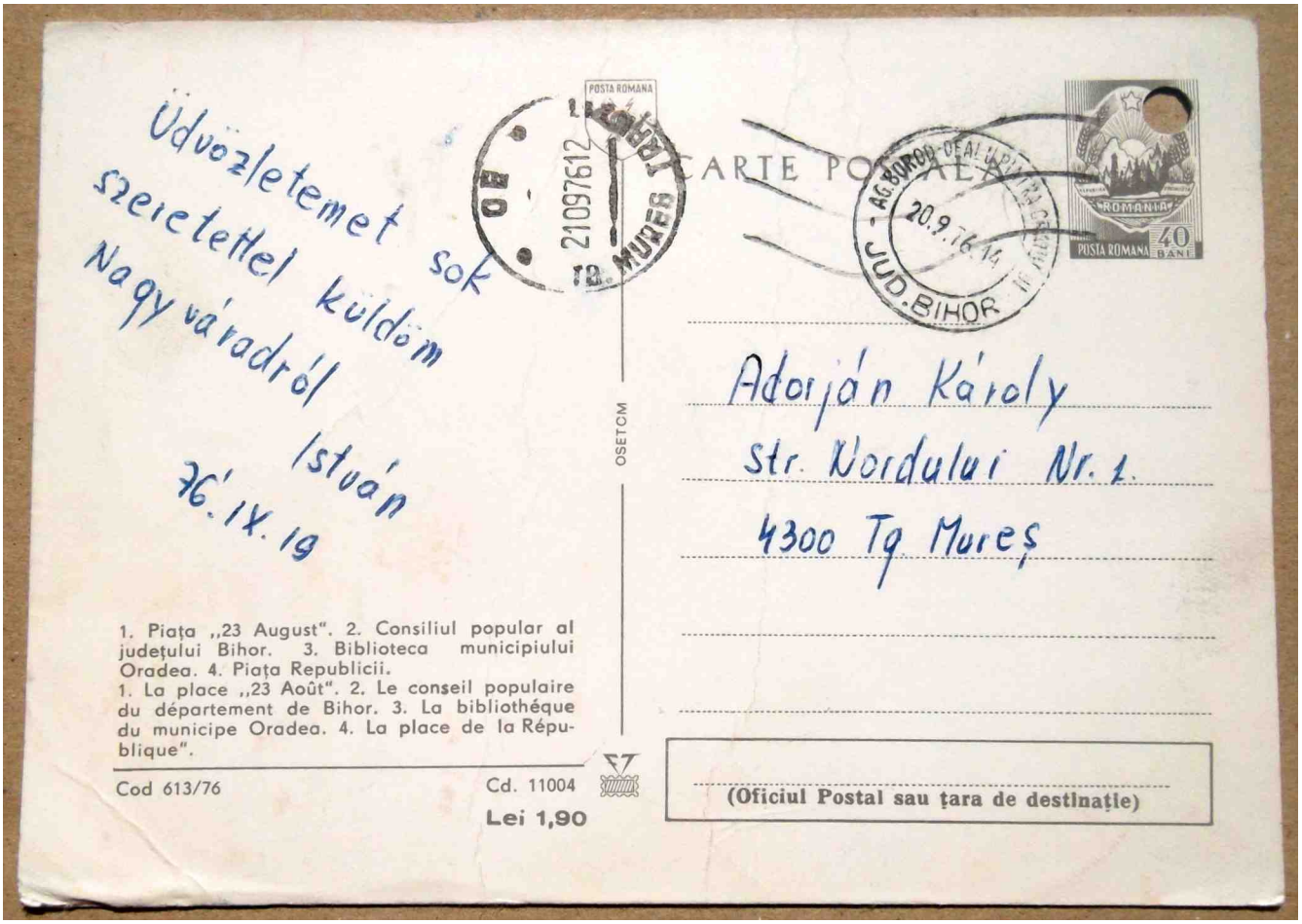



Üdvözletemet sok
szeretettel küldöm
Drăgăşani-ról ahol
eddig minden jól megy
Levelem azért késett
mivel a vett képeslapokat
ellopták
István
CARTE POSTALA
DRAGASANI
40 BANI
Adorjan Károly
Str. Nordului Nº 1
Tg. Mureş
Jud. Mureş
1. Valea Oltului la Cozia. 2. GOVORA – Pavilionul nr. 1. 3. Camping în Valea Ursului. 4. CĂLIMĂNEŞTI – Vedere din parc. 5. OLĂNEŞTI – Vedere.
1. La vallée de l'Olt à Cozia. 2. GOVORA – Le pavillon no. 1. 3. Camping dans la Vallée de l'Ours. 4. CĂLIMĂNEŞTI – Vue du parc. 5. OLĂNEŞTI – Vue
Cod. 90/75
Cd. 11010
Lei 1,90
(Oficiul Postal sau ţara de destinaţie)

Translation from the hungarian and the romanian languages: I send my greeting with many love from Drăgăşani, where so far everything is all right. My letter has been late, because the bought picture post-cards were stolen. / István / [Postal seals:] Drăgăşani, 30 july 1975, 13 hours / Office Târgu Mureş Transit, 31 july 1975, 07 hours / [Address:] Károly ADORJÁN, 1 Nordului street, Târgu Mureş, Mureş County.

My teammates nicknamed me “Ado”, “Adolf”, sometimes “Adolf Hitler”. I now consider these as being of national secret political origin. Presumably at the beginning of september 1976, on a day preceding our official match on own ground with the team of the Secondary School “Farkas BOLYAI” [Read approximately: 'fɔrkɔʃ 'bojɔi.] in Marosvásárhely, the sports physician on duty suspended me from play, alleging a high blood-pressure of mine of 160/100, what surprised me, because i regularly had 120/80, and my parents were also of low blood-pressure. On sunday, 5 september 1976, before the beginning of the match, i was sitting in the stands, when “uncle Lala” arriving said answering a question: “There is no Adolf … I have one overshooter, and he also is being refused to play.” Next day, on 6 september 1976, i went back to the consulting room in the Polyclinic No. 2, where after a measurement the sports physician on duty allowed me to participate at the following matches quickly, as if he had been ashamed of what had happened. It is characteristic that in those few days i really felt some change in my general condition, while i have never again experienced high blood pressure.

I presume that the above event was originated by the romanian national secret political organization, which had had enough of our three regional first places between 1974 and 1976 as junior III and junior II, and wanted to break that trend, when we became junior I. This is corroborated by that on 19 september 1976 in the match held in and with a team in Nagyvárad [Read approximately: 'nɔgjva:rɔd. In the romanian language: Oradea.] i was held by person from the very beginning to the end. Since we had not played with them earlier, already then there arose in me the question how they had obtained information about us. After the match, i wrote a picture postcard there as well, which i mailed on the way back, which naturally arrived at home later than me, and of which original is visible on the photos below:



Translation from the hungarian and the romanian languages: I send my greeting with many love from Nagyvárad. / István / 19 september 1976 / [Postal seals:] Ag. Borod-Dealu Piatra Craiului, [Read approximately: bo'rod 'deʌlʊ 'piʌtrʌ 'krʌjʊlʊj.] Bihor County, 20 september 1976, 14 hours / Office Târgu Mureș Transit, 21 september 1976, 12 hours / [Address:] Károly ADORJÁN, 1 Nordului street, 4300 Târgu Mureș.

By so doing, already at that time, at the age of just around 16 years, when i was far from the ideas of persecution and national secret political organization in spite of the fact that i had already been experiencing them unconsciously, i instinctively endeavored to create souvenirs as evidences of the more important events of my life:

At the beginning of 1977, Lajos BEREKMÉRI was authorized to emigrate to the Hungarian People's Republic. His place was taken over by Bálint SZABÓ. [Read approximately: 'ba:lint 'sɔbo:.] In consequence, the quality of the coaching diminished, the discipline relaxed, the team spirit loosened, private interests and relations prevailed, travelings to matches became excursions, coaching camps holidays, opportunities for entertainment and moral degeneration, and both the individual and the collective performance declined. The situation was at such a point that on the ground passes were made according to sympathy and friendship. For these reasons, I went to coaching more and more rarely, then in february 1978 i quit the handball.

In the Hungarian People's Republic, Lajos BEREKMÉRI had a successful career of handball coach. In 1979, under his coaching, the Debreceni Dózsa [Read approximately: 'debretseni 'do:ʒɔ.] in Debre-

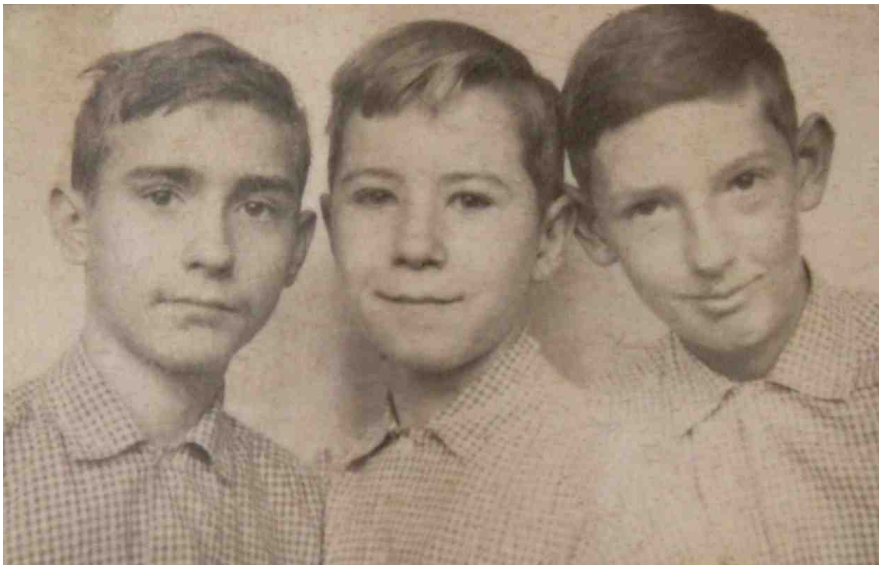
cen won the cup of the Hungarian People's Republic. [7] Hence, it can be presumed that in Romania he also had been hindered in his career.

In 1977, Lajos BEREKMÉRI was presumably around fifty years of age, and as a renown coach he had not emigrated earlier, but just after my career of handball player commenced to rise. This caused an abrupt fall in my performance, just as his absence from the country-wide competitions did. These facts, along and in keeping with some persecution events carried out against me during my handball-playing — which is described under the respective persecution point — substantiate the presumption of the national secret political origination of the above-expounded events as acts of the implementation of the personal secret political line of destroying my career of handball player. They must have been individual or collective results of the actions of the romanian national secret political organization, the hungarian ethnical secret political organization in Romania, and the hungarian national secret political organization.

3. The national secret political hindrance of my professional education

When i began playing handball, towards the end of 1973, we knew that our eighth school year was the last obligatory one, and after that one could either go to work, or continue studies by passing an entrance examination at a secondary school. Around that winter, the headmistress had me called to her office, alleging that i had an average mark around 8. [Note: In Romania, the marking was made from 1 to 10, the minimum passing mark being 5. The most common non-passing mark was 4, the marks 1, 2 and 3 were given only in exceptional cases and circumstances.] There was a military officer in uniform, who offered me to continue my studies in a military school, probably in a neighboring county, without entrance examination. After having consulted my parents, i did not accept that offer. [Note: On the photo below it is visible the paper portrait which pictures the headmistress of the General School No. 6 in Marosvásárhely probably in spring 1974.]

I construe this as an attempt of drawing me into an educational and professional domain being under the control of the state in the greatest possible measure. Further, in an expectably peaceful army there were few opportunities for self-assertion, and it had no influence on the development of civil society. [Note: On the photo below it is visible the paper photo which pictures my person on the right together with two class-mates probably in spring 1974.]



Probably in spring 1974, we got to know that the duration of obligatory education had been raised to ten years, and in order for a priority list to be drawn up for us to choose the secondary school for the last two obligatory years, namely the “first stage of secondary school”, we had to take an assessment examination at the general school, probably in the subjects of hungarian language and literature and mathematics. That examination was held around june 1974. I obtained around 7.16 points, which enabled me to find entrance in my preferred educational institution: the Industrial Secondary School of Chemistry [In the hungarian language: Kémiai Ipari Líceum. In the romanian language: Liceul Industrial de Chimie.] at number 2 in Ialomiţei [Read approximately: 'jʌlomitsej.] street in Marosvásárhely. {Note: At present, School Group of Industrial Chemistry ”Emil A. DANDEA” [Read approximately: e'mil 'dʌndeʌ.] at number 250 in György DÓZSA [Read approximately: 'gjərgj 'do:ʒɔ.] street. In the old building, there functions the Gymnasium “Nicolae BĂLCESCU”. [Read approximately: niko'lʌje bəl'ʧeskʊ.] [6]} [Note: On the photo below, it is visible the paper photo which pictures my class with the class-master, the teacher of mathematics Sándor GÁSPÁR, [Read approximately: 'ʃa:ndor 'ga:ʃpa:r.] and the teacher of romanian language and literature Aurel RĂZVAN [Read approximately: ʌʊ'rel rəz'vʌn.] probably in spring 1975 in front of the main entrance of the school. I am the third from the right in the upper row, and my tallness of 191 centimeters is not visible on the left, because i am standing on a lower stairstep.]

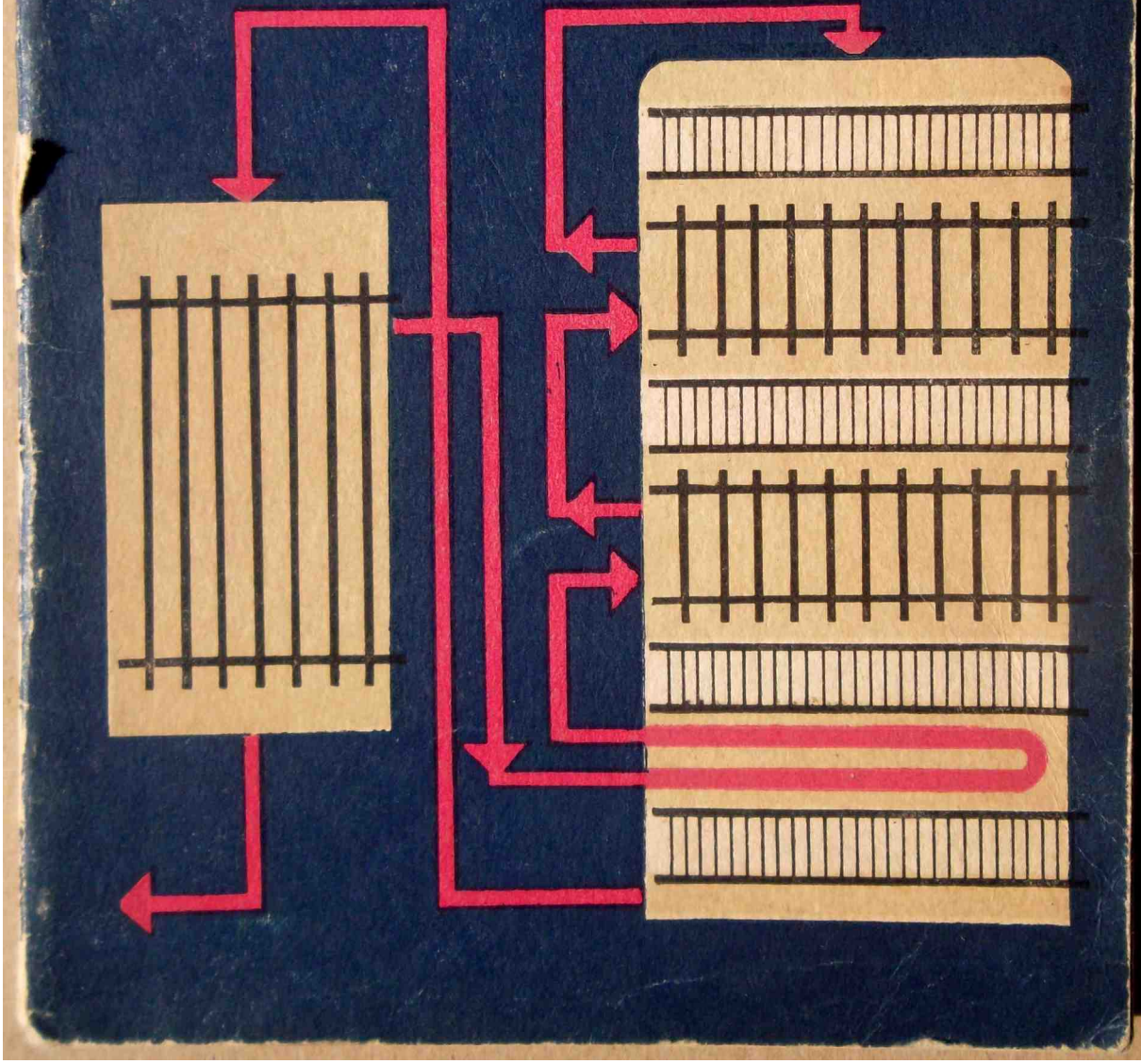
With this, the number of entrance examinations of which passing was necessary for finishing a preferred secondary school was raised from one to two, in the measure in which the average mark obtained at the assessment examination was decisive in continuing studies at the preferred secondary school, as it was in my case. Additionally, the entrance examination for the “second stage of secondary school” was postponed with two years, during which i played handball. By this means my chances to pass the entrance examination for the secondary school were decreased, because in 1974 i was better prepared for it than in 1976.

Despite my playing handball, i succeeded in passing the entrance examination for the “second stage of secondary school”. Thus, at the oral inorganic chemical technology examination, i obtained the mark “minus 9.5”, as it was announced then by the member of the examination committee, the deputy-headmaster of the school, Ilie CRĂCIUN. [Read approximately: i'lie krə'tʃʊn.] [Note: On the photos below, it is visible the cover around 14 centimeters wide of the manual of inorganic chemical technology from which i had learned for the entrance examination.]

Pincovschi Eugen • Floarea Maria • Baltă Petru

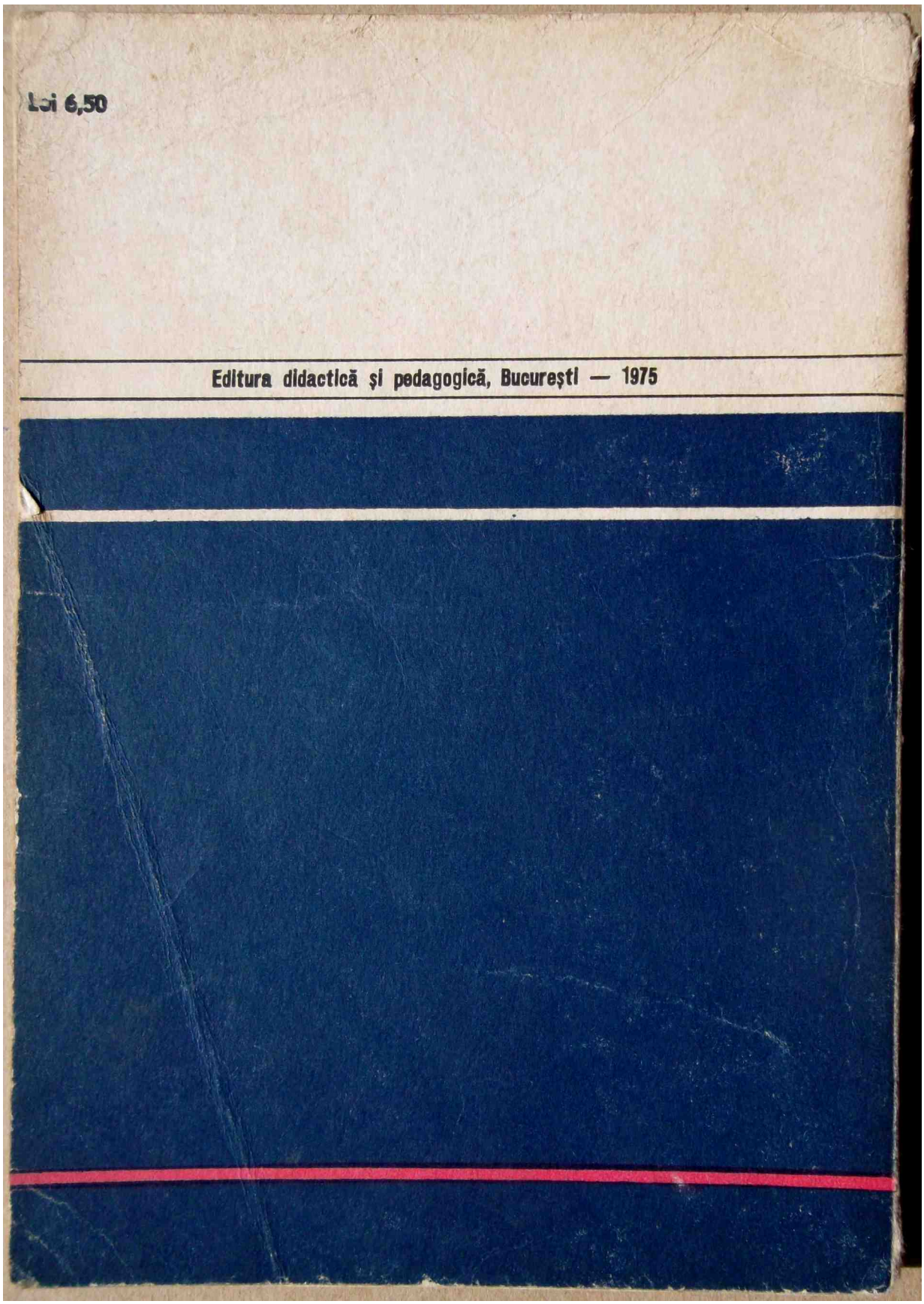
TEHNOLOGIE CHIMICĂ GENERALĂ
(ANORGANICĂ)

Manual pentru licee cu profil chimie industrială, anul I

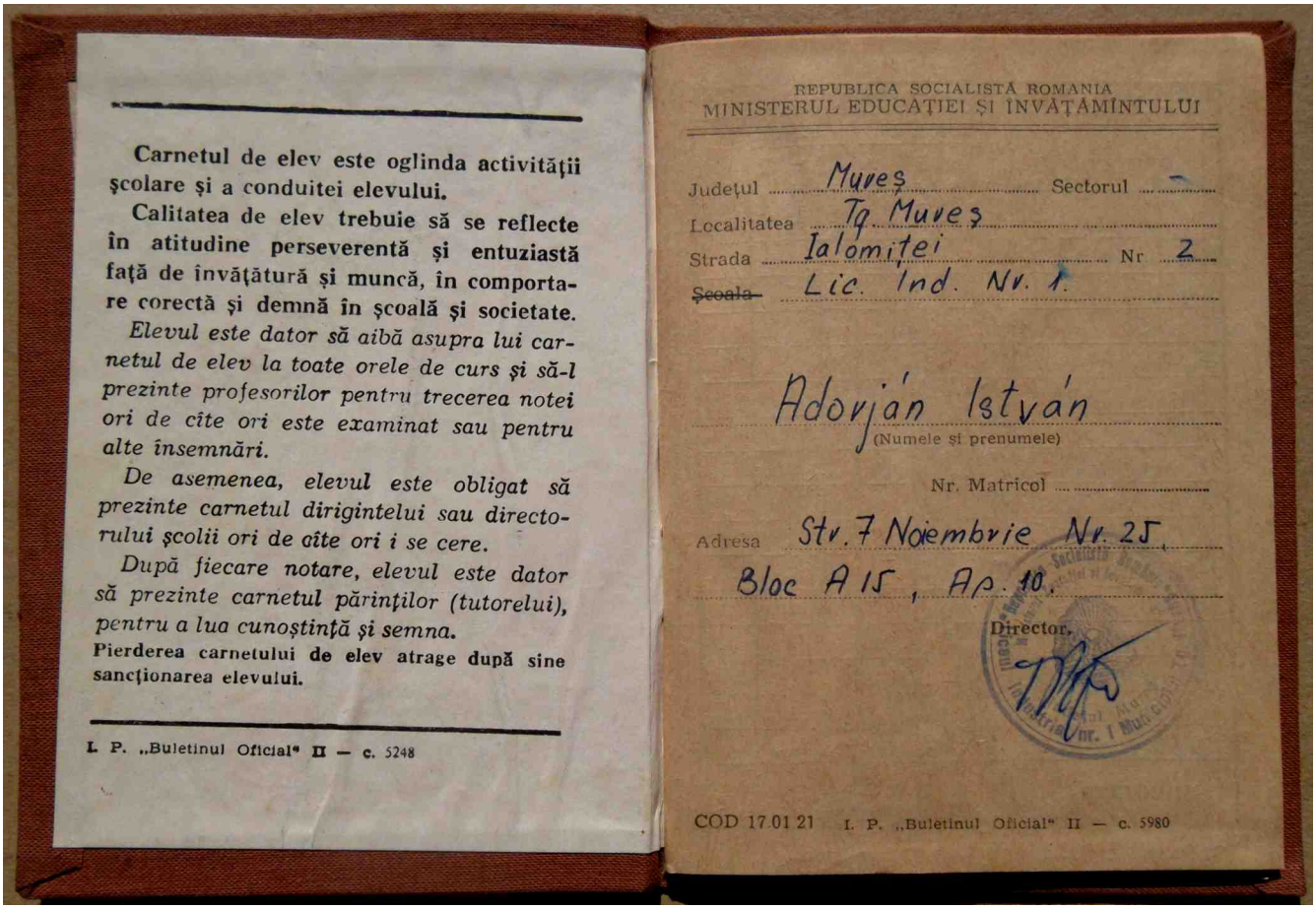


Lei 6,50

Editura didactică și pedagogică, București — 1975



However, i found myself facing a new obstacle: in the “second stage of secondary school” teaching was only of romanian language as the single official language of the romanian national state, so that while the preceding eight years i learned every non-lingual subject in the hungarian language, from september 1976 had to do it in the romanian language. [Note: On the photos below, it is visible the front cover around 9.5 centimeters wide and the first pages of my report book issued for the fourth year of secondary school.]



Carnetul de elev este oglinda activităţii şcolare şi a conduitei elevului.

Calitatea de elev trebuie să se reflecte în atitudine perseverentă şi entuziastă faţă de învăţătură şi muncă, în comportare corectă şi demnă în şcoală şi societate.

Elevul este dator să aibă asupra lui carnetul de elev la toate orele de curs şi să-l prezinte profesorilor pentru trecerea notei ori de cîte ori este examinat sau pentru alte însemnări.

De asemenea, elevul este obligat să prezinte carnetul dirigintelui sau directorului şcolii ori de cîte ori i se cere.

După fiecare notare, elevul este dator să prezinte carnetul părinţilor (tutorelui), pentru a lua cunoştinţă şi semna.

Pierderea carnetului de elev atrage după sine sancţionarea elevului.

I. P. „Buletinul Oficial" II — c. 5248

REPUBLICA SOCIALISTĂ ROMANIA
MINISTERUL EDUCAŢIEI ŞI ÎNVĂŢĂMÎNTULUI

Judeţul Mureş Sectorul –
Localitatea Tg. Mureş
Strada Ialomiţei Nr 2
~~Şcoala~~ Lic. Ind. Nr. 1.

Adorján István
(Numele şi prenumele)

Nr. Matricol .....

Adresa Str. 7 Noiembrie Nr. 25,
Bloc A 15, Ap. 10.

Director,

COD 17.01.21 I. P. „Buletinul Oficial" II — c. 5980

Another dimension of those educational institutional reforms was that the duration of the professional secondary education was reduced from five to four years, as it was in the case of the theoretical secondary education. This resulted in the situation that in summer 1978 the number of candidates for the polytechnic institutes roughly doubled, which halved the chances for finding entrance, unless also the number of available places was not doubled. However, in this respect, there must have been determinant the demand of the economy, and not the arbitrarily doubled offer of the secondary educational system. Anyway, there was put in circulation the word-group referring to us: “the generation of sacrifice”.

The destructive effects which the emigration of Lajos BEREKMÉRI and the presumably ordered subversive activity of Bálint SZABÓ had on my handball career refer to that the purpose of drawing my person into the handball was also destructive in relation to my professional education. Therefore, my handball-playing as a whole concurred with the above educational obstacles in hindering my professional education. And indeed: the handball required a hard coaching of one hour and a half each day, which meant that i had to lose to the detriment of my studying at least three hours each day, and my ability to learn after the coaching had diminished because of my relative physical tiredness. In addition, between 1974 and 1976, the official competitions required my complete absence from school for around three weeks each year, regularly in january, april and june, when the respective tournaments were held.

With quitting the handball in february 1978, i bestowed all my extra-curricular time to preparing myself for surmounting the last personal secret political obstacle thrown in the way of my professional ed-

ucation: the doubling of the number of candidates at the entrance examination to the Faculty of Chemical Technology of the “Traian VUIA” [Read approximately: trʌ'jʌn 'vʊjʌ.] Polytechnic Institute [In the romanian language: Instiutul Politehnic.] [Note: At present, the Faculty of Industrial Chemistry and Environmental Engineering of the Polytechnic University.] in Temesvár. Passing it in summer 1978 meant a guarantee that i would receive the institutional professional education of the highest level socially available. The educational personal secret policy relative to my person of the romanian national secret political organization of preventing my receiving a secondary and a university professional diploma between 1973 and 1978 proved to be a failure.

4. The national secret political prevention of my career in science

I passed the entrance examination at the faculty with 9.48 points at the around 42nd place of the around 350 available places. It was a surprise for me as well, because i had rarely obtained a similar mark, and when i had it, i had it mostly in physical training or in behavior. But, after all, taking into account that in the around five months of the period between february and july 1978, in my extra-curricular time i neglected all the subjects to the maximum extent possible, going as far as being given the mark 2 for the thesis in chemical technology, and did nothing else, but only studied chemistry and chemical technology, the two entrance-examination subjects that required theoretical knowledge as well, in mathematics exclusively relying on my ability to solve exercises gained during the preceding school years and months, i accepted this situation as being normal, as part of my self-cognition.

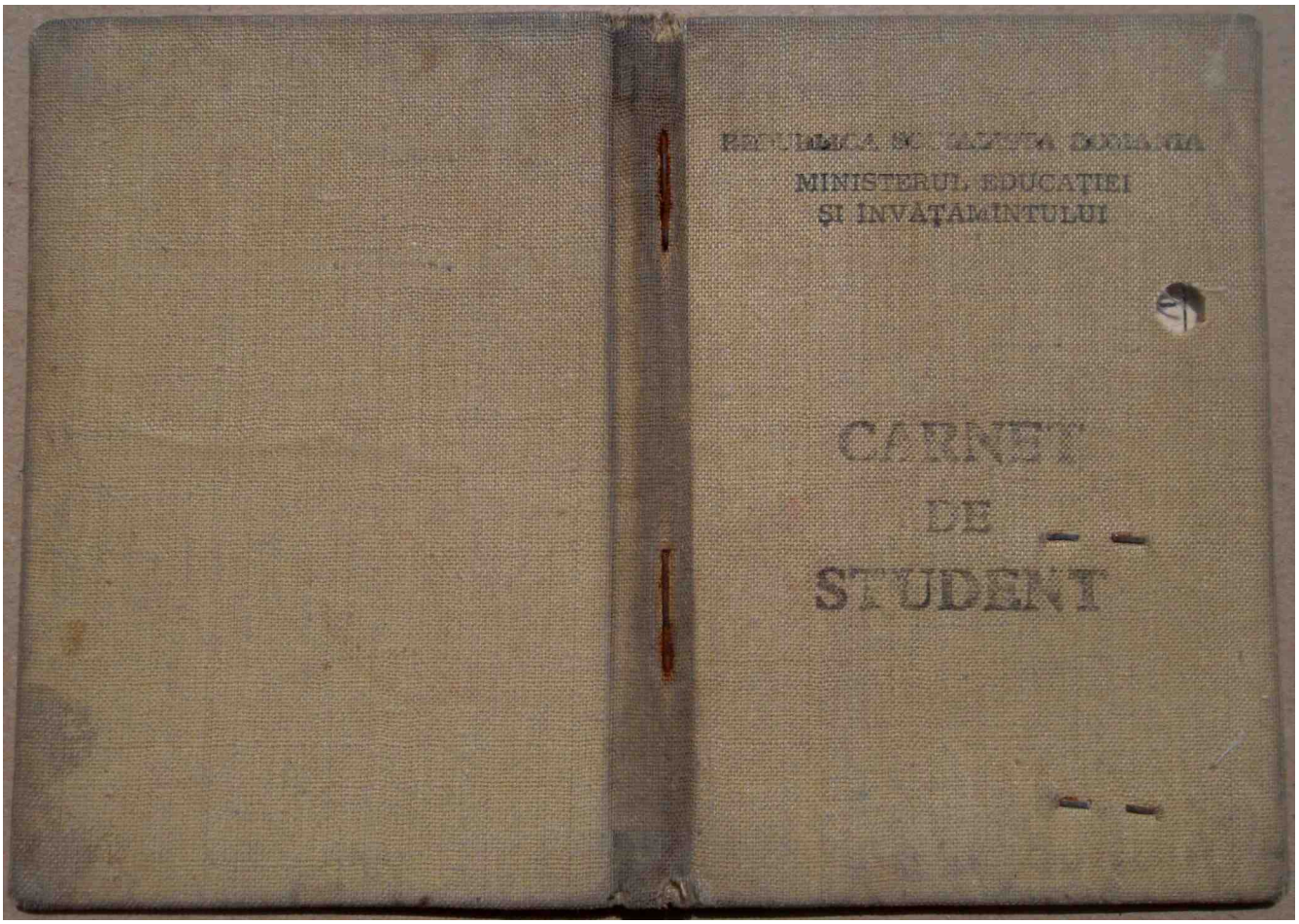
Later, we found out that 1 point was accorded from the office on the country-wide level, allegedly because of the relatively low level of the competition, and in order to ensure the filling of the available places. This appeared to be true in the light of the around twenty marks of 10 at the front of the list of candidates finding entrance to the Faculty of Chemical Technology in Temesvár. I knew that i had done it perfectly in chemical technology, possibly perfectly in chemistry, and four of five exercises in algebra, but i could not know the marking system. Also considering my experiences relative to the destruction of my career of handball player, and the hindrance of my professional education — which are described under points 2 and respectively 3 — i can presume that the 1 point from office was not entirely or not at all accorded to me, and according it to my fellow-candidates was an act of personal secret political propaganda aimed at pressing down my true 9 under the relative multitude of the so-created 10s, and fading it with the other so-created 9s.

However, having in view my results recognized in a measure and obtained at the entrance examination at the faculty, the question in relation to my person was not whether i would obtain a diploma of engineer or not, but whether i would become an engineer proper, a scientific researcher, or a university assistant, first of all in the speciality of technology of macromolecular compounds, for which i opted at the entrance examination. Certainly, this question was first put by the romanian national secret political organization. [Note: At the political level, at that time i knew about the Ceauşescu regime only. The development of the concept of romanian national secret political organization would begin in my mind during the mock revolution of december 1989.] It must have known that in order to prevent my career of university assistant, it had to have certain students qualified as better than me. And in order to additionally prevent my career of scientific researcher, and so to let me become just an engineer proper, it had to have my repartition average mark pressed down under 9, because the rule was that only the students who graduated with a repartition average mark over 9 were allowed to choose a post in scientific research.

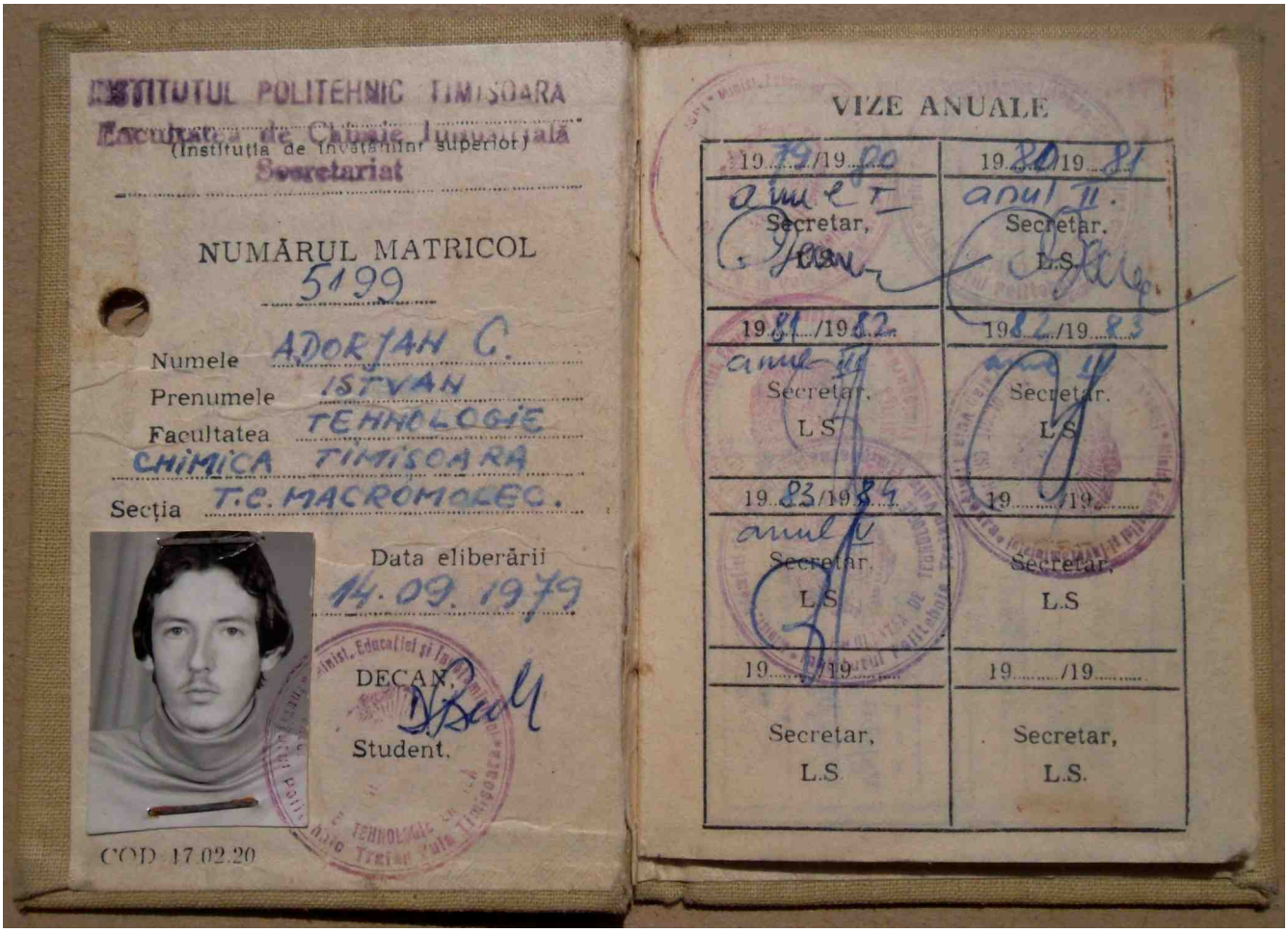
Around may 1978, in a brake, within a conversation with my class- and bench-mate Vasile CIOBA [Read approximately: vʌ'sile 'ʧobʌ.] — who was an outstanding schoolboy in the secondary school, especially in chemistry — told me approximately: “You may go to Timişoara to the macro.” That is what indeed happened. His suggestion might have had some influence on my decision, but i had my own motives to make it: the university education in Temesvár was regularly considered of the highest quality, it was the westernmost city in Romania, and it was traditionally inhabited by a multi-ethnic population; as regards the speciality, the macromolecular chemistry is the most complex theoretical chemical science, its acquirement requires the knowledge of two other theoretical chemical sciences, namely the inorganic and the organic chemistry, while the acquirement of the other theoretical chemical sciences require the knowledge of at most one more theoretical chemical science.

After having done 9 months of military service with reduced term at the Military Unit 01058 in

Temesvár, at the beginning of the first university year, it was issued to me a student booklet, the cover around 15 centimeters long and the main pages of the original of which are visible on the photos below:



Translation from the romanian language: Socialist Republic of Romania, Ministry of Upbringing and Education / **STUDENT BOOKLET**



Translation from the romanian language: [Page 1 of 12] [Seal:] Polytechnic Institute in Timişoara, Faculty of Industrial Chemistry, Secretariat / Register number: 5199 / Surname: Adorján, [Initial of the First Name of Father:] C, First Name: István, Faculty of Chemical Technology in Timişoara, Section: Technology of Macromolecular Compounds, Date of Issue: 14 september 1979 / Dean: Dumitru BECHERESCU, [Read approximately: dʊ'mitrʊ beke'reskʊ.] [Seal:] Ministry of Upbringing and Education, “Traian VUIA” Polytechnic Institute in Timişoara, Faculty of Industrial Chemistry / [Page 2 of 12] **ANNUAL VISAS** […]

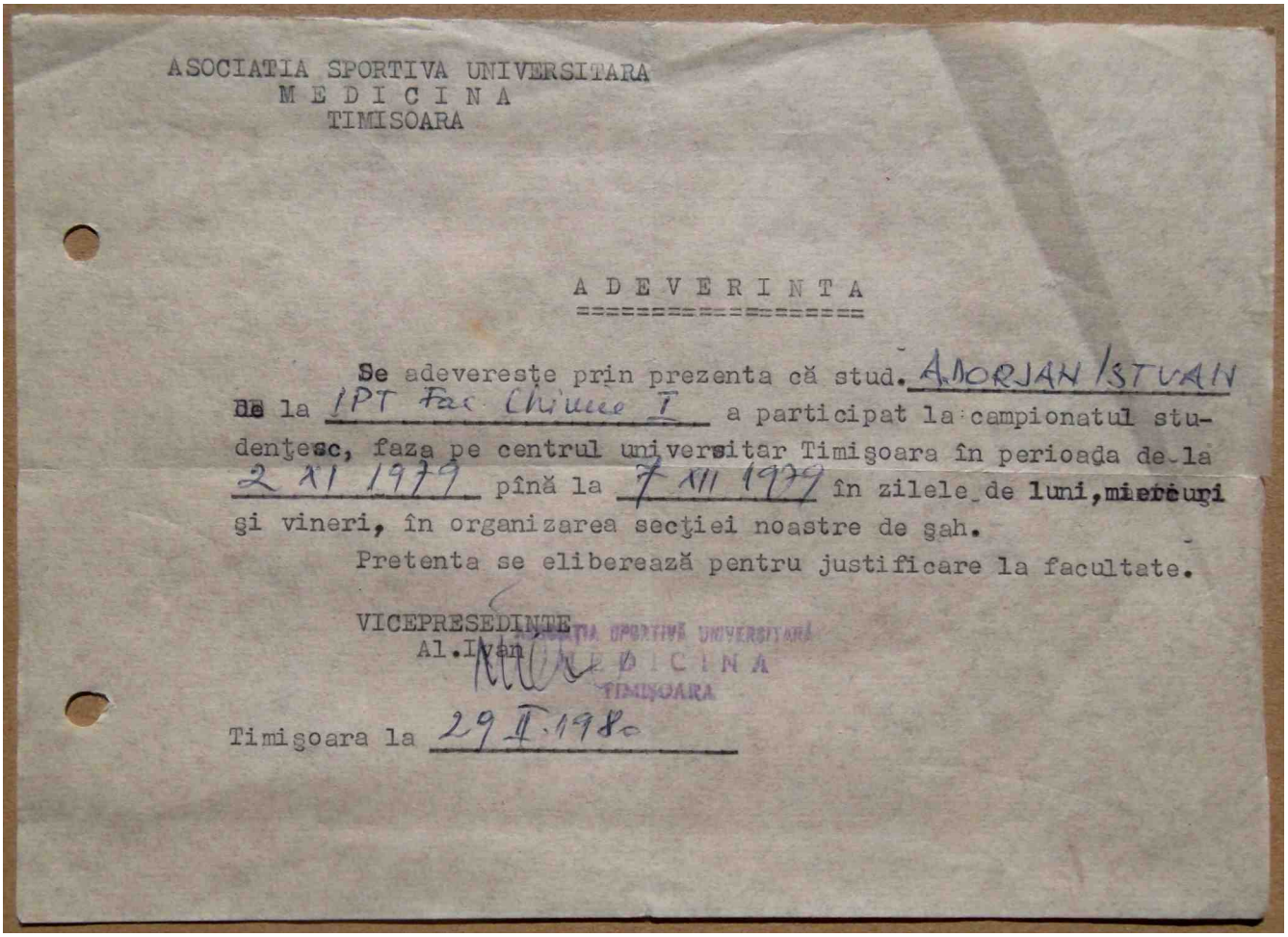
In the first semester of the first university year, i received a partial studentship — consisting of probably 85 per cent of the price of the meal voucher — on the basis of my average mark obtained at the entrance examination. Although, i finished the winter session of examinations with the average mark 8.75, which would have kept up that right, but by that time a new rule had been introduced, according to which the studentships were made dependent on the incomes of the parents. So that, beginning with february 1980 i no more and never again received studentship, not even one “of exception” subsequently to that i had finished the second university year with the average mark 10. These facts refer to that for the romanian national secret political organization my finding entrance to the faculty at that high level came as a surprise, it was not prepared for that eventuality, and in its general hindrance of my personal development the studentship was the item of which it could deprive me within the free educational system of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The personal secret political line of the romanian national secret political organization of preventing

my careers of university assistant and scientific researcher was presumably expressed by the conferencier of inorganic chemistry Radu POMOJE, [Read approximately: 'rʌdʊ po'moʒe.] who in his theoretical courses used to say: “Don’t forget that you’ll become engineers.”

In autumn 1979, i got acquainted with the second-year student from Nagyvárad Tibor PRÉDA, [Read approximately: 'tibor 'pre:dɔ.] or Tiberiu PREDA, [Read approximately: ti'beriʊ 'predʌ.] as he was named in ethnically romanian circles. He was in the organic-chemistry section, and in his first year he had taken the first place at the country-wide phase in Iași of the inorganic-chemistry contest. After that, he was interviewed by a radio station.

In the first university year, i had ambitions in chess, which had developed already during my secondary education, and considered my university studies as being of secondary importance. [Note: On the photo below, it is visible the certificate proving my participation at a chess tournament in autumn 1979.]



ASOCIATIA SPORTIVA UNIVERSITARA
MEDICINA
TIMISOARA

ADEVERINTA

Se adevereşte prin prezenta că stud. ADORJAN ISTVAN de la IPT Fac. Chimie I a participat la campionatul studenţesc, faza pe centrul universitar Timişoara în perioada de la 2 XI 1979 pînă la 7 XII 1979 în zilele de luni, miercuri şi vineri, în organizarea secţiei noastre de şah.

Pretenta se eliberează pentru justificare la facultate.

VICEPRESEDINTE
Al. Ivan

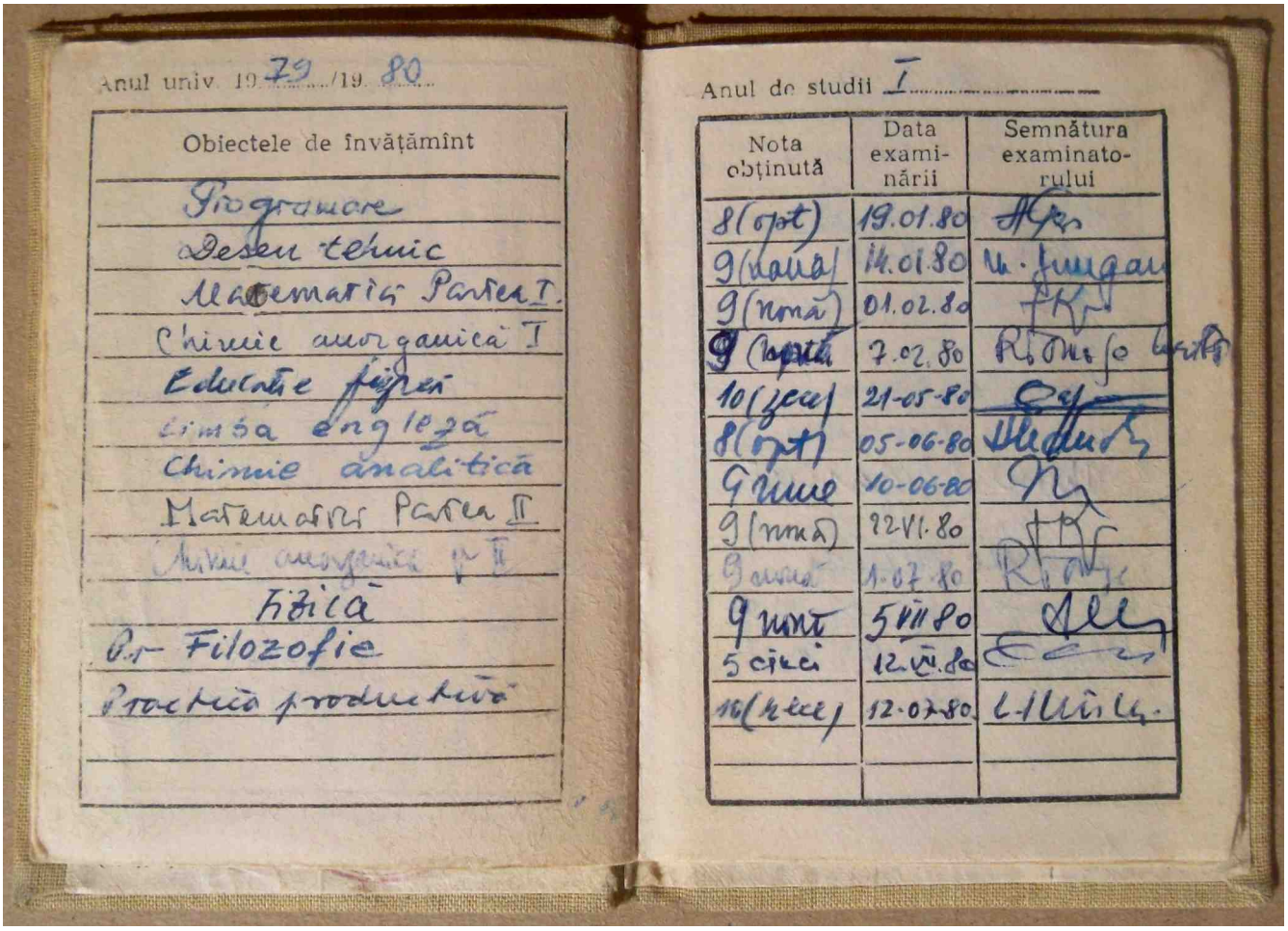
ASOCIATIA SPORTIVĂ UNIVERSITARĂ
MEDICINA
TIMIŞOARA

Timişoara la 29.II.1980

Translation from the romanian language: University Sports Association Medicina [Read approximately: medi'tʃinʌ.] in Timişoara / **CERTIFICATE** / It is hereby certified that the student István ADORJÁN from the Polytechnic Institute in Timişoara, Faculty of Chemistry, year I, has participated in the student championship, Timişoara university center phase, in the period from 2 november 1979 rill 7 december 1979. on mondays, wednesdays and fridays, in the organization of our chess section. / This is issued for justification at the faculty. / Vice-president, Alexandru IVAN, [Read approximately: ʌlek'sʌndrʊ i'vʌn.]

[indecipherable signature], [Seal:] University Sports Association Medicina in Timişoara / Timişoara, on 29 february 1980.

But even so, my marks were better than in the general school and the secondary school, as registered on the respective pages of my student booklet, and on the first page of my register sheet, of which originals are visible on the photos below:



Anul univ. 19 79 /19 80

Obiectele de învățământ
Programare
Desen tehnic
Matematică Partea I.
Chimie anorganică I
Educație fizică
Limba engleză
Chimie analitică
Matematică Partea II
Chimie anorganică p. II
Fizică
Bz Filozofie
Practică producție

Anul de studii I

Nota obținută	Data examinării	Semnătura examinatorului
8 (opt)	19.01.80	
9 (nouă)	14.01.80	M. Iungau
9 (nouă)	01.02.80	
9 (nouă)	7.02.80	
10 (zece)	21-05-80	
8 (opt)	05-06-80	
9 nouă	10-06-80	
9 (nouă)	22.VI.80	
9 nouă	1-07-80	
9 nouă	5.VII.80	
5 cinci	12.VII.80	
10 (zece)	12-07-80	

ROMÂNIA
MINISTERUL ÎNVĂȚĂMÎNTULUI ȘI ȘTIINȚEI
UNIVERSITATEA TEHNICA TIMISOARA

FACULTATEA DE CHIMIE INDUSTRIALA
PROFILUL CHIMIE
SPECIALIZAREA TEHNOLOGIA COMPUSILOR MACROMOLECULARI
FORMA DE ÎNVĂȚĂMÎNT INGINERI
Seria I. Nr. 476.

FOAIE MATRICOLĂ 5199

COPIE DUPĂ REGISTRUL MATRICOL
NOTELE OBȚINUTE ÎN TIMPUL ȘCOLARITĂȚII DE ABSOLVENTUL

ADORJAN C. ISTVAN

NĂSCUT(Ă) ÎN ZIUA DE 20 LUNA DECEMBRIE ANUL 1959
ÎN LOCALITATEA CALUGARENI, JUDETUL MURES
ȚARA ROMANIA
PRENUMELE PĂRINȚILOR:
TATĂ CAROL
MAMA IRMA

SITUAȚIA ȘCOLARĂ PE ANII UNIVERSITARI PROMOVAȚI:
ANUL I (19.79/19.80) CURS ZI

DISCIPLINELE	TOTAL ORE		NOTELE					
	Curs	Semin. Labor. Proiect	SEMESTRUL I			SEMESTRUL II		
			Examen	Verific.	Proiect	Examen	Verific.	Proiect
Chimie anorganică	104	91	9	-	-	9	-	-
Matematici	104	117	9	-	-	9	-	-
Desen tehnic	-	52	-	9	-	-	-	-
Programare și ingormatică	26	39	-	8	-	-	-	-
Chimie analitică și analiză instrum.	13	52	-	-	-	-	9	-
Filozofie	49	42	-	-	-	5	-	-
Fizică	13	26	-	-	-	9	-	-
Educație fizică	-	52	-	-	-	-	10	-
Limba engleză	-	52	-	-	-	-	8	-
Activitate de producție	16	144	-	-	-	-	10	-
PROMOVAT CU MEDIA: 8,66(opt și 66%)								

Translation from the romanian language: [Page 1 of 4] Romania, Ministry of Education and Science, Technical University in Timişoara / Faculty of Industrial Chemistry, Profile: Chemistry, Speciality: Technology of Macromolecular Compounds, Form of Education: Engineers / Series: I, Number: 476 / **REGISTER SHEET** No. 5199 / Copy after the register / The marks achieved during schooling by the graduated student István C. ADORJÁN / Born on the day: 20, month: december, year: 1959, in the locality: Călugăreni, Mureş county, country: Romania, Surname of Parents: Father: Carol, Mother: Irma / The schooling situation for the finished university years: / Year I (1979/1980), Day-school / [Table:] Subjects / Total Hours: Course; Practice Lesson, Laboratory, Project / Marks: Semester I: Examination, Verification, Project […] / Inorganic Chemistry / Mathematics / Industrial Drawing / Programing and Informatics / Analytical Chemistry and Instrumental Analysis / Philosophy / Physics / Physical Training / English Language / Activity of Production / […] / Passed with the average mark 8.66 (eight point sixty-six).

The mark 5 is the first conspicuous manifestation of the implementation of the personal secret political line of the romanian national secret political organization of preventing my career of scientific researcher. Indeed: with the 5, the average mark for the first year is 8.66, while with a 9 it would have been 9.

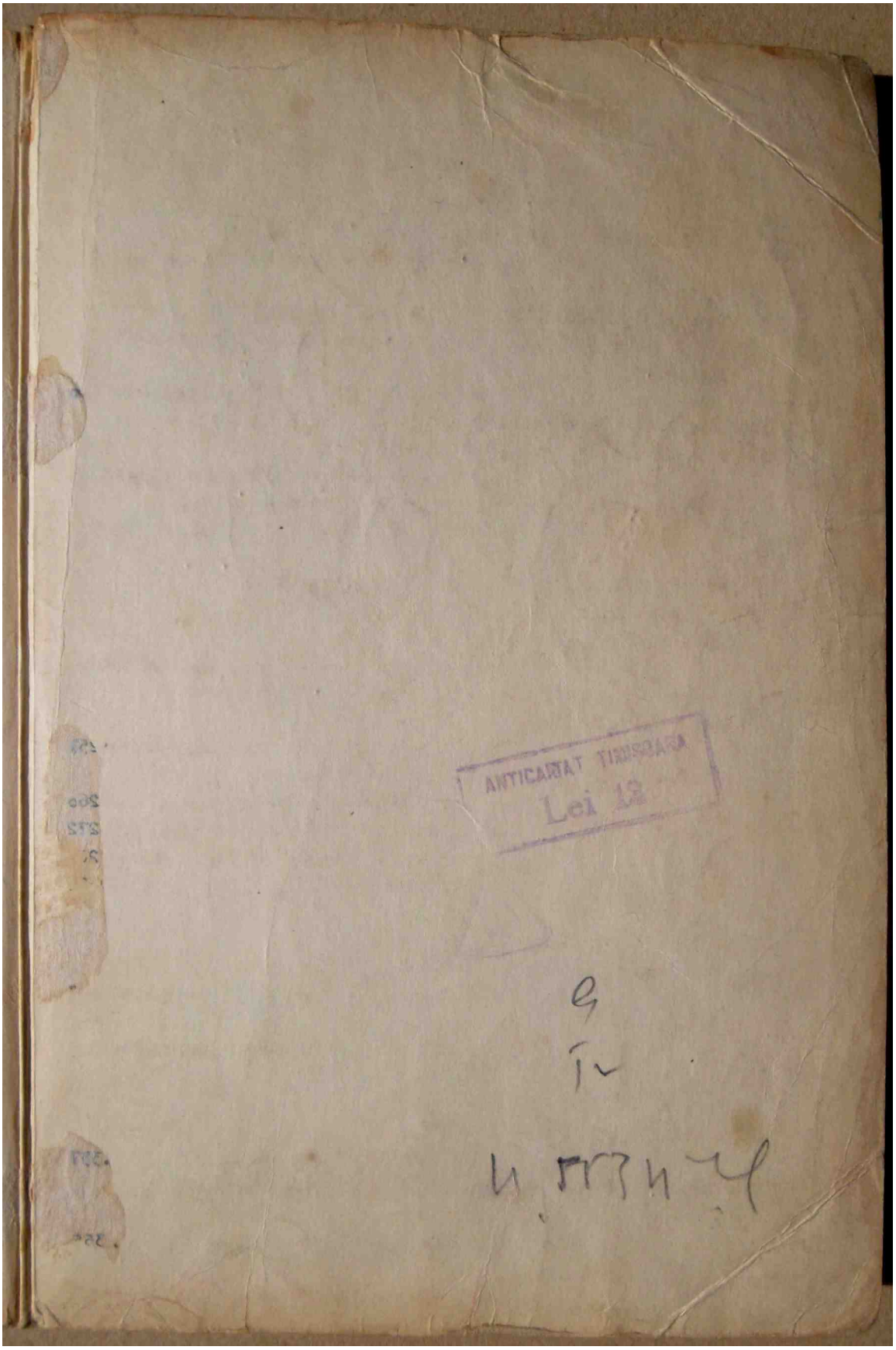
The major manifestations of that my receiving a 5 in philosophy was a concrete purpose within the above-mentioned political line of the romanian national secret political organization are that the examination in philosophy was scheduled for 12 july 1980, a saturday, namely the last day of the summer session of examinations and of the working week — which could mean the exclusion of the possibility of my taking immediate counter-measures of any kind — and there appeared not our instructor, Ilona BÂRZESCU, [Read approximately: 'ilonɔ bɨr'zeskʊ.] but a person unknown for me, whom, on the basis of his signature and the author names arisen in the lithographed course, i have presumed to have been the conferencier Constantin GRECU. [Read approximately: konstʌn'tin 'grekʊ.] [Note: On the photos below, it is visible the front cover around 14.5 centimeters wide, the inner side of the back cover, and the last page, on which i saw the name “Constantin GRECU”, of the lithographed course “for engineers”, thick around 2 centimeters, bought by me in the second-hand bookshop in Temesvár presumably in autumn 1979, as well as a period printed photo of that second-hand bookshop, built in the wall of the medieval fortress. [8] When i was doing the military service between 1978 and 1979, i approached it from the right, and when studying at the faculty, from the left.]

institutul politehnic „Traian Vuia”
Timisoara
disciplina de filozofie

CURS DE FILOZOFIE

pentru ingineri

1978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111 80 155
Neculau Petru, Psihol.

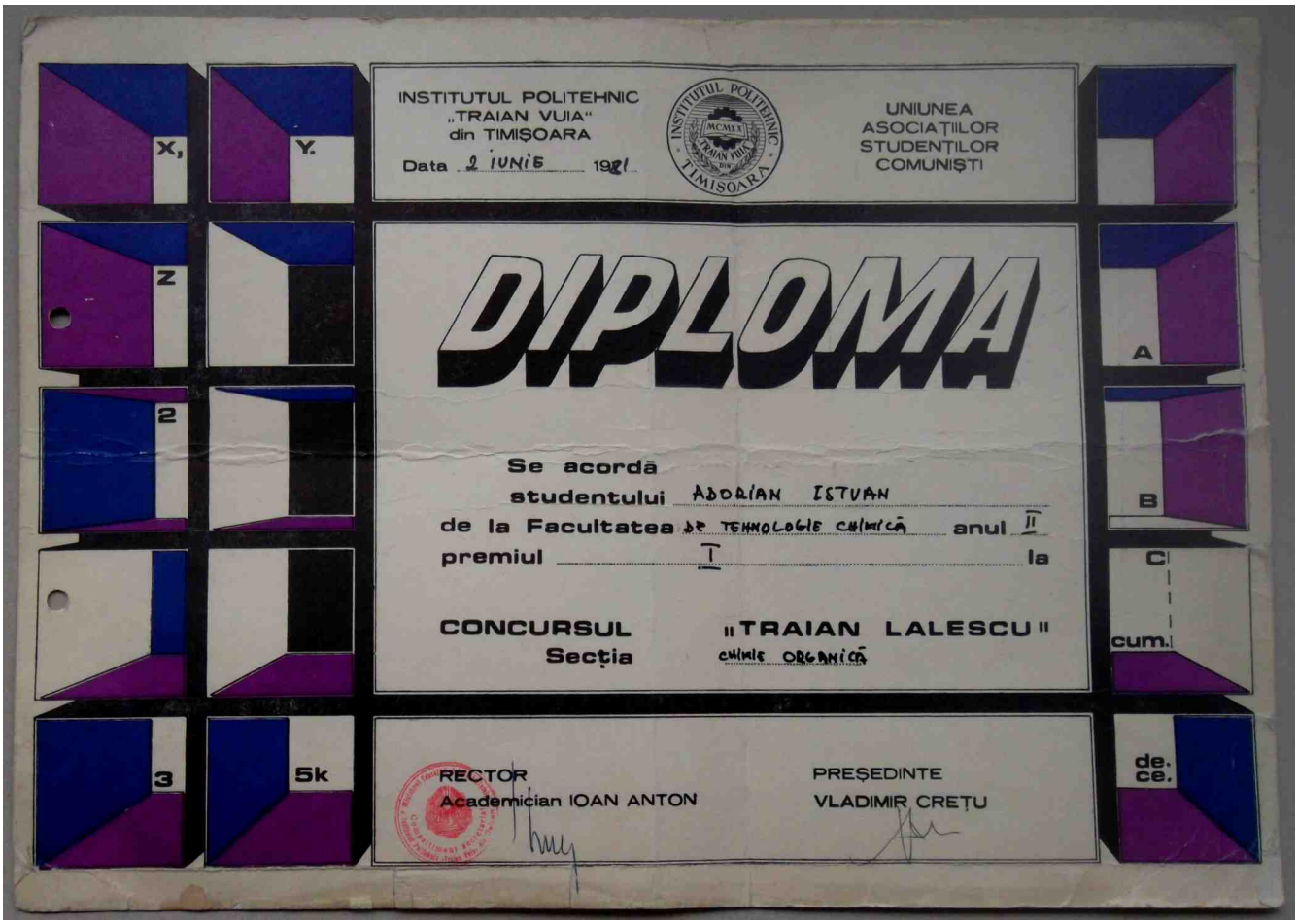
On our level of education, philosophy was regularly for those students who could learn long textual contents by heart. Striving to grasp the respective philosophical knowledge by logic, i could memorize too little of my drawn concrete theses for the unknown conferencier not to be able to use it as a pretext for quickly giving me a 5, so much the more as he could also use the veil of his being unknowing of my person, my activity at the practice lessons, and my much better marks obtained in all the other subjects. The only counter-measure which i could take was to spend a considerable part of the summer vacation with studying philosophy. Then, at the beginning of september 1980, i went down to Temesvár for a mark-increasing examination in philosophy. However, I could not find the instructor Ilona BÂRZESCU anywhere, neither at her dwelling.

In chess, i did not succeed in attaining the expected results. For this reason, and based on my principle that “i would not restrain my life on the chess-board, because i could be much more useful in the natural life”, in summer 1980, i decided to expend all my extra-curricular time on studying the faculty subjects, generally, and set myself the purpose of obtaining the first place at the country-wide phase of the organic-chemistry contest, particularly. In increasing my chances of attaining this purpose, i completely neglected the subject mechanics.

In his second university year, Tibor PRÉDA had taken the first place at the country-wide phase of the organic-chemistry contest as well. Presumably in the first half of april 1981, when i presented myself at the university-center phase of the organic-chemistry contest, he also was there helping the organizers with some administrative work, like distributing sheets of paper, writing theses on the table, namely he behaved like a university assistant. I construed this to be one of the manifestations of his ambition to become a university assistant at the organic-chemistry chair. Otherwise, i could see on him several times that he was cherishing the hope that the conferencier of organic chemistry Radu BACALOGLU [Read approximately: 'rʌdʊ bʌkʌ'loglʊ.] would retain him for an assistant.

At that contest, i was placed first with 146 points — as said Radu BACALOGLU — together with Mihai MEDELEANU [Read approximately: mi'hʌj mede'leʌnʊ.] — the son of the woman ex-dean,

Minodora [Read approximately: mino'dorʌ.] MEDELEANU — who obtained 149 points, and was from the organic-chemistry section. This result was recognized with the diploma of which original around 34.5 centimeters long is visible on the photo below:



Translation from the romanian language: “Traian VUIA” Polytechnic Institute in Timişoara, Date: 2 june 1981 / Union of the Associations of Communist Students / It is awarded to the student István ADORJÁN from the Faculty of Chemical Technology, year II, the first prize at the “Traian LALESCU” contest, Organic-Chemistry Section. / Rector: Academician Ioan ANTON [Read approximately: 'joʌn ʌn'ton.] [indecipherable signature] [Seal:] Ministry of Upbringing and Education, “Traian VUIA” Polytechnic Institute in Timişoara, Secretariat Compartment / President: Vladimir CREŢU. [Read approximately: vlʌdi'mir 'kretsʊ.] [indecipherable signature].

It is characteristic that in the night preceding the contest there had been an unprecedented party in the room 80 beside my room 81 in the students home 4, where i lived, at which there participated some of my room-mates, and which was so noisy that i could not sleep at all. Presumably, this was the reason why i made a mistake in two relatively simple problems at the contest.

The country-wide phase of the organic-chemistry contest was held probably in the second half of may 1981 in Iaşi. Although i obtained 19.5 points of 20 i was ranked only the third, after Mihai MEDELEANU with 20 points, and a fellow competitor in Iași. On the announcement of the results, i was awarded the diploma of which original around 32.5 centimeters long is visible on the photo below:

UNIUNEA ASOCIAȚIILOR STUDENȚILOR COMUNIȘTI DIN ROMÂNIA
CONSILIUL
UASCR

MINISTERUL EDUCAȚIEI ȘI ÎNVĂȚĂMÂNTULUI

DIPLOMĂ

Se acordă studentului ADORIAN ISTVAN
din Centrul universitar Timişoara premiul - III -
LA CONCURSUL PROFESIONAL-ȘTIINȚIFIC STUDENȚESC - SECȚIA CHIMIE
IAȘI - 1981

Președinte,

Adjunct al ministrului,

Translation from the romanian language: Union of the Associations of Communist Students, The Council / Ministry of Upbringing and Education / It is awarded to the student István ADORJÁN from the Timişoara university center the third prize at the student professional-scientific contest, Chemistry Section, Iaşi 1981. / President: [indecipherable signature] [Seal:] Union of the Associations of Communist Students in Romania, The Council of the Union / Deputy Ministry: [indecipherable signature] [Seal:] Socialist Republic of Romania, [Ministry of Upbringing and Education, indecipherable].

That Radu BACALOGLU was biased in favor of Mihai MEDELEANU was signaled to me by that the type of stereochemistry problem in which i had made a mistake at the university-center phase was given at the country-wide phase as well, which action therefore must have been of his, or based on the information of his. Otherwise, in the months preceding the contest, he used to hold tutorials, which i had attended at the beginning, but after a few hours i stopped attending it, as his special inquiring behavior towards me made me suspect him to have been gathering information on my strong and weak points, at a time when i was still ranked as an average student.

The comparison of the number of points given at both phases of the organic-chemistry contest to Mihai MEDELEANU and my person bears the message that “Mihai MEDELEANU is better than István ADORJÁN”, and therefore it can be presumed that they were implementations of the national secret political line of the romanian national secret political organization of preventing my career of university assistant.

This result disappointed me though, but it was considered a great success and discovery by my edu-

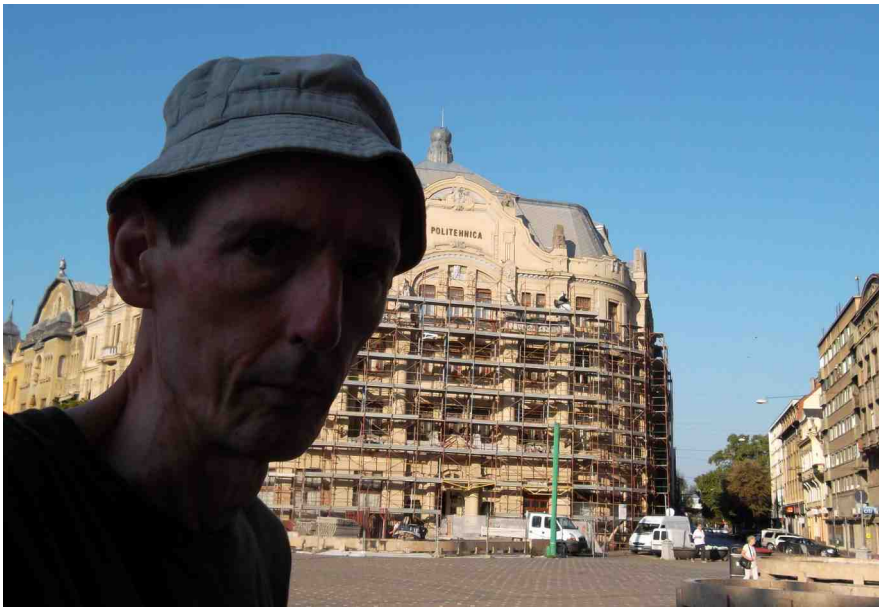
cational environment. Consequently, i persisted in the line of conduct adopted at the beginning of the university year. In this way, i obtained the maximum mark of 10 in all the subjects, except mechanics, for the examination of which i did not present myself at the summer session.

I obtained two of the 10s owing to the master subjectivism, according to which at giving marks they regularly took into consideration the marks received in other subjects. In this way, on 3 june 1981, the master of the english language, Dan MANOLESCU, [Read approximately: 'dʌn mʌno'leskʊ.] still wrote into my student booklet a 9, but some time afterwards he changed it into a 10. Further, in the second half of may 1981, the assistant of physical training, Francz DEMIAN, [8] called me to his office, as i had neglected his hours in my efforts to win the organic-chemistry contests, thinking that he would consider my not needing physical training because of my having been a handball player of performance. At the beginning, he threateningly alluded to making me repeat the second university year, but after i regretfully informed him about my school achievements generally, and those in organic chemistry especially, he also gave me a 10.

Probably in a break of our last common organic-chemistry course held on the first upper storey of the building of the rectorate — a printed period photo of which is visible on the photo below, [8]

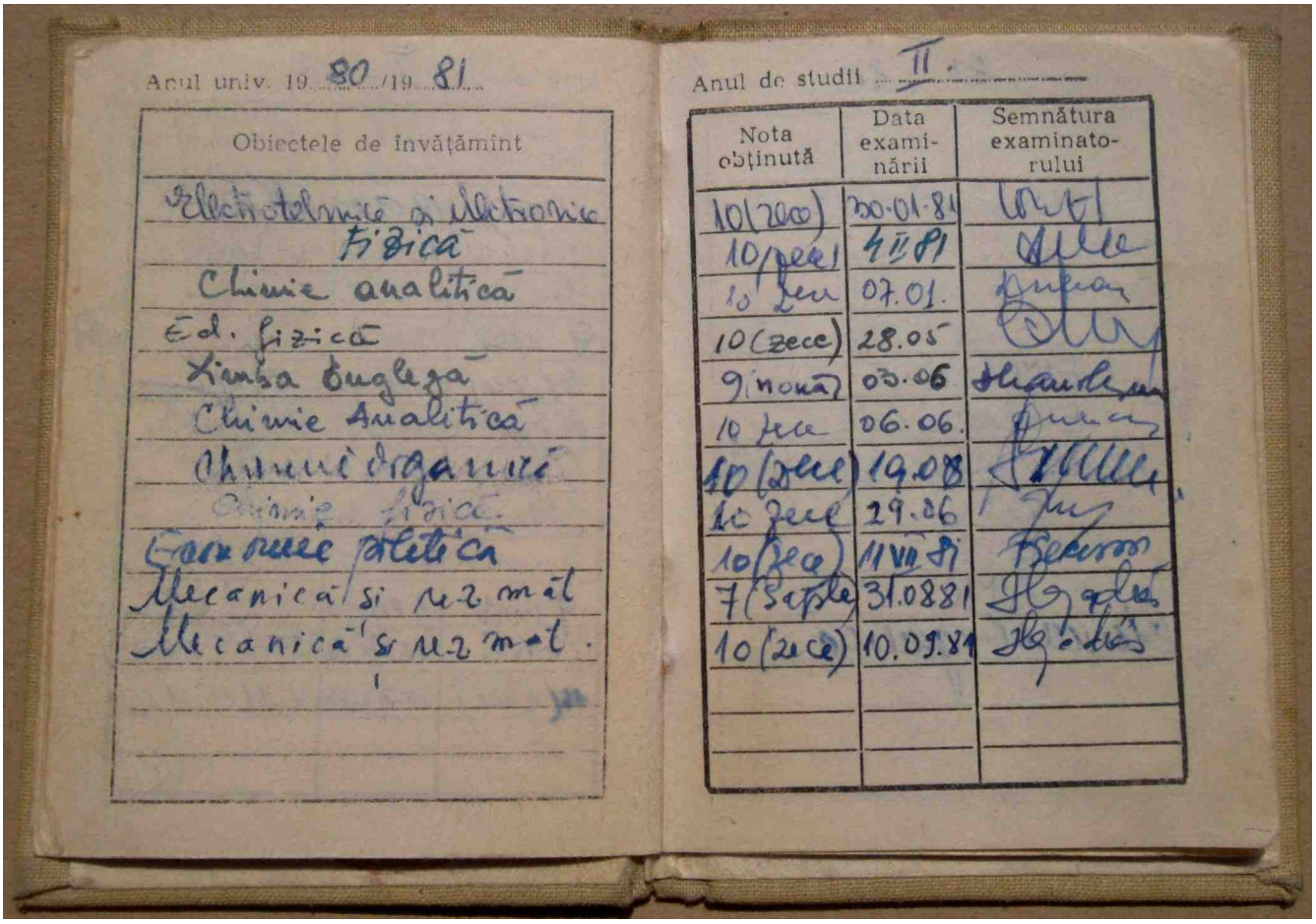
Rectoratul Institutului Politehnic „Traian Vuia“ din Timişoara.

and which was under restoration on 12 august 2019, when i was in Temesvár, coming from the romanian-serbian frontier zone, where had been to take photos for my books written about my second and third illegal fleeing attempts from the Socialist Republic of Romania —



Mihai MEDELEANU came to me, saying approximately: “István, go instead of me to the camp in Izvorul Mureşului.” [Read approximately: iz'vorʊl 'mʊreʃʊlʊj. In the hungarian language: Marosfő.] I accepted the offer, although did not know what it was. It proved to be a place for the preparation of the communist youth elite for administrative work.

In summer 1981, i studied mechanics. On the written examination of 31 august 1981, i was given only 7, presumably partly because i had been too sure of the 10, so much the more as the conferencier Attila HEGEDŰS [Read approximately: 'ɔtillɔ 'hegedɨ:ʃ.] was of hungarian ethnic origin, and i had not concentrated sufficiently. Around a week later, i repeated the examination, and so obtained the 10 in mechanics as well. On writing the mark into my booklet, he called me in his office, and from the discussion i had with him, i concluded that the 7 rather expressed his subjective reaction to that i had neglected his subject throughout the whole university year. It might have also expressed the common interest of the hungarian ethnical secret political organization in Romania, the hungarian national secret political organization, and the romanian national secret political organization relative to my not succeeding in the Socialist Republic of Romania generally, and my not becoming a scientific researcher particularly.

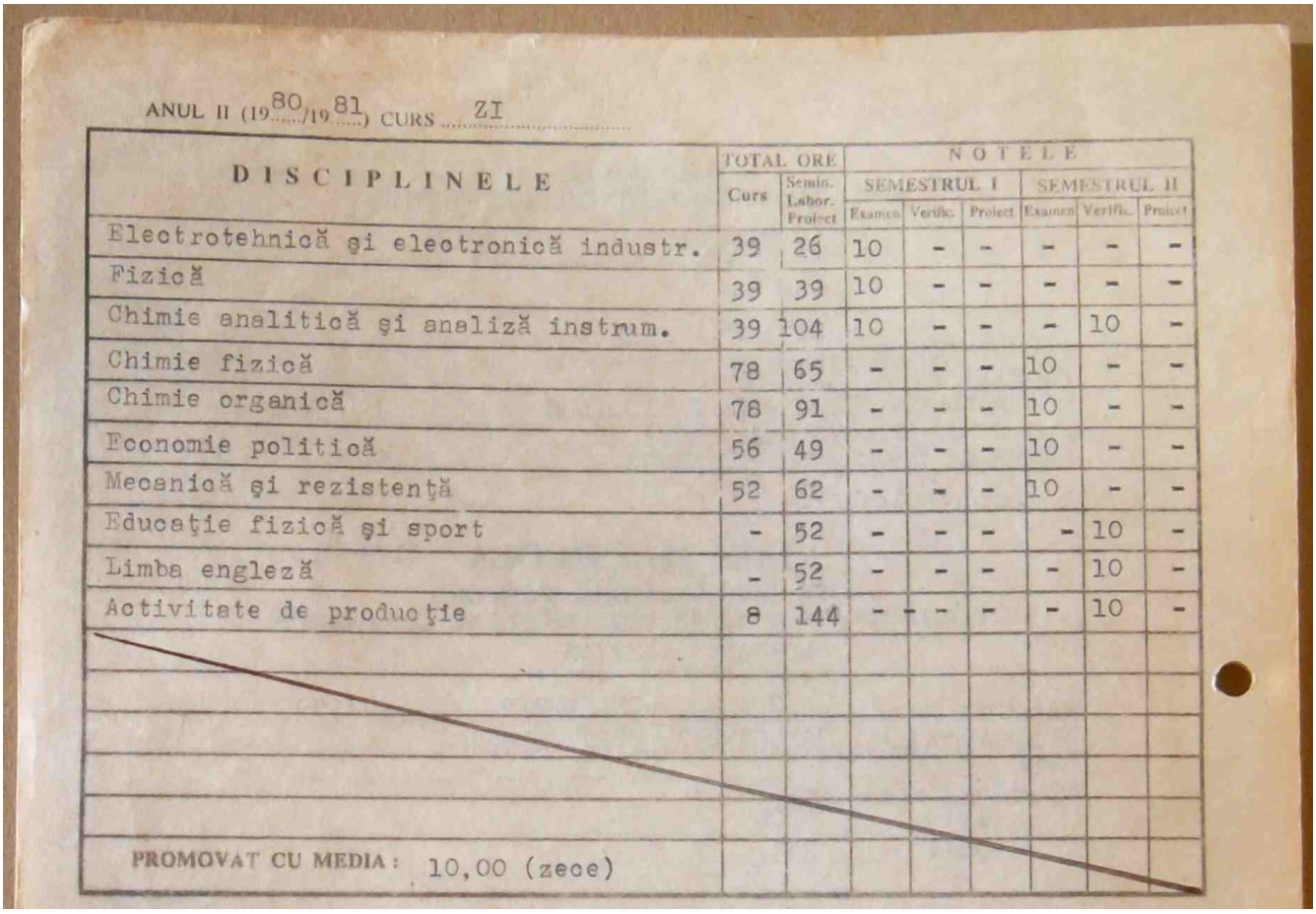


Anul univ. 19 80 /19 81

Obiectele de învățământ
Electrotehnică și electronică
Fizică
Chimie analitică
Ed. fizică
Limba engleză
Chimie Analitică
Chimie organică
Chimie fizică
Geometrie plană
Mecanică și rez mat
Mecanică și rez mat.

Anul de studii II

Nota obținută	Data examinării	Semnătura examinatorului
10 (zece)	30.01.81	
10 (zece)	4.II.81	
10 zece	07.01.	
10 (zece)	28.05	
9 (nouă)	03.06	
10 zece	06.06.	
10 (zece)	19.08	
10 zece	29.06	
10 (zece)	11 VII 81	
7 (șapte)	31.0881	
10 (zece)	10.09.81	



ANUL II (1980/1981) CURS ZI

DISCIPLINELE	TOTAL ORE		NOTELE					
			SEMESTRUL I			SEMESTRUL II		
	Curs	Semin. Labor. Proiect	Examen	Verific.	Proiect	Examen	Verific.	Proiect
Electrotehnică şi electronică industr.	39	26	10	-	-	-	-	-
Fizică	39	39	10	-	-	-	-	-
Chimie analitică şi analiză instrum.	39	104	10	-	-	-	10	-
Chimie fizică	78	65	-	-	-	10	-	-
Chimie organică	78	91	-	-	-	10	-	-
Economie politică	56	49	-	-	-	10	-	-
Mecanică şi rezistenţă	52	62	-	-	-	10	-	-
Educaţie fizică şi sport	-	52	-	-	-	-	10	-
Limba engleză	-	52	-	-	-	-	10	-
Activitate de producţie	8	144	-	-	-	-	10	-

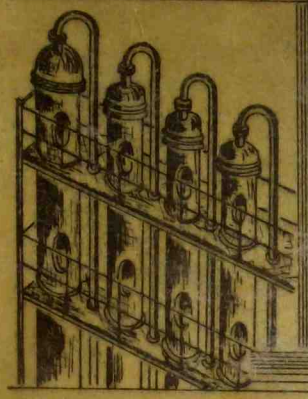
PROMOVAT CU MEDIA: 10,00 (zece)

Translation from the romanian language: [Page 2 upper of 4] / Year II (1980/1981), Day-school / [Table:] Subjects / Total Hours: Course; Practice Lesson, Laboratory, Project / Marks: Semester I: Examination, Verification, Project […] / Electrotechnics and Industrial Electronics / Physics / Analytical Chemistry and Instrumental Analysis / Physical Chemistry / Organic Chemistry / Political Economy / Mechanics and Resistance / Physical Training and Sports / English Language / Activity of Production / […] / Passed with the average mark 10.00 (ten).

After the beginning of the third university year on 15 september 1981, Mihai MEDELEANU no more came to me, and in consequence i thought that it would have been my turn to go to him in my expected quality of student “prepared for administrative work” within the Association of Communist Students. However, this would have meant a major choice, not only professional, but also political. After days of reflections and hesitations, i decided not to go to him, because i wanted to exclusively remain in the field of science, and morally i did not like the kind of administrative work which was going on in the association, even though it was still not directly of a political character. As it was proved before me later, this attitude of mine was interpreted as my lack of inclination to integrate with the politically communist and ethnically mostly romanian social elite of the Socialist Republic of Romania. [Note: From around september 1981, my paper portrait visible on the photo below — which was ordered around that time at the request of someone from the Association of Communist Students — was put out on the board of the outstanding students in the entrance hall of the rectorate for a year.]

For the third university year, i set myself the purpose of maintaining the average mark 10 attained in the second year. The most difficult subject of that year was considered the fundamentals of chemical technology consisting of three volumes of lithographed manuals thick of from around 1.7 to 2 centimeters, mainly authored and exclusively lectured by the notorious and feared professor Vasile COCHECI, [Read approximately: vʌ'sile ko'ketʃj.] of which front covers around 16.5 centimeters wide are visible on the photos below:

Prof. Dr. ing. COCHECI V.
Prof. Dr. ing. TRIBUNESCU P.
Bazele
TEHNOLOGIEI CHIMICE
VOL. I
INSTITUTUL POLITEHNIC „TRAIAN VUIA"
TIMIȘOARA
- 1978 -



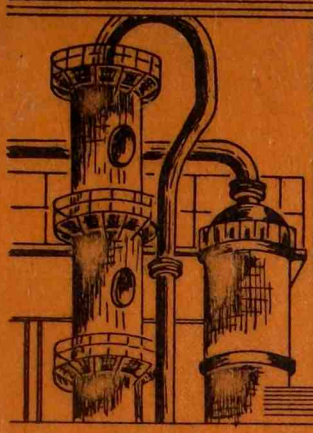
Prof. Dr. ing. COCHECI V.
şi COLABORATORII

Bazele TEHNOLOGIEI CHIMICE

VOL. II

INSTITUTUL POLITEHNIC „TRAIAN VUIA"
TIMIŞOARA

- 1979 -



Prof. Dr. ing. COCHECI V.
ȘI COLABORATORII

Bazele TEHNOLOGIEI CHIMICE

VOL. III

INSTITUTUL POLITEHNIC – „TRAIAN VUIA"
TIMIȘOARA

- 1980 -

He recited the course almost word by word, had an authoritarian style, an appearance and a tone resembling that of a communist politician, and a nationalist discourse, which he asserted during his lectures, so that he seemed to be rather a politically, than professionally made professor, a product and pillar of the romanian national-communist Ceaușescu regime, even a hidden Securitate officer. {Note: The portrait below pictures Vasile COCHECI (1922-1996) in 1991. [9]}

At times, he humorously named some students “tămâie naţională”, [Read approximately: tə'mɨje nʌtsio'nʌlə. In the english language: national incense.] by this means in all certainty programing that the reason of existence of individuals is the glorification of the nation and the national state. His this propagandistic manifestation refers to that he had national secret political functions. Because of the extent of the subject, there were organized partial examinations in december and march from the first two volumes.

At the first partial examination, i succeeded in elaborating all the theses given, thus expecting a mark near 10. It had been timed for a few days before the beginning of the winter vacation, so that generally my group-mates traveled home before the announcement of the results. I remained, because considered that the mark received from the subject of Vasile COCHECI would certainly reflect the attainability of my purpose, would express the position of not only a professor, but also of the “party and state” themselves, accordingly it was of signal value regarding my future to be expected in the Socialist Republic of Romania, and as such i made it dependent on it my making the decision relative to the definitive leaving of the Socialist Republic of Romania. On the day on which the pinning out of the mark list was expectable, probably on 19 december 1981, saturday, in the evening i marched in a hurry to the rectorate, asked permission of the door-keeper, and went upstairs to the closed entrance-door of the BTC chair — as it was abbreviated in the romanian language — to view the list with the marks: i received only 8.5. It is worth mentioning the similarity in effect and even in time of timing my receiving the curtailed marks in philosophy and the fundamentals of chemical technology: in both cases i got to know the mark on saturday, and the following sunday was the first day of vacation, so that it was excluded

the possibility of my immediate protest.

The mark 8.5 received at the first partial examination in the fundamentals of chemical technology had a disappointing effect on me: all at once it became evident before me that in the summer session i would receive at most 9, that the 5 gotten in philosophy and the also disappointing results obtained at the organic-chemistry contest were not incidental phenomena, that behind my curtailed marks there were hidden not only chauvinist didactic staff members, but also politicians, that their policies hindered not only the development of the whole society, but also of some individuals in person. So that, it had me immediately make the strategic decision of emigration from the Socialist Republic of Romania.

After the vacation, in the first course in january 1982, Vasile COCHECI said approximately: “When correcting the papers, i lined through entire sentences, when i could not read what you had written.” This statement seemed to be general though, but it could be a self-justifying allusion to my particular case, because indeed: the instructor being present at the examination, Gheorghe PETCA [Read approximately: 'petkʌ.] said: “Write down all you know,” so that i, who had learned everything, had to write quickly in order to be able to finish the expounding of the problems within the examination time. Irrespective of the above hidden potential self-justification, i did and would not protest, because i did not want to integrate myself with a community of which certain determinant figures endeavored to exclude me.

In march 1982, at the second partial examination in the fundamentals of chemical technology, i received just 8, which confirmed my conjecture relative to the unattainability of my maximum educational and related professional purpose in the Socialist Republic of Romania. Presumably, in giving me this mark, they were emboldened by that i had not protested against the 8.5 of december 1981.

The summer session of examinations was anticipated with a month, because before the vacation we had to have a month of practice in production. On 30 april 1982, in a practice-lesson room at the rectorate, i obtained 10 for my project in elements of mechanical engineering, directly from the titular of the subject, the conferencier Ilie IDIȚOIU. [Read approximately: i'lie idi'tsojʊ.] I presented the project, he examined it, then he put me a cross-question, i answered it correctly, so he visibly sluggishly, but he considered himself bound to write in the 10 in my booklet.

In the first course of the fundamentals of chemical technology in may, Vasile COCHECI made in general terms a hidden savage onslaught on some unspecified persons for their failure to carry out some unspecified actions, saying something to the effect: “There are people who are unable to answer their obligations! Their omissions must be remedied the most resolutely!” Owing to its timing, and that his subject was the only one in which i had received marks under 10 in that year, i construed it as being an allusion to Ilie IDIȚOIU in relation to his according me 10 for the project. In this manner, Vasile COCHECI appeared in my eyes as a kind of commander of the secret actions of a master squad directed towards the tendentious curtailment of my marks. It is characteristic that both he and Ilie IDIŢOIU — just like Nicolae CEAUŞESCU [Read approximately: niko'lʌje tʃʌʊ'ʃeskʊ.] — had come from Oltenia, a traditionally romanian mono-ethnic region. [In the romanian language: Oltenia.] [Note: The region of Romania being west of the reach of the river Olt south of the Carpathians.]

The last examination in the fundamentals of chemical technology took place on 18 may 1982. It was oral, and held directly by Vasile COCHECI himself in his office. I expounded the drawn thesis continuously and unobjectionably, so that afterwards he remarked for himself: “How finely he has answered,” by so doing referring to the aesthetic and not to the contential aspects of my answer. He put me no questions, and there appeared the instructor Lidia VLAD, [Read approximately: 'lidiʌ 'vlʌd.] who had conducted the second partial examination, therefore who had presumably been meant to be behind that 8, she whisperingly said something to Cocheci, and so he wrote into my booklet the mark, which proved to be a 9. This was disappointing in that it was already a fact, no longer a conjecture. With this, after a series of seven 10s, i received the first 9: my psychological ice broke.

According to his telling, Tibor PRÉDA had not passed at least one partial examination of BTC. These refer to that Vasile COCHECI used the mammoth subject created by him to hinder students considered inconvenient. This was in keeping with his nationalist manifestations, as such persons could not in all certainty be qualified as being “national incense”. Therefore, what he was doing in secret, fell outside of the scope of the oppressive policy of the Ceauşescu regime, and it can be presumed to have already been the implementation of the respective national secret policy of the romanian national secret political organization. There refers to his national secret political backing also that he was appointed assistant just after his presumed — unmentioned by the source — graduation in 1946, and then was appointed instructor next year, [9] namely he obtained the second university title in only around one year from graduation. His election as a corresponding member of the romanian academy in 1991, [9] shortly after the mock revolution and a few years before his death, in lack of sound professional foundations, can be presumed to have been motivated by the national secret political necessity of openly concealing, secretly propagandizing and recompensing his national secret political activity before december 1989. This appears to have been satisfied by the Iliescu regime. Further, he has enjoyed the relative propagandistic privilege of being granted a romanian Wikipedia page, which cannot be justified professionally and socially. [Note: According to my information, the national secret political organizations abuse Wikipedia for a means of their own national secret political propaganda.]

The theoretical examination in elements of mechanical engineering was held on 25 may 1982. Strangely, while the project appraisal had been conducted by Ilie IDIȚOIU, he did not come to this more important event. Instead of him, there appeared two persons unknown for me. In this manner, they could give me an 8 under the same veil of “unknowing” as Constantin GRECU had given me the 5 in philosophy. However, it proved to be Ilie IDIȚOIU who wrote the 8 into my booklet, which refers to that the appearance of the two unknown persons at this examination in conjunction with his absence from it had been staged by him with the purpose of concealedly fulfill his mission of curtailing my mark.

For the subject automatization, i had six days to learn all the subject-matter, because during the year i had neglected it completely, moreover many times i had been absent from the courses, because it was possible to cumulate a certain amount of absences without negative consequences, and in preparing for the examination i could rely on the lithographed course, of which front cover around 14.5 centimeters wide is visible on the photo below:

However, the titular Delia PERJU [Read approximately: 'deliʌ 'perʒʊ.] — who was part of the BTC chair, and therefore in the subordination of Vasile COCHECI — sometimes gave relatively short subject-matters, which were not comprised by the lithographed course. This is why it could happen at the examination of 31 may 1982 that i knew the first thesis perfectly, and the second one not at all. This meant for her giving me a 5.

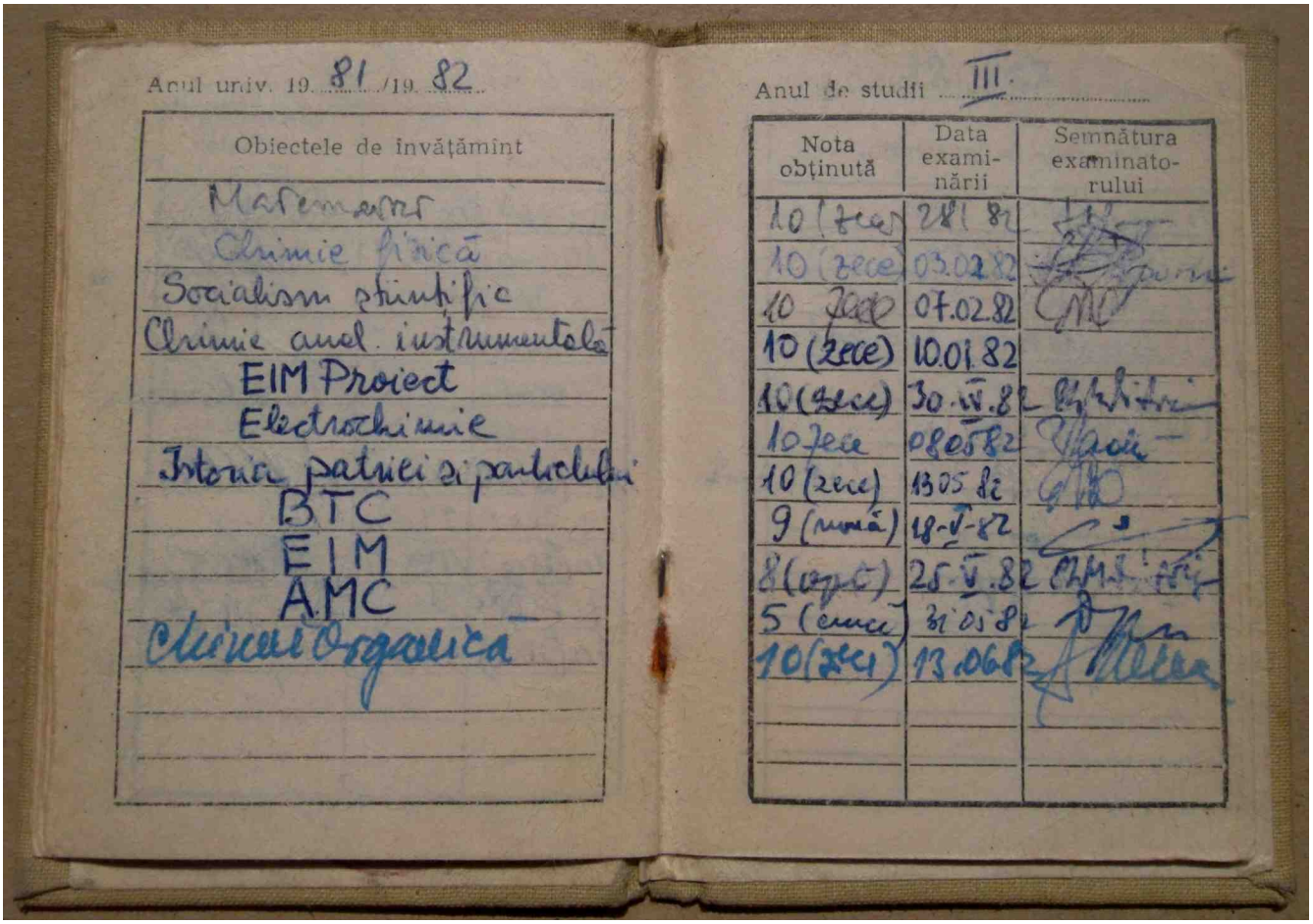
I had the bad habit of drawing the slip nearest to me, therefore it could not be difficult for Delia PERJU to place at the edge of the desk slips with theses not comprised by the lithographed course, and

to have me drawn one of them, because with my surname beginning with “A” i always entered the oral examinations first or among the first. In addition, in the evening before the examination, i said to one of my room-mates approximately: “All i want is to get a 5 from automatization.” Unlike the case of the 5 in philosophy, this statement referred to my intention of accepting this mark, and this information could get through to Delia PERJU through the possible and presumed secret information system created around my person.

Therefore, master subjectivism was not applied in automatization, elements of mechanical engineering, fundamentals of chemical technology, and in philosophy either, namely just in those subjects in which i have presumed a tendentious curtailment of my marks, because i would have not contested the 9 in english language, and the 4 in physical training. Accordingly, master subjectivism would have been the rule only for the auxiliary subjects. However, on 13 june 1982, in organic chemistry i obtained 8 at the written examination — which was the greatest mark in the group — and decided not to answer orally, because i no longer cared about my marks. But Radu BACALOGLU said: “I want you to answer.” So that, i drew a slip, and answered, but did not know it perfectly. He gave me 10. By so doing, he proved not to have been meant for the tendentious curtailment of my marks. And indeed: his 10 would not have any effect on the purpose of the curtailment of my marks.

Vasile COCHECI had the power and possibility of giving me 10, as he expressed satisfaction relative to my answer, and had no obligation to consider the theoretically possibly subjective and, i state, practically subjective intervention of the instructor, but he still “yielded” to it. Ilie IDIȚOIU, who had given me 10 for my project, as the titular of the subject, and the one who wrote in the mark into my student booklet, also had this power and possibility. The only one who did not have the possibility of giving me 10, as she excluded that possibility by changing her oral course as compared with her lithographed course, was Delia PERJU, because i did not know a thesis. Their marking actions are uniform in that in the environment of my 10s not one applied master subjectivism, which attitude therefore could be the carrying out of an order. Their series 9, 8, 5 is uniform in that each is smaller than its preceding mark, namely it is continuously decreasing, it expresses a common downward direction, which attitude therefore could also be the carrying out of an order. Therefore, the order could be approximately: “Don’t apply master subjectivism, but curtail the mark gradually.” In this manner, the 9 and the 8 appear as having a preparatory role relative to the 5, as otherwise it would have been even more striking among the 10s than the 5 in philosophy among the 9s and 8s. This refers to that on the lowest national secret political level the 5 in automatization was planned and ordered by Vasile COCHECI for carrying out by his subordinate Delia PERJU, just as he was the one who planned and ordered the “intervention” of his other subordinate Lidia VLAD to create a pretext for himself for giving me the 9.

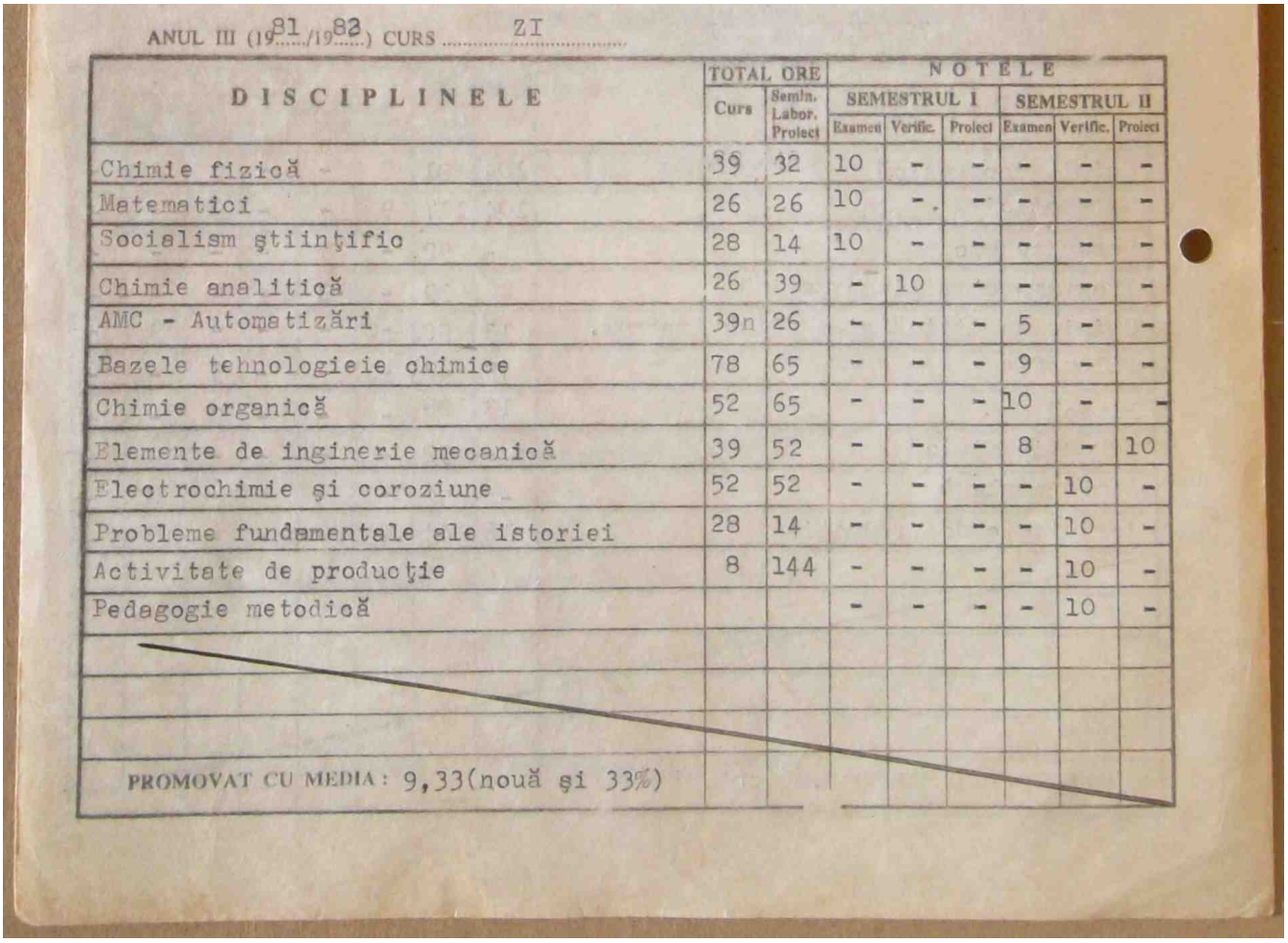
The above-expounded sequence of examinations was optimal in conformity with the purpose, because after my results achieved at the partial examinations the 9 was ensured in the fundamentals of chemical technology, in the light of the above-described happenings. This refers to also that, in spite of the appearance created in the group, this sequence of examinations had also been established from above. Further, it is characteristic also that these three examinations were squeezed in the just 13 days between 18 and 31 may 1982 of the around one-month session of examinations, while the other 13 days were laid down for the organic chemistry alone, which was very disadvantageous from the point of view of my person.



Anul univ. 19 81 /19 82

Anul de studii III

Obiectele de învățământ	Nota obținută	Data examinării	Semnătura examinatorului
Matematici	10 (zece)	28.1.82	
Chimie fizică	10 (zece)	03.02.82	
Socialism științific	10 zece	07.02.82	
Chimie anal. instrumentală	10 (zece)	10.01.82	
EIM Proiect	10 (zece)	30.IV.82	
Electrochimie	10 zece	08.05.82	
Istoria patriei și partidului	10 (zece)	13.05.82	
BTC	9 (nouă)	18-V-82	
EIM	8 (opt)	25.V.82	
AMC	5 (cinci)	31.05.82	
Chimie Organică	10 (zece)	13.06.82	



ANUL III (1981/1982) CURS ZI

DISCIPLINELE	TOTAL ORE		NOTELE					
	Curs	Semin. Labor. Proiect	SEMESTRUL I			SEMESTRUL II		
			Examen	Verific.	Proiect	Examen	Verific.	Proiect
Chimie fizică	39	32	10	-	-	-	-	-
Matematici	26	26	10	-	-	-	-	-
Socialism ştiinţific	28	14	10	-	-	-	-	-
Chimie analitică	26	39	-	10	-	-	-	-
AMC - Automatizări	39n	26	-	-	-	5	-	-
Bazele tehnologieie chimice	78	65	-	-	-	9	-	-
Chimie organică	52	65	-	-	-	10	-	-
Elemente de inginerie mecanică	39	52	-	-	-	8	-	10
Electrochimie şi coroziune	52	52	-	-	-	-	10	-
Probleme fundamentale ale istoriei	28	14	-	-	-	-	10	-
Activitate de producţie	8	144	-	-	-	-	10	-
Pedagogie metodică			-	-	-	-	10	-
PROMOVAT CU MEDIA: 9,33(nouă şi 33%)								

Translation from the romanian language: [Page 2 lower of 4] / Year III (1981/1982), Day-school / [Table:] Subjects / Total Hours: Course; Practice Lesson, Laboratory, Project / Marks: Semester I: Examination, Verification, Project […] / Physical Chemistry / Mathematics / Scientific Socialism / Analytical Chemistry / Automatization / Fundamentals of Chemical Technology / Organic Chemistry / Elements of Mechanical Engineering / Electro-chemistry and Corrosion / Fundamental Problems of History / Activity of Production / Methodical Pedagogy / […] / Passed with the average mark 9.33 (nine point thirty-three).

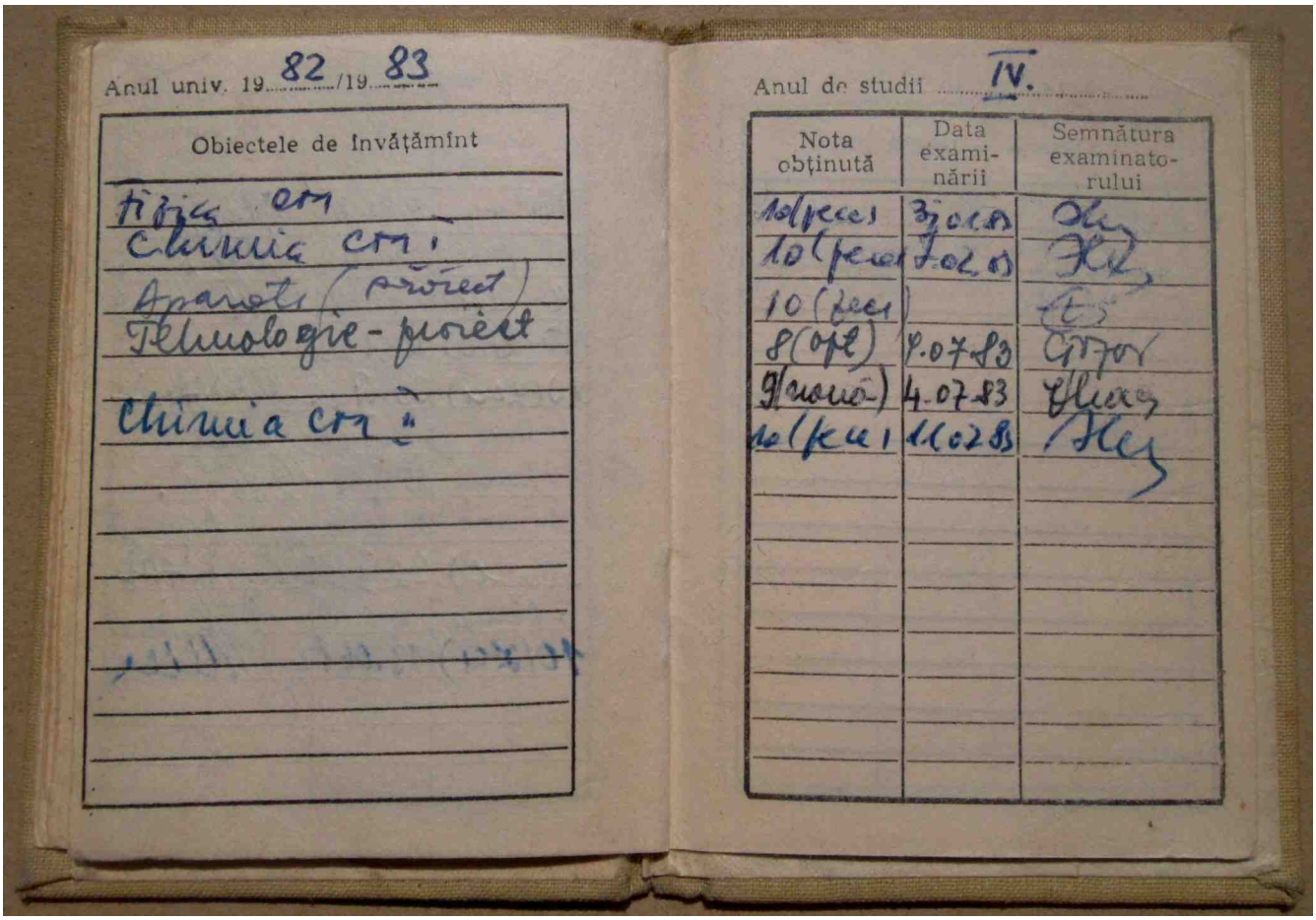
According Mihai MEDELEANU more points than me at both phases of the organic-chemistry contest in the second university year was not enough for preventing my career of university assistant. My outstanding results in organic chemistry made me suitable for such a career not only at the organic-chemistry chair, but also at the chair of technology of macromolecular compounds, so much the more as i had opted for that speciality and had been matriculated for that section. In consequence, there had to be created a student “better than me” in my section as well.

I saw and heard of the student Florin COSOR, [Read approximately: flo'rin co'sor.] who in may 1982 was in his second year at the same section, and lived in the same students home 4 as me. He had been “better than me” politically, as he was blatantly active within the Association of Communist Students, then presumably in may 1982 he was programed “to be better than me” scientifically as well by being placed second at the country-wide phase of the organic-chemistry contest, as if his and my persons had

been comparable with each other by participating in separate contests. On the basis of this self-research, i presume that he indeed was retained as an assistant at the chair of technology of macromolecular compounds in or shortly after 1985, but after the mock revolution of 1989 the truth of the market economy and education ousted him from the university life. This is corroborated by that i did not find him among the staff of the Faculty of Industrial Chemistry and Environmental Engineering of the Polytechnic University in Temesvár.

Having made the decision and already taken measures of emigration, i had renounced my educational and the related professional purposes relative to the Socialist Republic of Romania, by so doing yielding to the endeavors of the romanian national secret political organization of preventing me to become a university assistant, or a scientific researcher. However, during the fourth and the fifth university years, i continued to study just as before, only that did not care about what marks they gave me.

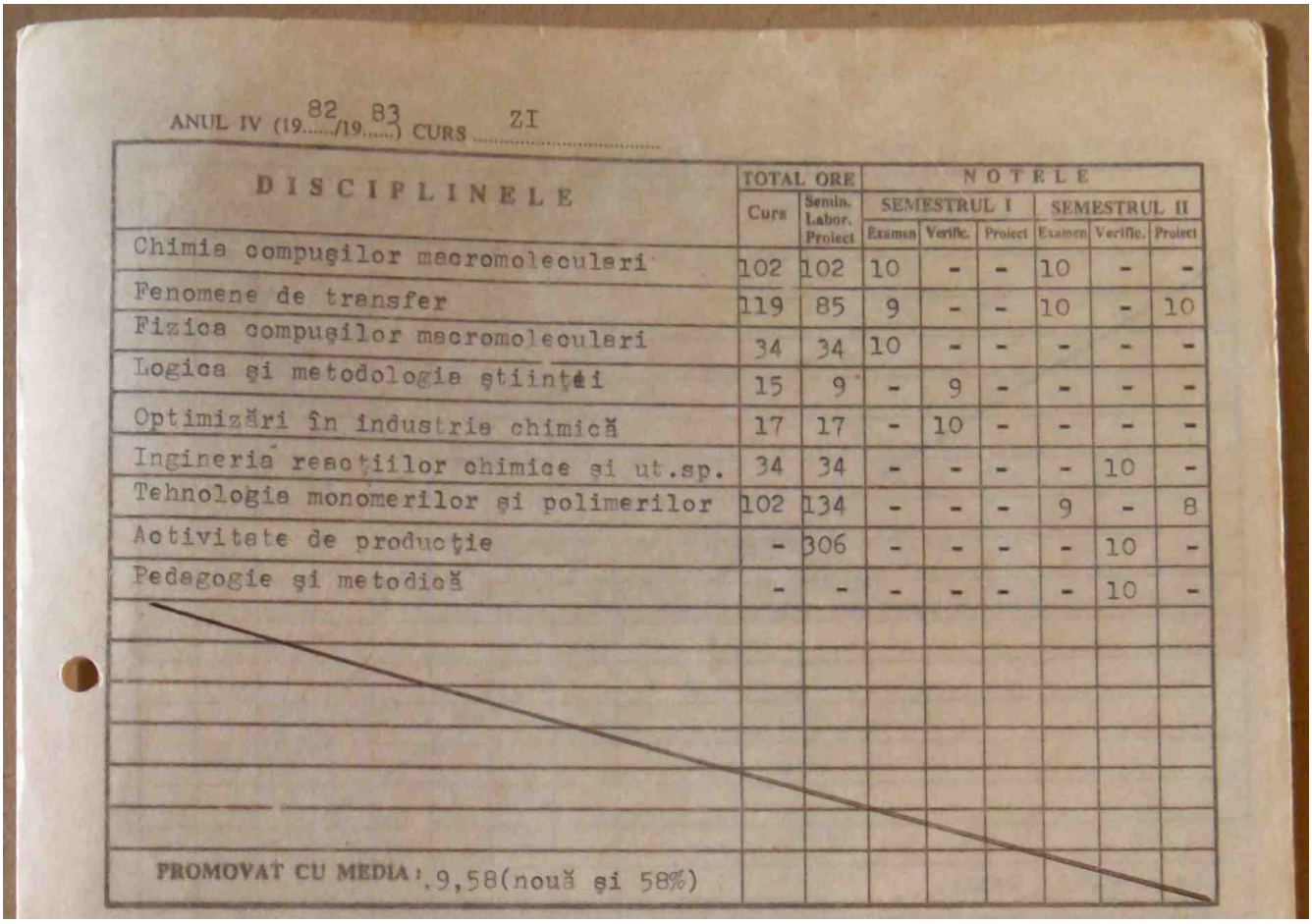
The 5s given in philosophy and automatization made it considerably easier the prevention of my career of scientific researcher by pressing down my repartition average mark under 9. But even so, the action did not become completely inconspicuous either. On the one hand, by way of concealment they endeavored to assign the curtailment of my marks to women masters. Accordingly, in the fourth year, two from among the three 9s, as well as the 8 were given by women, namely, in transmission phenomena Minodora MEDELEANU, and in the technology of monomers and polymers Virginia MANOVICIU, [Read approximately: vir'dʒiniʌ 'mʌnovitʃiʊ.] and respectively Rodica CIOPOR. [Read approximately: ro'dikʌ tʃo'por.]


Anul univ. 19 82 /19 83

Obiectele de învățământ
fizică cm
Chimia cm.
Aparate (proiect)
Tehnologie - proiect
Chimia cm.

Anul de studii IV.

Nota obținută	Data examinării	Semnătura examinatorului
10 (zece)	3.07.83	
10 (zece)	7.07.83	
10 (zece)		
8 (opt)	9.07.83	
9 (nouă)	4.07.83	
10 (zece)	11.07.83	



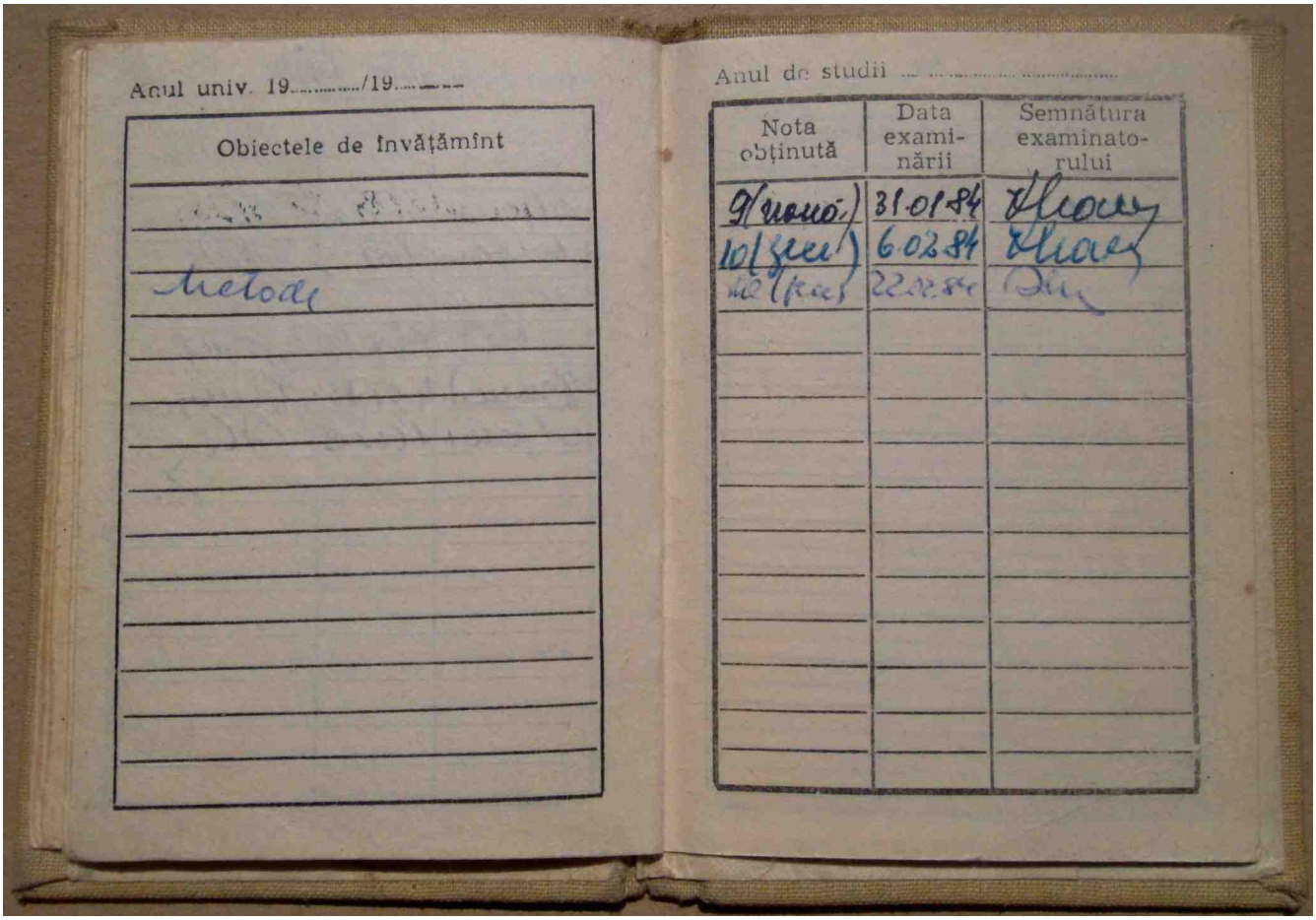
ANUL IV (19 82 /19 83) CURS ZI

DISCIPLINELE	TOTAL ORE		NOTELE					
	Curs	Semin. Labor. Proiect	SEMESTRUL I			SEMESTRUL II		
			Examen	Verific.	Proiect	Examen	Verific.	Proiect
Chimia compușilor macromoleculari	102	102	10	-	-	10	-	-
Fenomene de transfer	119	85	9	-	-	10	-	10
Fizica compușilor macromoleculari	34	34	10	-	-	-	-	-
Logica și metodologia științei	15	9	-	9	-	-	-	-
Optimizări în industria chimică	17	17	-	10	-	-	-	-
Ingineria reacțiilor chimice și ut.sp.	34	34	-	-	-	-	10	-
Tehnologia monomerilor și polimerilor	102	134	-	-	-	9	-	8
Activitate de producție	-	306	-	-	-	-	10	-
Pedagogie și metodică	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
PROMOVAT CU MEDIA: 9,58(nouă și 58%)								

Translation from the romanian language: [Page 3 upper of 4] / Year IV (1982/1983), Day-school / [Table:] Subjects / Total Hours: Course; Practice Lesson, Laboratory, Project / Marks: Semester I: Examination, Verification, Project […] / Chemistry of Macromolecular Compounds / Transmission Phenomena / Physics of Macromolecular Compounds / Logic and Methodology of Science / Optimization in Chemical Industry / Engineering of Chemical Reactions and Specific Equipments / Technology of Monomers and Polymers / Activity of Production / Pedagogy and Methodics / […] / Passed with the average mark 9.58 (nine point fifty-eight).

Tibor PRÉDA was not retained as a university assistant. He must have been too optimistic, as it is hard to presume that he had not seen the incessant rise of Mihai MEDELEANU overbacked by his ethnicity coinciding with that of the state, his high-level administrative-political activity within the Association of Communist Students, his ex-dean mother walking like at home in slippers in and around the deanery, and by the conferencier Radu BACALOGLU being in cordial relations with his mother and him. Tibor PRÉDA appeared to be very disappointed, he married with a group-mate also from Nagyvárad, and disappeared presumably in the mass of the engineers proper in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In the fifth university year, the mark-curtailing master squad forced the 9 and the 8 from the engineering of chemical reactions after the 10 in the fourth year, but particularly the 8 from the activity of production, after the earlier four 10s.

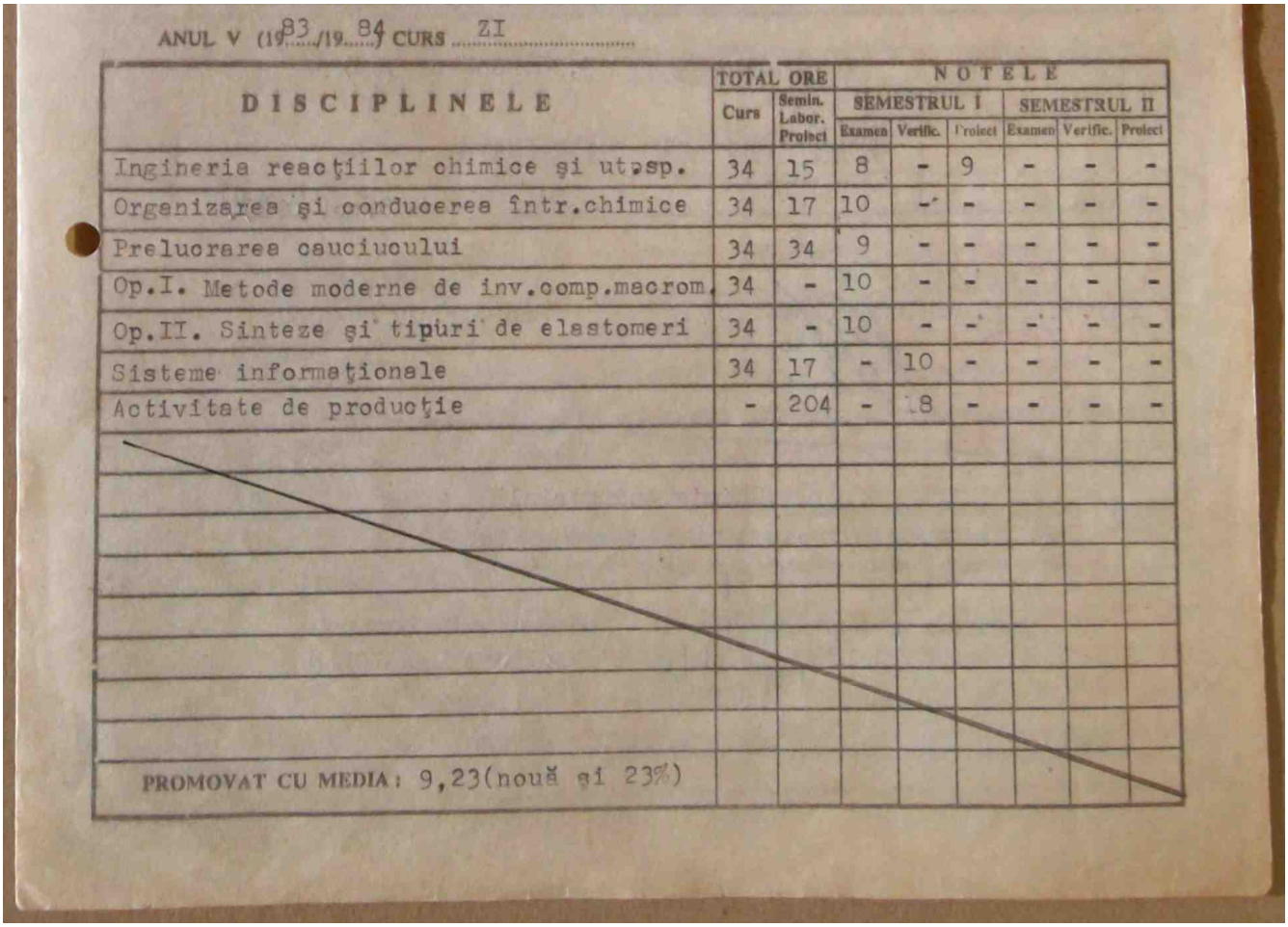


Anul univ. 19...../19.....

Obiectele de învățământ
[illegible]
[illegible]
Metode

Anul de studii ... .

Nota obținută	Data examinării	Semnătura examinatorului
9 (nouă)	31.01.84	[illegible]
10 (zece)	6.02.84	[illegible]
10 (zece)	22.12.84	[illegible]



ANUL V (19 83 /19 84) CURS ZI

DISCIPLINELE	TOTAL ORE		NOTELE					
	Curs	Semin. Labor. Proiect	SEMESTRUL I			SEMESTRUL II		
			Examen	Verific.	Proiect	Examen	Verific.	Proiect
Ingineria reacţiilor chimice şi ut.sp.	34	15	8	-	9	-	-	-
Organizarea şi conducerea într.chimice	34	17	10	-	-	-	-	-
Prelucrarea cauciucului	34	34	9	-	-	-	-	-
Op.I. Metode moderne de inv.comp.macrom.	34	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Op.II. Sinteze şi tipuri de elastomeri	34	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Sisteme informaţionale	34	17	-	10	-	-	-	-
Activitate de producţie	-	204	-	8	-	-	-	-
PROMOVAT CU MEDIA: 9,23(nouă şi 23%)								

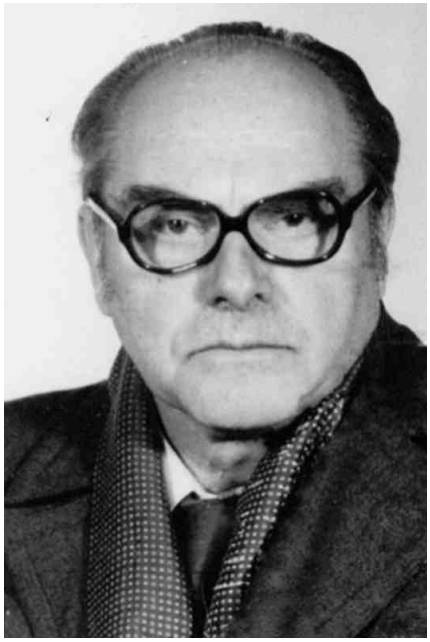
Translation from the romanian language: [Page 3 lower of 4] / Year V (1983/1984), Day-school / [Table:] Subjects / Total Hours: Course; Practice Lesson, Laboratory, Project / Marks: Semester I: Examination, Verification, Project […] / Engineering of Chemical Reactions and Specific Equipments / Organization and Management of Chemical Enterprises / Processing of Rubber / Modern Methods of Researching the Macromolecular Compounds / Synthesis and Types of Elastomers / Informational Systems / Activity of Production / […] / Passed with the average mark 9.23 (nine point twenty-three).

The qualifying examination was held possibly on 22 june 1984. Previous to it, i was at home in Marosvásárhely for a few weeks, the reason why i did not know that the graphs of the diploma work should have been presented with projector. In this way, i drew them on the black-board with a piece of chalk. This was apparently taken amiss by the committee, a member of it, the professor of physical chemistry Petru TRIBUNESCU [Read approximately: 'petrʊ tribʊ'neskʊ.] saying after the presentation: “As you see, at us the habit is to present the graphs with the projector. But this shall not affect the mark. And now, we will put questions.” In this way, he programed approximately: “Not the manner of your presentation, but the manner of your answering the questions shall affect the mark.”

Petru TRIBUNESCU was not the president of the committee though, but he had a pretext to address those reproachful sentences to me, which i construed as a hidden threat as well: her daughter, Codruța, [Read approximately: kod'rʊtsʌ.] finished behind me at the organic-chemistry contest, therefore my respective achievement negatively affected their reputation. In this respect, at that time, in defending their reputation by accepting and asserting my being “very good” instead of his daughter’s being “very bad”,

he even stopped his course, and so congratulated me before the broadest public possible.

They picked the questions so that, on the one hand, I could possibly not answer them, and, on the other hand, with them they incited me to anger. Their purpose seemed to be rather catching me in having forgotten some knowledge, which were unessentially related to the theme, going as far as back to the physical chemistry, moreover, mechanics of the second university year, than to find out more about my work. However, i could answer the questions in a manner and measure. At a given moment, the president of the committee, the professor of transmission phenomena Zeno GROPȘIAN [Read approximately: 'zeno grop'ʃiʌn.] put me such a question and in such a tone that i could not refrain from expressing my disapproval with a gesture. He said: “I’ll give you 4.” {Note: The portrait below pictures Zeno GROPȘIAN (1920-2013). [10]}



For a few seconds, i hesitated in what to do: to turn my back on them, or to stay. I stayed. When on 28 june 1984 i took over the diploma, i was surprised at that they had given me 8, because their behavior made me expect less.

ANUL VI (19...../19.....) CURS .....

DISCIPLINELE	TOTAL ORE		NOTELE					
	Curs	Semin. Labor. Proiect	SEMESTRUL I			SEMESTRUL II		
			Examen	Verific.	Proiect	Examen	Verific.	Proiect
PROMOVAT CU MEDIA :								

MEDIA GENERALĂ : 9,36(nouă şi 36%)

EXAMEN DE DIPLOMĂ

PROMOVAT ÎN SESIUNEA IUNIE 19 84 CU NOTA 8,oo(OPT).

RECTOR,
Prof.dr.ing. ALEXANDRU NICHICI

DECAN,
Prof.dr.ing.ROMULUS PALEA

Observaţii privind şcolarizarea x) .....

NOTA : Durata studiilor la Facultatea de Chimie Industrială este de 5 ani
Notele se acordă de la 10 la 1, nota minimă de promovare fiind nota 5 (cinci).
Nota minimă de promovare a examenului de diplomă este nota 6 (şase).

SECRETAR ŞEF INSTITUT,
PAVEL ATIM

SECRETAR ŞEF FACULTATE,
MARIOARA CIRCIOBAN

x) Anii de întreruperea studiilor, prelungirea şcolarităţii, repetenţie, exmatriculare.

Translation from the romanian language: [Page 4 of 4] / General mark: 9.36 (nine point thirty-six) / **QUALIFYING EXAMINATION** / Passed in the session in june 1984 with the mark 8.00 (eight) / Rector, Professor Doctor Engineer Alexandru NICHICI [Read approximately: ʌlek'sʌndrʊ 'nikitʃj.] [indecipherable signature] [Seal:] Romania, Technical University in Timişoara, Ministry of Education and Science, Rectorate / Dean, Professor Doctor Engineer Romulus PALEA [Read approximately: 'romʊlʊs 'pʌleʌ.] [indecipherable signature] / NOTE: The length of time of studies at the Faculty of Industrial Chemistry is 5 years. Marks are accorded from 10 to 1, the minimum passing mark is 5. The minimum passing mark of the qualifying examination is 6. / Institute Chief Secretary, Pavel ATIM [Read approximately: 'pʌvel a'tim.] [indecipherable signature] / Faculty Chief Secretary, Marioara CIRCIOBAN [indecipherable signature].

SERIA B Nr. 8224

REPUBLICA SOCIALISTĂ ROMÂNIA
MINISTERUL EDUCAȚIEI ȘI ÎNVĂȚĂMÂNTULUI
INSTITUTUL POLITEHNIC "TRAIAN VUIA" DIN TIMIȘOARA
FACULTATEA DE TEHNOLOGIE CHIMICĂ

Loc pentru timbru sec

Semnătura titularului

DIPLOMĂ

În baza hotărîrii Comisiei pentru examenul de diplomă din sesiunea IUNIE anul 1984

ADORJAN C. ISTVÁN

născut în anul 1959, luna DECEMBRIE, ziua 20, în localitatea CĂLUGĂRENI, județul MUREȘ a obținut DIPLOMA DE INGINER în profilul CHIMIE specializarea TEHNOLOGIA COMPUȘILOR MACROMOLECULARI cu nota 8 (OPT) la examenul de diplomă.

RECTOR

Secretar șef

DECAN

Nr. 26648/28 IUNIE 1984

C.G. Nr. 514/1981 — Cod. 17.6.10.g/1983

Translation from the romanian language: Series B No. 8224 / [Photo:] Signature of the Titular: Adorján István, [Seal:] Ministry of Upbringing and Education, "Traian VUIA" Polytechnic Institute in Timişoara, Secretariat Compartment / Socialist Republic of Romania, Ministry of Upbringing and Education, "Traian VUIA" Polytechnic Institute in Timişoara, Faculty of Chemical Technology / **DIPLOMA** / On the basis of the decision of the Committee for the qualifying examination of the session of june 1984, ADORJAN C. ISTVÁN, born on 20 december 1959 in the locality Călugăreni, Mureș county, has obtained the DIPLOMA OF ENGINEER in the profile of chemistry, speciality of

technology of macromolecular compounds with the mark 8 (eight) at the qualifying examination. / Rector, [Coleta de SABATA] [Read approximately: sʌˈbʌtʌ.] [indecipherable signature] [Seal:] Ministry of Upbringing and Education, “Traian VUIA” Polytechnic Institute in Timişoara, Secretariat Compartment / Dean, [Dumitru BECHERESCU] [indecipherable signature] / Chief Secretary [indecipherable signature] / No. 26648 of 28 june 1984.

It is significant that both the above diploma portrait, made presumably in may 1984, and the board portrait, made presumably in september 1981 in the photographic studio over against the Continental Hotel in Temesvár, were taken from a level higher than the level of my head, certainly with the purpose of programing to the humans an attitude looking down on me. On taking the second photo, it was striking for me the exaggerated joviality of the woman photographer endeavoring to change my saddened facial expression resembling that of 1981 into smiling, which in the moment of photographing cheered up in a measure my face regularly reflecting my educational and related professional hindrance.

According to the hearsay, the general practice was that the qualifying-examination mark was better than the general mark, namely the arithmetic average of the five average marks for the five university years. At me, this was inversely. This explains why they gave me a mark better than i had expected. The repartition average mark was calculated as the arithmetic average of twice the general mark and once the qualifying-examination mark. That meant in my case: $(2 \times 9.36 + 8) : 3 = 8.91$. This fulfilled the presumed personal secret political requirement that my repartition average mark must not have reached 9 for my deprivation of the right of choosing a post in scientific research. In this way, my qualifying-examination mark 8 proves to have been the outcome of a combined application of this requirement and of the above-mentioned general practice: they needed to give me not more than 8 in order to fulfill the requirement, and they needed to give me not less than 8 in order to align themselves with the general practice. This refers to the personal secret political purpose of my qualifying-examination mark 8. The same personal secret political purpose of the Cocheci-Idițoiu-Perju series 9, 8, 5 can be pointed out by that without it, namely by replacing its marks with 10s, my repartition average mark would be 9. The same personal secret political purpose of the two 5s can be pointed out by that by replacing them with 9s my repartition average mark would be 9. Further, if my average mark for the fifth year had been 10, my repartition average mark would have been 9.01, which refers to that the mark curtailments of the fifth year for the most part served concealment purposes, as the nearer my repartition average mark would have been to 9, the more probable it would have been the presumption of purposeful manipulation.

Therefore, with this concerted action of the examination committee, the romanian national secret political organization not only prevented my career of scientific researcher, but also tried to hinder me in obtaining the title of engineer proper, just like in 1978 by doubling the number of candidates at the entrance examination to the faculty. It did not want to do this openly, but counted on my possible inclination to give up the university diploma resulting from its information about the fact that i had been ready to give up my university studies when on 26 january 1984 ventured to go to the american embassy in Bucharest to ask for an immigration visa.

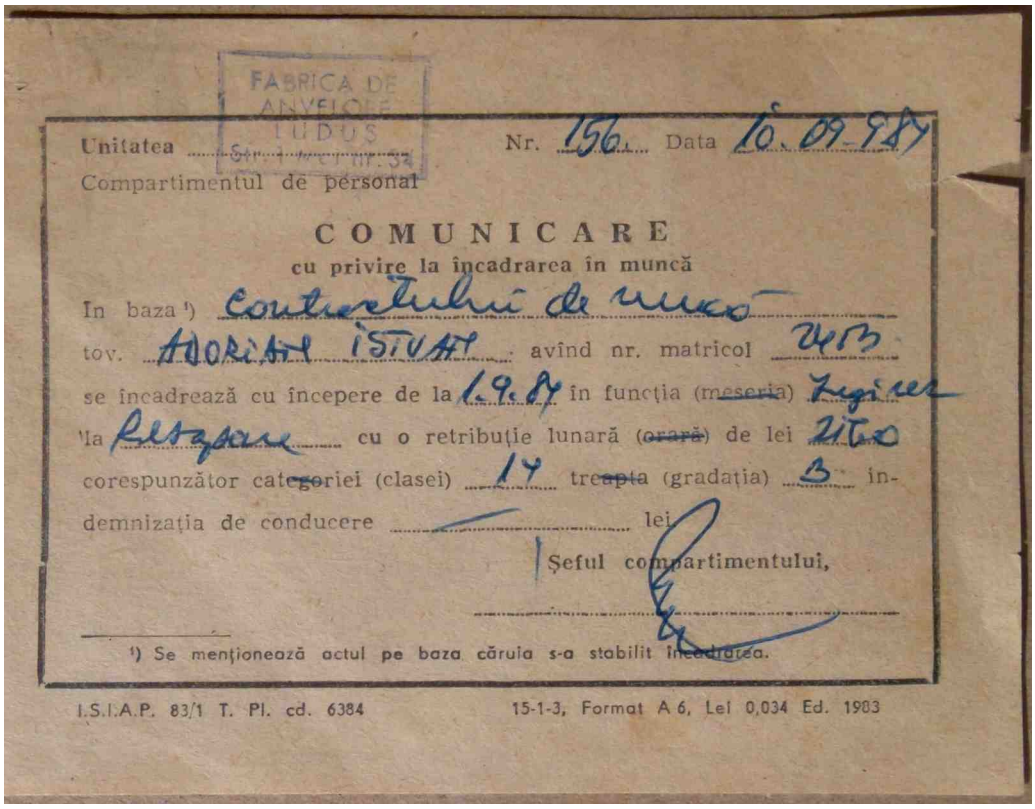
Considered from the point of view of the above events, which resulted in my exclusion from the access to the posts of university assistant and scientific researcher, the suggestion of Vasile CIOBA of 1978 relative to my choosing Temesvár and the “macro” can be presumed to have had a personal secret political origination and purport: in the university center Temesvár, the prevention of my career of university assistant can be attributed to the rivalry with the overbacked and influential Mihai MEDELEANU, and in the section of the technology of macromolecular compounds the prevention of my career of scientific researcher can be attributed to a secret rivalry with me of Elena CEAUȘESCU, the wife of the secretary-general of the Romanian Communist Party and the president of the Socialist Re-

public of Romania Nicolae CEAUȘESCU, who was made not only the second most powerful political functionary after her husband, but also a “scientist of international renown” in the same speciality as my person. These apparent and potential personal connections of the above events offered the best concealment possible for the romanian national secret political organization.

5. My national secret political removal from the chemical industry

At the repartition to production held in the first half of july 1984 in a hall of the “old electro” [Note: The old building of the Faculty of Electrotechnics.] in Temesvár in a national teleconference, i chose the Tire Factory in Ludas, [Read approximately: 'lʊdɔʃ. In the romanian language: Fabrica de Anvelope Luduș.] because it was the nearest to my permanent residence in Marosvásárhely, at around 40 kilometers by train, and i could reach it commuting.

I presented myself at the factory probably on 1 september 1984, and was engaged from that date, as it is proved by the original of the communication visible on the photo below:


FABRICA DE ANVELOPE LUDUS

Unitatea ... Nr. 156 Data 10.09.984

Compartimentul de personal

COMUNICARE

cu privire la încadrarea în muncă

In baza [1]) Contractului de muncă

tov. ADORJÁN ISTVÁN avînd nr. matricol 2453

se încadrează cu începere de la 1.9.84 în funcția (meseria) Inginer

la Reșapare cu o retribuție lunară (~~orară~~) de lei 2160

corespunzător categoriei (clasei) 14 treapta (gradația) B indemnizația de conducere ... lei

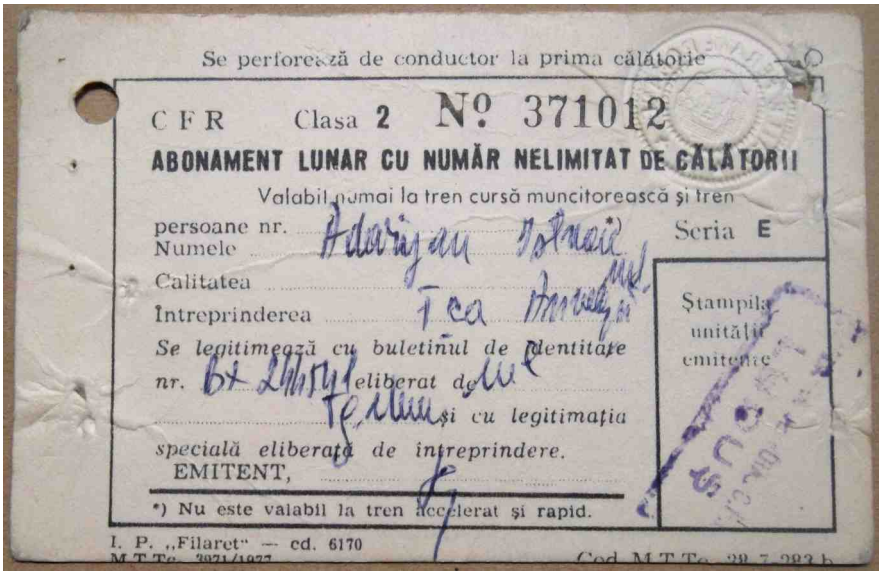
Șeful compartimentului,

[1]) Se menționează actul pe baza căruia s-a stabilit încadrarea.

I.S.I.A.P. 83/1 T. Pl. cd. 6384 15-1-3, Format A 6, Lei 0,034 Ed. 1983

Translation from the romanian language: Unit: Tire Factory in Luduș, 34 May 1 street, Department of personnel / No. 156, Date: 10 september 1984 / **COMMUNICATION** with regard to placing in labor / On the basis of the Labor Contract, comrade István ADORJÁN having the register number 2453 is placed beginning with 1 september 1984 in the function of engineer to [the section] Reshaping with a monthly payment of 2160 lei [Note: This exceeded the average monthly retribution with a few hundred lei.] corresponding to the class 14 gradation B. / Chief of department, [indecipherable signature].

In commuting, i had to wake up at around 4 hours in the morning, and i got back to Marosvásárhely at around 19 hours, so that there remained around 2 hours at my disposal at home, as it is proved by the original around 11.5 centimeters long of the monthly train ticket visible on the photos below:


Se perforează de conductor la prima călătorie

C F R Clasa 2 Nº 371012

ABONAMENT LUNAR CU NUMĂR NELIMITAT DE CĂLĂTORII

Valabil numai la tren cursă muncitorească și tren

persoane nr. Seria E

Numele Adorjan István

Calitatea Tca

Întreprinderea

Se legitimează cu buletinul de identitate nr. BX 244541 *eliberat de* Tg. Mureș *și cu legitimația specială eliberată de întreprindere.*

EMITENT,

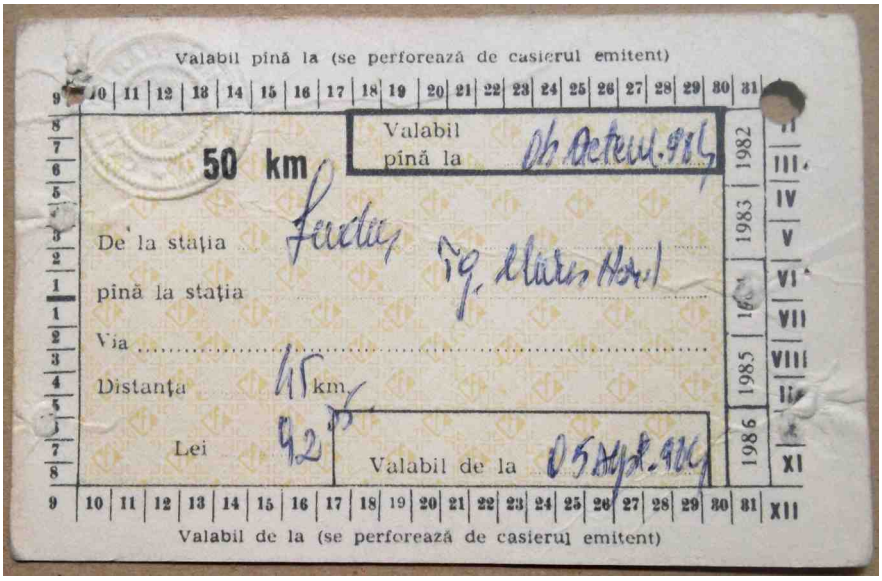
*) Nu este valabil la tren accelerat și rapid.

Ștampila unității emitente

I. P. „Filaret" — cd. 6170

M.T.Tc. 2971/1977 Cod M.T.Tc. 28.7.283 b

Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] It is punched by the conductor at the first trip. [Seal:] Romanian Railroads / Romanian Railroads, Class 2, No. 371012, Series E / **MONTHLY TICKET WITH AN UNLIMITED NUMBER OF TRIPS** / Valid only in local trains of workers and accommodation-trains / Name: István ADORJÁN, Quality: [commuter], Enterprise: Tire Factory. He identifies himself with the bulletin [Note: Booklet.] of identity no. BX 244541 issued by the Târgu Mureș Militia and with the special certificate issued by the enterprise. / Issuer: [indecipherable signature], Stamp of the issuing unit: Traveling Agency Luduș.


Valabil până la (se perforează de casierul emitent)

50 km

Valabil până la 4 Oct. 1984

De la stația Ferdia

până la stația Tg. Mureș Nord

Via

Distanța 45 km

Lei 42 25

Valabil de la 5 Sept. 1984

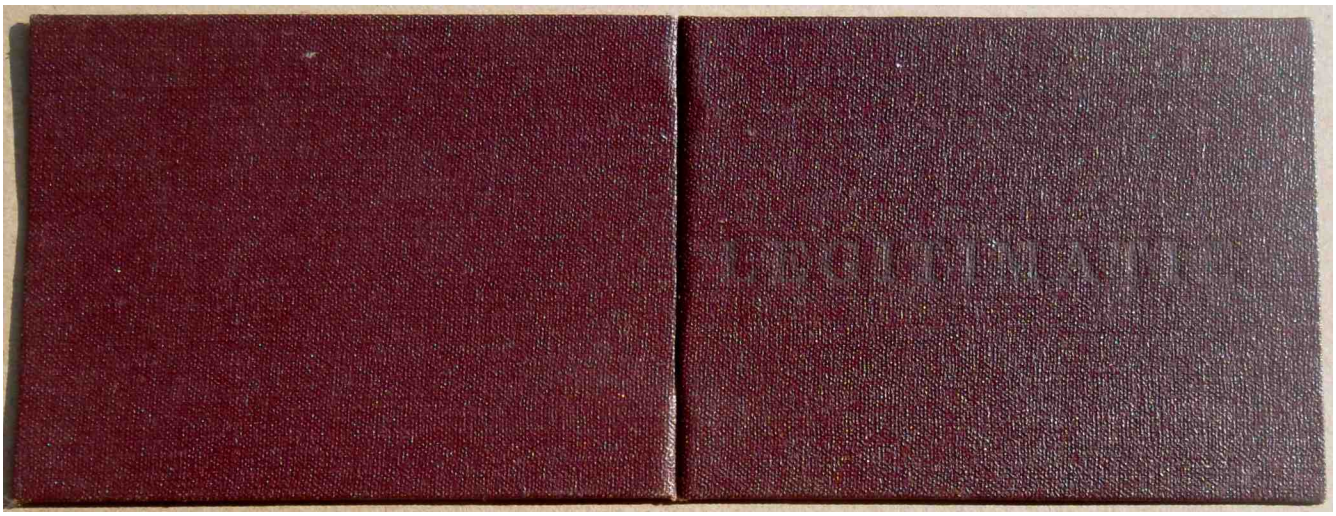
1982 1983 1985 1986

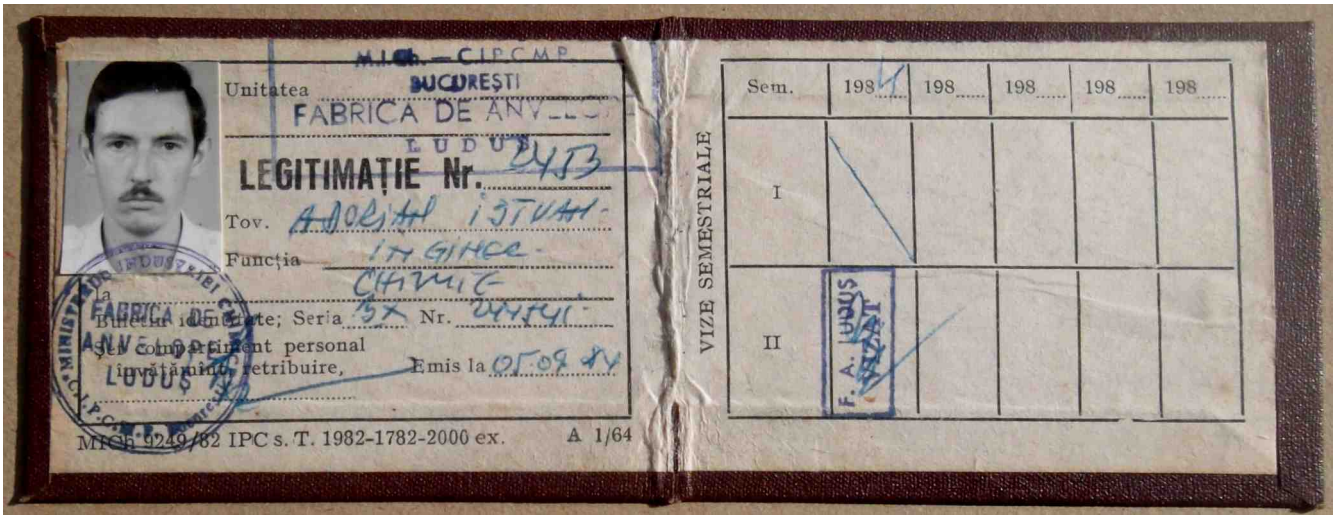
Valabil de la (se perforează de casierul emitent)

[Verso:] Valid till (it is punched by the ticket agent) / Valid till: 4 october 1984 / 50 kilometers / From the station Luduș as far as the station North Târgu Mureș, Distance: 45 kilometers. / 42.25 lei / Valid from 5 september 1984.

At the enterprise, there was issued the certificate, the cover around 18 centimeters long and the pages

of the original of which are visible on the photos below:





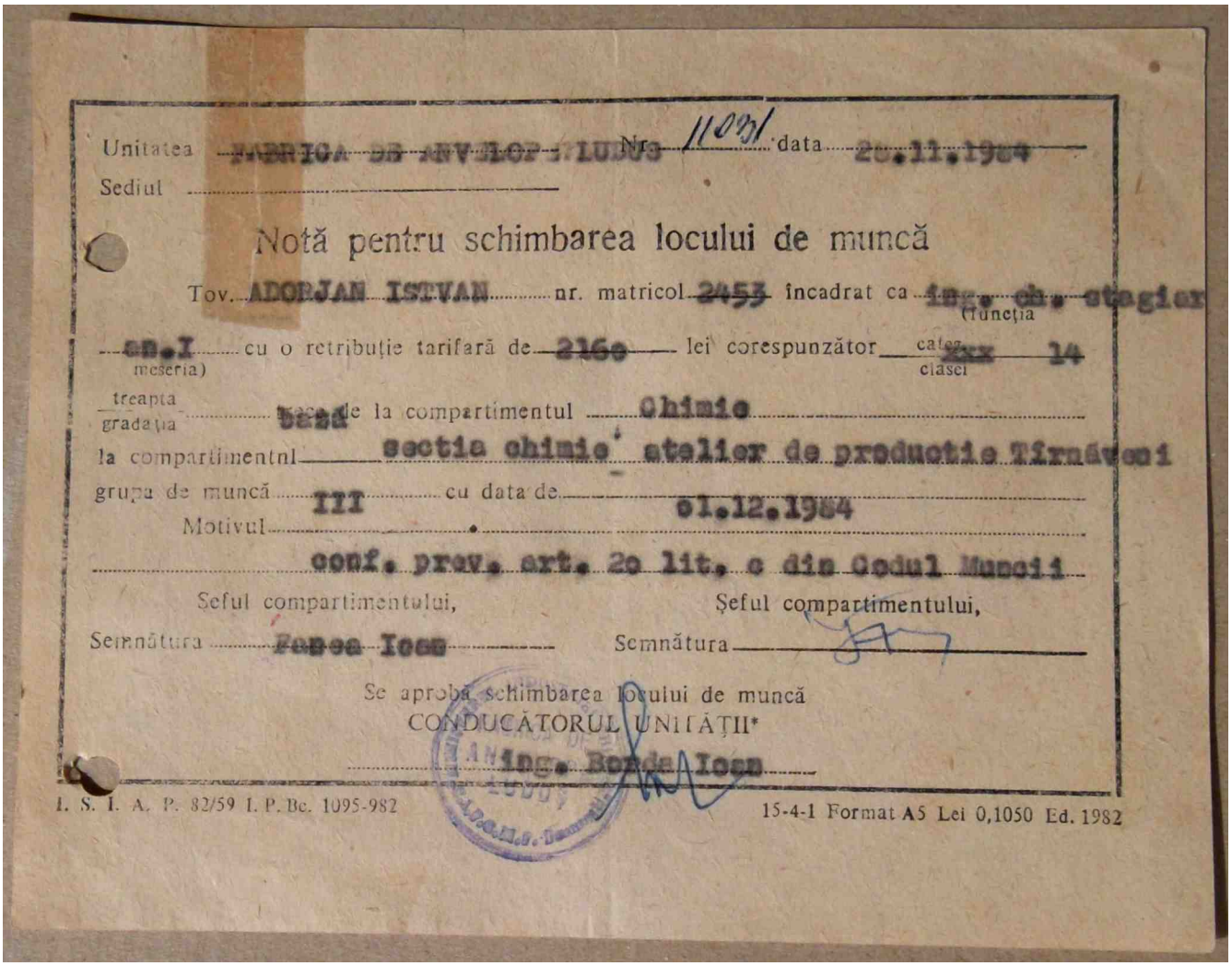
Translation from the romanian language: [Page 1:] Unit: [Seal:] Ministry of Chemical Industry – Rubber and Plastic-Material Processing Industrial Center in Bucharest, Tire Factory / **CERTIFICATE** Number 2453 / Comrade István ADORJÁN, Function: engineer, [Section] Chemistry; Bulletin of identity: Series BX, Number 244541 / Chief of Personnel, Instruction, Payment Department [indecipherable signature], [Seal:] Ministry of Chemical Industry, Industrial Center of Processing Rubber and Plastic Materials in Bucharest, Tire Factory in Luduș / Issued on 5 september 1984. / [Page 2:] Semestral visas; 1984, Semester II, [Seal:] Tire Factory in Luduș, Vised [indecipherable signature].

I had the photo of the above certificate made probably at the beginning of september 1984, namely around four months after having my diploma photo made. It seems that this time the romanian national secret political organization did not interest the woman photographer in Marosvásárhely in cheering up my face, because the destination document was of much less importance and circulation.

This employment was part of the obligatory period of probation of three years. There were around four other new engineers on probation. At the beginning, they set us no tasks, we just sat or lounged in

the factory. After the beginning of the scholastic year, on 18 september 1984, we were appointed “responsible instructors regarding the practice in production of the pupils” in classes from the Industrial Secondary School in Luduș. [In the romanian language: Liceul Industrial Luduș.] Then, around the middle of october, we were assigned to shifts.

Presumably on 29 november 1984, i was called to the department of personnel, and handed over the notice of which original is visible on the photos below:



Unitatea FABRICA DE ANVELOPE LUDUS Nr. 11031 data 28.11.1984

Sediul .....

Notă pentru schimbarea locului de muncă

Tov. ADORJAN ISTVAN nr. matricol 2453 încadrat ca ing. ch. stagiar (funcția)

an.I (meseria) cu o retribuție tarifară de 2160 lei corespunzător categ. XIX clasei 14

treapta gradația de la compartimentul Chimie

la compartimentul sectia chimie atelier de productie Tîrnăveni

grupa de muncă III cu data de 01.12.1984

Motivul conf. prev. art. 20 lit. c din Codul Muncii

Seful compartimentului, Semnătura Fanea Ioan

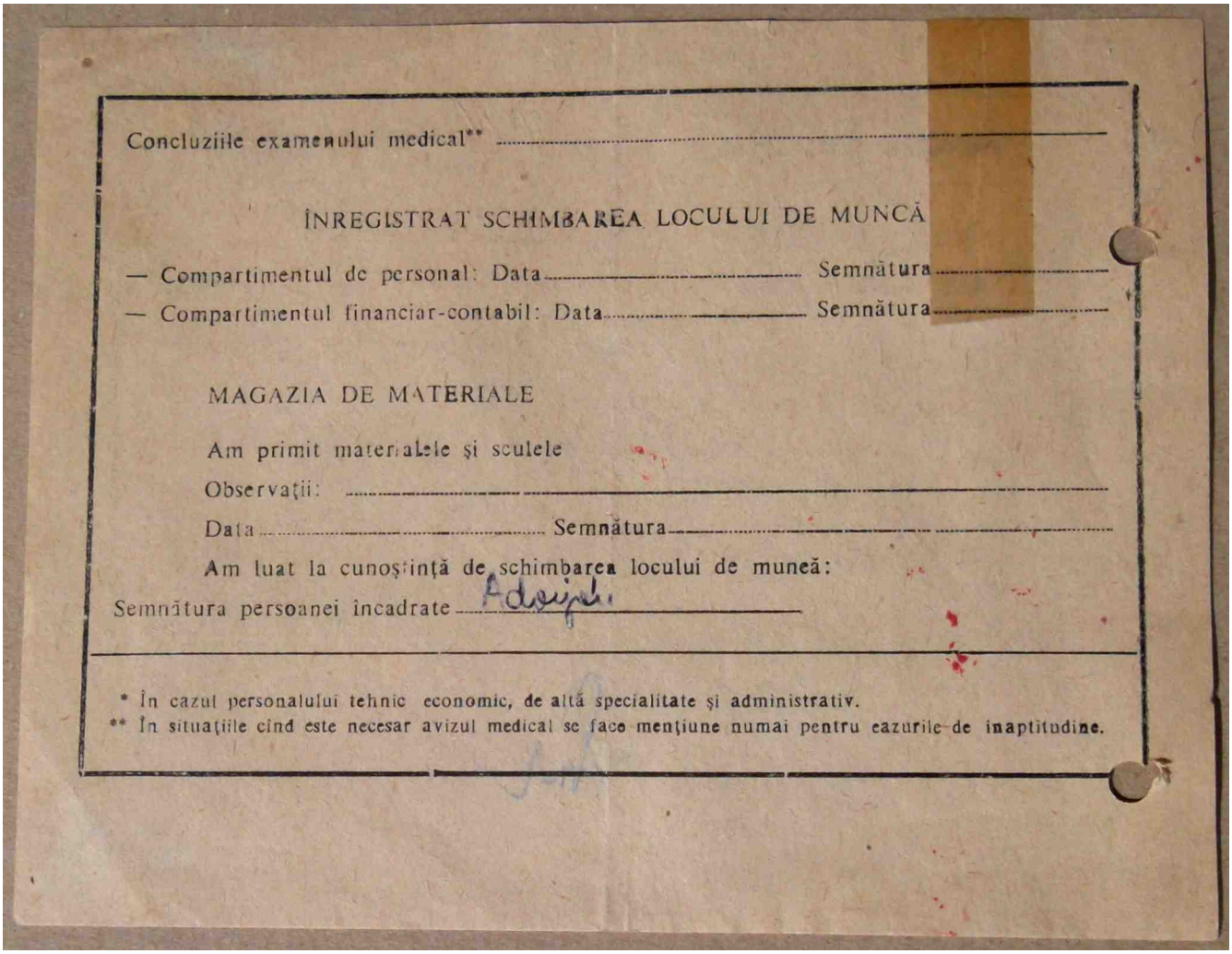
Șeful compartimentului, Semnătura

Se aprobă schimbarea locului de muncă
CONDUCĂTORUL UNITĂȚII*
ing. Borda Ioan

I. S. I. A. P. 82/59 I. P. Bc. 1095-982 15-4-1 Format A5 Lei 0,1050 Ed. 1982

Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] Unit: Tire Factory in Luduș, No. 11031 of 28 november 1984 / **Notice for changing the place of work** / Comrade István ADORJÁN, register no. 2453, placed as chemical engineer on probation year I, with a wage payment of 2160 lei, corresponding to class 14, basis gradation, from the section Chemistry to the section chemistry, workshop of production in Târnăveni, [Read approximately: tɨrnə'venj. In the hungarian language: Dicsőszentmárton.] work group III, with the date of 1 december 1984. The motive: pursuant to the provisions of the article 20, letter (c) of the Labor Code. / Chief of section, [Name:] Ioan FANEA, [Read approximately: 'joʌn 'fʌneʌ.] Signature: [indecipherable signature] / The changing of the place of work is consented, Leader of the enterprise, engineer Ioan BORDA, [Read approximately: 'bordʌ.] [Seal:] Ministry of Chemical Industry, Industrial Center of Processing Rubber and Plastic Materials in Bucharest, Tire Factory in

Luduș.



Concluziile examenului medical** .....

ÎNREGISTRAT SCHIMBAREA LOCULUI DE MUNCĂ

— Compartimentul de personal: Data ..... Semnătura .....

— Compartimentul financiar-contabil: Data ..... Semnătura .....

MAGAZIA DE MATERIALE

Am primit materialele și sculele

Observații: .....

Data ..... Semnătura .....

Am luat la cunoștință de schimbarea locului de muncă:

Semnătura persoanei încadrate Adorjáh.

* În cazul personalului tehnic economic, de altă specialitate și administrativ.

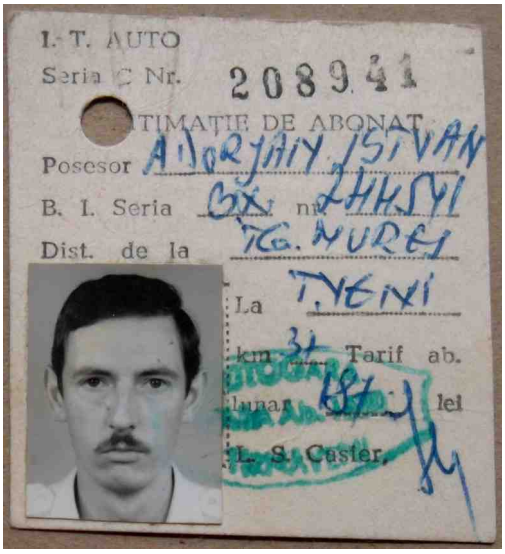
** În situațiile cînd este necesar avizul medical se face mențiune numai pentru cazurile de inaptitudine.

[Verso:] I took knowledge of changing the place of work: The signature of the placed person: Adorján.

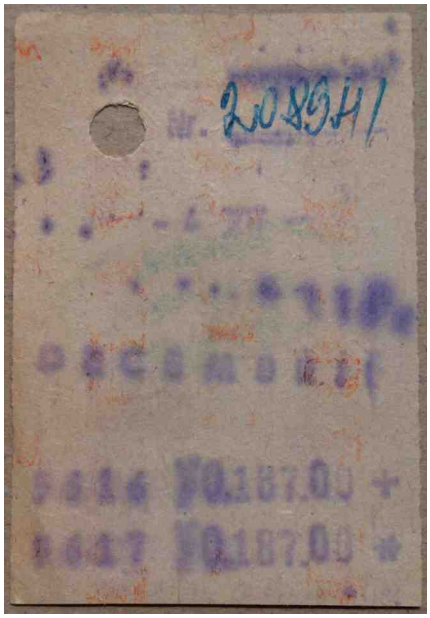
The motive of changing the place of work was designated as “the necessity of ensuring the proper functioning of the unit”. In the last week of november, i had been in the night shift, from 22 till 6 hours, and having been uncontrolled i had the possibility of leaving probably between 4 and 5 hours, when i had a train to Marosvásárhely. Once or twice, the shift leader even “gave an example” by going away earlier. But i always waited for the expiry of the working time. I consider this circumstance as being an attempt to present their fore-decided transferring me to Dicsőszentmárton as having been motivated not by the personal secret policy relative to my person of the romanian national secret political organization, but by my breaking the labor discipline.

In this way, i was transferred from a factory with a large shop for reshaping used tires of different types and measures, and with a large shop for manufacturing bicycle tires of different types and measures, to a small workshop with a few presses manufacturing rubber stuffings of different types and measures. It was and needed to be led by a chief without university-level studies. It was devoid of even the possibility of a place of work for an engineer. They could set me no tasks. I just had to sit in the of-

fice at their large desk eight hours a day looking at what they were doing. As a compensation, my commutation somewhat became easier because of the distance shortening from 45 to 37 kilometers: i had to wake up one hour later, at 5 hours, and got home presumably a few ten minutes earlier than 19 hours. However, the cost of the traveling with bus became more than four times greater. The originals of the monthly bus ticket, namely “certificate of subscriber”, around 5.5 centimeters wide, and the “ticket of subscription” around 4.5 centimeters wide for december 1984 are visible on the photos below:



Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] Auto Transport Enterprise, Series C, No. 208941 / CERTIFICATE OF SUBSCRIBER / Possessor: István ADORJÁN, Bulletin of identity: Series BX, No. 244541, Distance: from Târgu Mureș, To Târnăveni, 37 kilometers, Tariff of monthly ticket: 187 lei / Ticket agent, [indecipherable signature], [Seal:] Bus Terminal, Booking office No. […], Târnăveni.



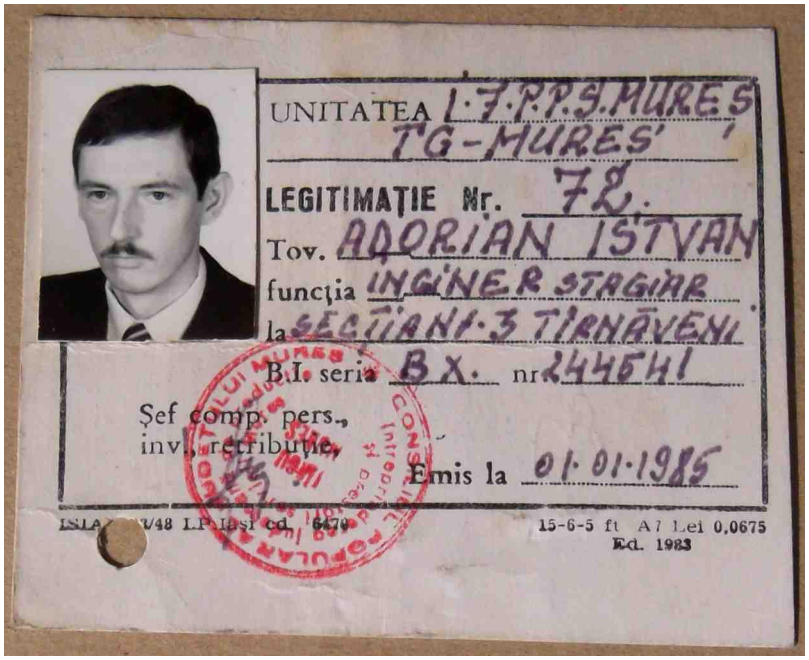
Translation from the romanian language: [Târnăveni, Monthly Bus Ticket, Certificate] No. 208941 / 4 december [1984] / DECEMBER [1984] / 187 lei.

For the compulsory probation, Mihai MEDELEANU had chosen the Petrochemical Combinate “Solventul” [Read approximately: sol'ventʊl. In the english language: The Solvent. In the romanian language: Combinatul Petrochimic “Solventul”.] in Temesvár, and was its employee till 1987. [11] Consequently, in the first place, while i was tolerated three months in a factory, he appears to have been allowed to accomplish his entire probation of three years in a combinate, which by virtue of its much larger dimensions ensured much greater self-assertion chances for him, than the factory did for me. In the second place, because his mother was ex-dean and conferencier of transmission phenomena at the Faculty of Chemical Technology of the “Traian VUIA” Polytechnic Institute, he must have been domiciled in Temesvár, therefore while i was commuting around 90 or 80 kilometers a day, he could reach his place of work by local means of transport. Finding a place of work in their locality of domicile was a rare phenomenon among the engineers on probation.

Beginning with 1 january 1985, the rubber workshop in Dicsőszentmárton was handed over by the Tire Factory in Ludas to the Maros County Enterprise of Production and Services in Marosvásárhely. [In the hungarian language: Maros Megyei Termelési és Szolgáltatási Vállalat. In the romanian language: Întreprinderea Județeană de Producție și Prestări Servicii Mureș.]

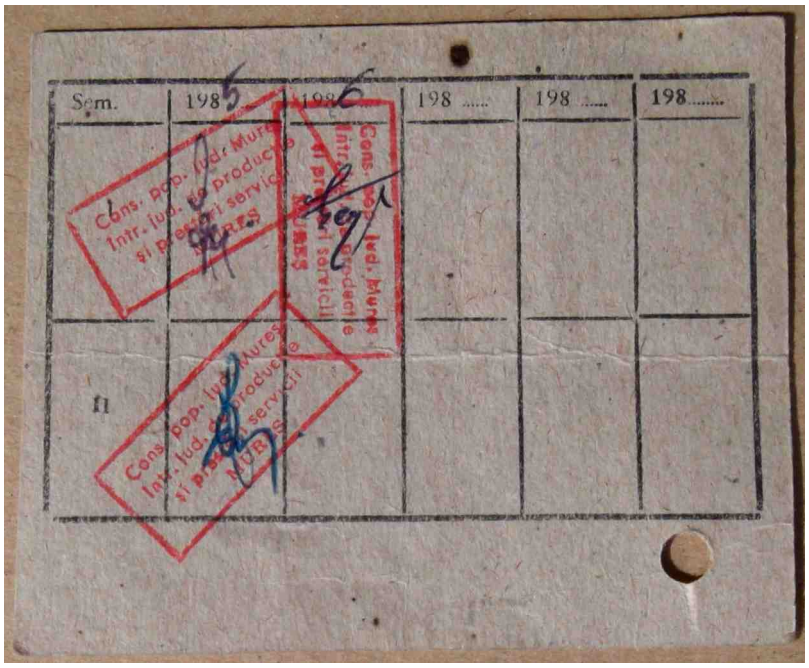
Consequently, in the lapse of one month, with the administrative measures of changing my place of work and the subsequent handing over of my new place of work, i was ousted from the domain of chemical industry and introduced in that of the small-scale industry.

In the new enterprise, there was issued a certificate around 9 centimeters long, of which original is visible on the photos below:



Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] Unit: Mureș County Enterprise of Production and Services in Târgu Mureș / **CERTIFICATE** No. 72 / Comrade István ADORJÁN, Function: engineer on probation at the Section 3 in Târnăveni, Bulletin of identity: Series BX, no. 244541 / Chief of Department of personnel, instruction, payment, [indecipherable signature], [Seal:] Popular Council of

Mureș County, Mureș County Enterprise of Production and Services, Târgu Mureș / Issued on 1 january 1985.



[Verso:] [Three visas:] Semesters I and II 1985, Semester I 1986 / [Three seals:] Popular Council of Mureș County, Mureș County Enterprise of Production and Services / [three indecipherable signatures].

This newer situation further facilitated my commutation and ran with some employment. The seat of the enterprise was in Marosvásárhely, and in this way i was required to carry through the respective circulation of documents. This meant that several times a week i could sleep till even 7 hours, because my domicile under 25 November 7 street [In the hungarian language: November 7-e utca 25. szám. In the romanian language: Strada 7 Noiembrie nr. 25.] [Note: Today: December 22 street, December 22-e utca, Strada 22 Decembrie.] was relatively near to the seat of the enterprise at 13 Mărășești square, [In the hungarian language: Mărășești tér. In the romanian language: Piața Mărășești.] and the working day began at 7.45 hours.

In 1985, Mihai MEDELEANU was appointed an “associated didactic staff member” at the Faculty of Chemical Technology of the “Traian VUIA” Polytechnic Institute in Temesvár, which status he had till 1989. [11] Therefore, while i could be pleased with that in my condemnation to commutation and paid inactivity i could on some days sleep normally and perform an activity outside of my institutional-educational profile and speciality, he could attend two places of work in his speciality of organic chemistry.

The incessant rise of Mihai MEDELEANU continued. When in 1987 he had accomplished his probation at “Solventul”, he was engaged as “researcher engineer” at the electro-chemistry collective in Temesvár of the one-time I.E.C. [Note: Probably, Institutul de Electrochimie și Coroziune. In the english language: Institute of Electro-chemistry and Corrosion.] in Bucharest, in which he was ranked as “scientific researcher” from 1988. In this way, he did not cease to attend two places of work till 1989, when he was appointed university assistant. In 1994 he became instructor, then in 1999 conferencier. {Note: On the portrait below, it is visible conferencier doctor engineer Mihai MEDELEANU. [11]}

The sharp contrast between the “brilliant career” [36, minute 139] of Mihai MEDELEANU and my “dark” path of life is a manifestation of the sharp contrast between the respective personal secret policies of the romanian national secret political organization. While the one relative to his person can be succinctly characterized as backing, the one relative to my person as hindrance. Potential manifestations of his romanian national secret political backing are: his employment by an institute in Bucharest; [Note: In my conception, the capital of the romanian national state is the main area of existence, action and manipulation of the romanian national secret political organization.] his doctor degree taken not in the United States of America, but in Bucharest; the regularity of the period of five years between his graduation and different university titles; his career was independent on the Ceaușescu regime and the radical changes in december 1989; his learning french and designating it as his first foreign language, [Note: Ever since at least 1920, France has been the closest ally of Romania.] while the first communication language in science is english; while in relation to the respective romanian forums conferring university titles he enjoyed a relatively quick professional rise, in relation to the partly international forums solving scientific problems he appears to have been gotten stuck mainly on the level of collaborator in larger or narrower collective researches.

6. The national secret political cessation of the soviet-type socialism

Till spring 1981, the idea of emigration had never presented itself to me. Neither had it around april 1981, when i got to know the results of the university-center phase of the organic-chemistry contest. On the contrary, it pleasantly surprised me, because i had known that made a mistake at least in two relatively easy problems. I deemed that it had so happened because i reached a relatively high level owing to neglecting the mechanics, and Mihai MEDELEANU could equal me due to my lack of sleep. I just wondered why it was necessary for Radu BACALOGLU to favor me with the first place, when Mihai MEDELEANU had obtained with three points more, and why it was necessary for him to inform me about the exact number of points. Then, after the announcement of the placings and points of the country-wide phase of the contest, i already conjectured that the favoritism towards me in Temesvár had been feigned and destined for the annihilation in advance of my feeling of having been brought into a disadvantageous position in Iași, and they had me know the points in order to program: “Mihai MEDELEANU is better than you.” However, i could not discern yet whether the cause of my frustrations was the clan interest of the Medeleanu’s, or the clique interest of the Ceaușescu regime, namely the personal secret policy relative to my person of the romanian national secret political organization. The mark 8.5 received in the fundamentals of chemical technology made it clear to me on 19 december 1981 that the solution could not be to move to another university center, but to emigrate from the Socialist Republic of Romania.

At that time, emigration meant not only tackling and solving the problems relative to the integration with the civil society and obtaining an immigration visa from the authorities of the target country, but also obtaining a passport and exit or emigration visa from the Socialist Republic of Romania. The general practice was that a touristic traveling abroad could be carried through once in two years, conditional upon currency availability, while those who had already been accorded or ensured an immigration visa into another country regularly had to struggle for years with the romanian communist authorities to obtain an emigration visa and passport.

6.1. Emigration steps with scientific purpose

Professionally, the best target countries would have been in the “Occident”, namely in Western Europe and North America, but they were far away, all “capitalist” — according to the communist ideology and propaganda — and i had no relatives and contacts in them. On the contrary, the sister Judit KERESKAI [Read approximately: 'jʊdit 'kereʃkɔi.] of my grandfather János ADORJÁN, and his stepbrother of the same name had emigrated to Hungary after the second world war. In addition, it being a “neighboring and friendly socialist” country, i could travel to it relatively easily. Consequently, i made the Hungarian People’s Republic my target country. Particularly, becoming a scientific researcher in an institute in Budapest appeared to me as being attractive and honorable, so much the more as i would have accepted such a career in the Socialist Republic of Romania as well.

6.1.1. Emigration steps to the Hungarian People's Republic

In the first half of february 1982, in the vacation of one week after the winter session of examinations, i submitted an application for a touristic visa for the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia to the Passport Service of the Mureş County Militia in Marosvásárhely together with my sister. To the filled-in forms, we had to attach portraits, and certificates from the faculty about that they consented to our traveling abroad. [Note: On the photo below, it is visible a copy of the paper portrait picturing my person, taken in a photographic studio in Marosvásárhely probably at the beginning of february 1982, attached to my above exit visa application, and made the photo of my passport of 1982. My face reflects in a manner and measure my intense studying during the winter session.]

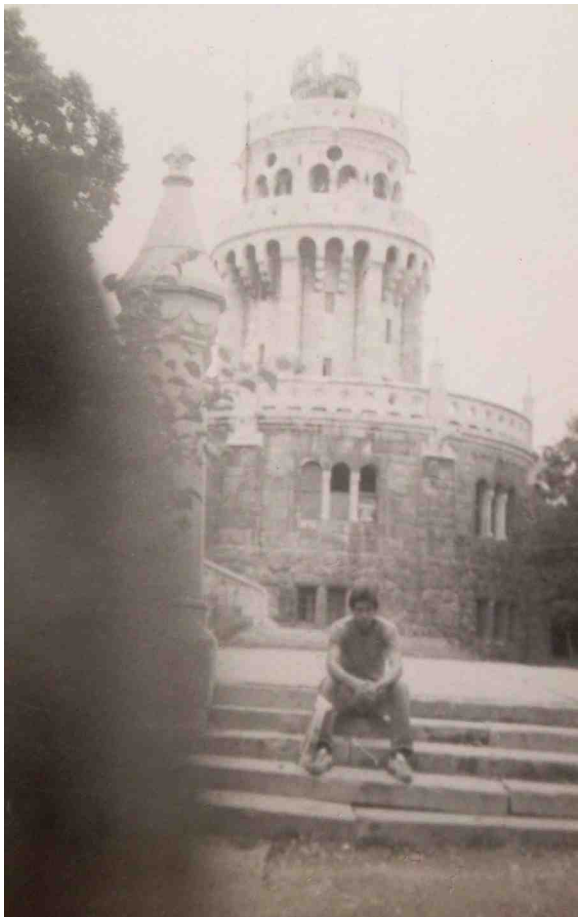
I would have liked to leave already immediately after the end of the third university year on or around 10 july 1982. We could take out the passports already at that time though, but at the national touristic agency — probably named National Office for Tourism [In the romanian language: Oficiul Național pentru Turism. Abbreviated: O.N.T.] — in Marosvásárhely could not buy hungarian forints and czechoslovakian crowns until the end of july, so that could depart only on 1 august 1982. [Note: On the photos below, it is visible the front cover around 9 centimeters wide and some pages of my touristic passport issued in 1992, which in its type is identical with the touristic passport of the Ceaușescu regime.]

ROMÂNIA
PAŞAPORT

The visa granted the right of staying abroad not more than one month. Therefore, at the beginning of september it would have been already too difficult to prepare myself for and present myself at a mark-increasing examination in automatization, if i had wanted to. For this reason, i presume the above-mentioned delay of currency exchange as having been an action of the romanian national secret political organization with the purpose of preserving my 5 in automatization.

Judit KERESKAI, namely aunt Juci, [Read approximately: 'jʊtsi.] was not at home, but she had a talk with one of her neighbors, so that we could stay at them. They consisted of an old man, who was at home rarely, a young woman with a kid, who lived in the small room, and his husband, who also appeared there rarely. We stayed in the big room. [Note: On the photo below of the paper photo, it is visible from the right the young woman with her kid, aunt Juci, and my sister in the second half of august 1982.]

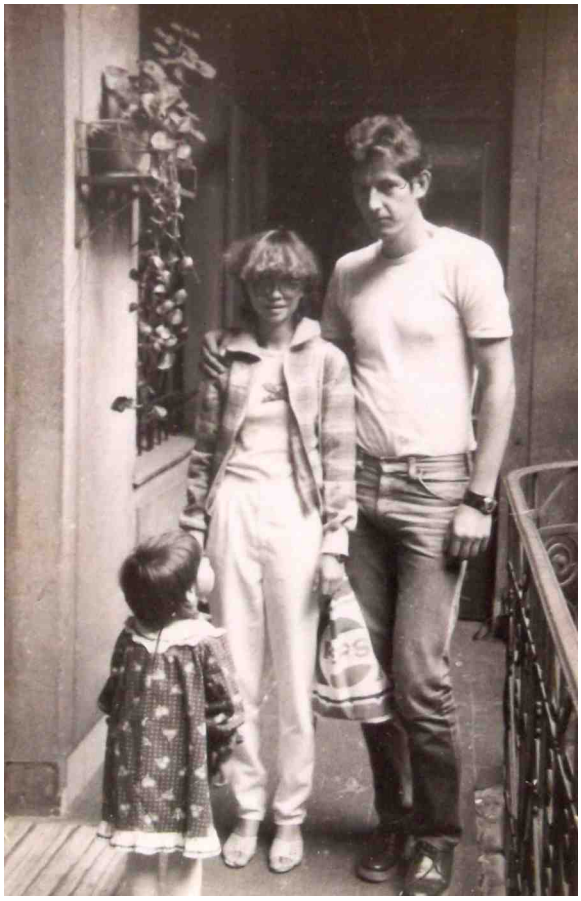
We went sight-seeing in Budapest: {Note: On the photos below of the paper photos, i am visible in the first half of august 1982 in Budapest at the Parliament, on the cable-way, and at the Halászbástya [Read approximately: 'hɔla:sba:ʃtjɔ.] in Buda.}



Then, we went down to Keszthely [Read approximately: 'kesthej.] to János ADORJÁN, who lived with his wife. There was still as a guest the sister of his wife, Manci JUHÁSZ, [Read approximately: 'mɔntsi 'jʊha:s.] from the United States of America, New Jersey, Rahway. We took a collective photo,

which is visible on the photo below:

Around the middle of august, aunt Juci came back with her granddaughter Judit, who was 14 years old: {Note: On the photos below of paper photos, i am visible with aunt Juci and respectively Judit in the second half of august 1982 in Budapest at aunt Juci's home under 13 Mari JÁSZAI [Read approximately: 'mɔri 'ja:sɔi.] square.}



It is to be mentioned that the husband of aunt Juci died in spring 1982, namely after i had submitted the applications for an exit visa. The succession of my meeting the woman persons in the Hungarian People's Republic coincides with the decreasing succession of their suitability for marriage with me: the young woman, aunt Juci, and Judit. These facts substantiate the presumption that in accomplishing its interest relative to my immigration into the Hungarian People's Republic by marriage the hungarian national secret political organization murdered the husband of aunt Juci to make her available for marriage, and arranged the above succession of my meeting women suitable and available for marriage in the Hungarian People's Republic.

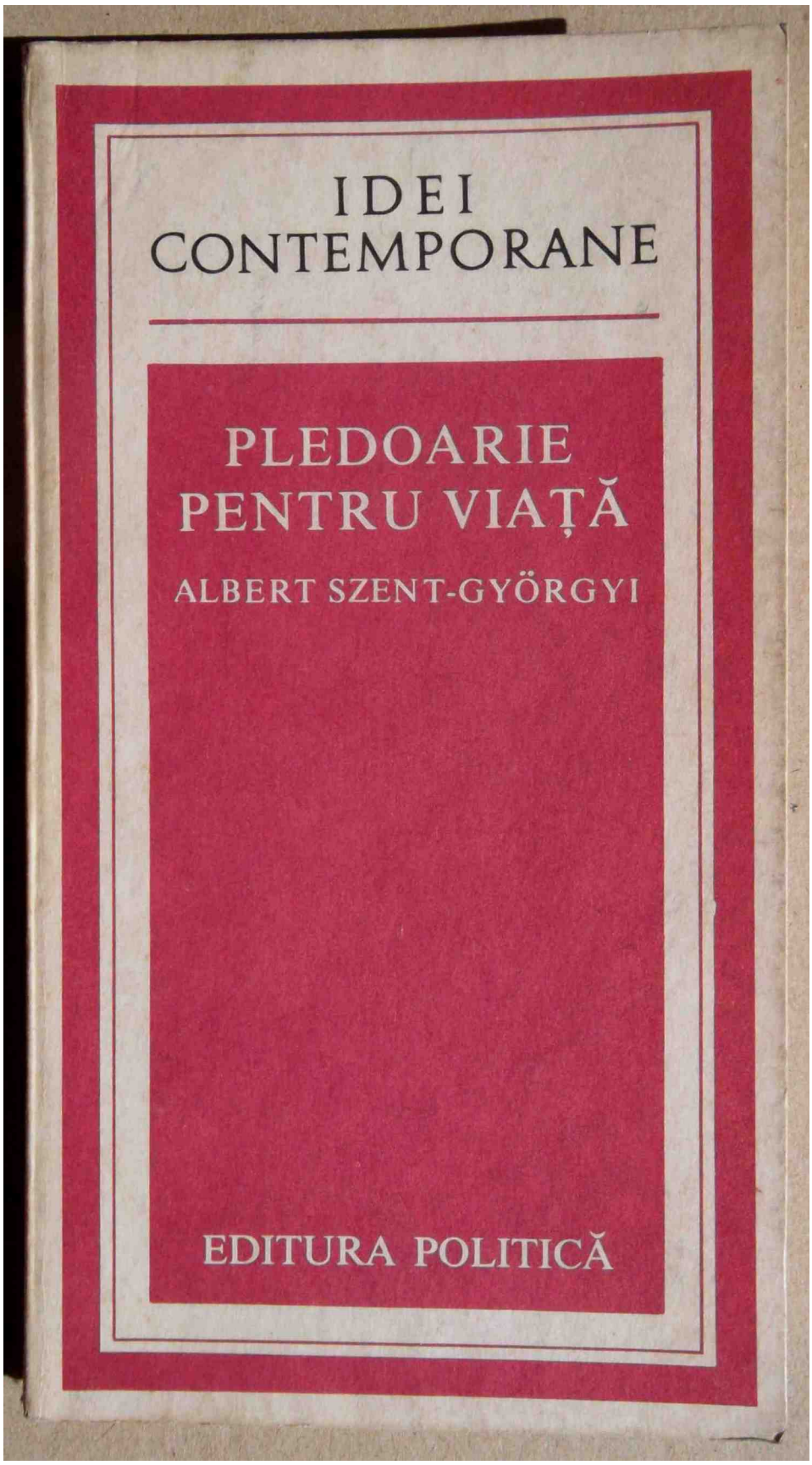
I maintained relations with Judit by letter. Once she wrote that after my having graduated, her granny, aunt Juci, would "receive" me. That was a manner of emigration to the Hungarian People's Republic.

6.1.2. Emigration steps to the United States of America

I knew that my best scientific career would be in the United States of America, but it seemed unattainable for me legally. In the Hungarian People's Republic, i bought the book of hungarian language entitled "The United States of America", which i could not carry into the Socialist Republic of Romania because of my big baggage, and left there together with three other books. I also bought a

long-play gramophone disk with an interview of the american scientist Albert SZENT-GYÖRGYI, [Read approximately: 'ɔlbert 'sentgjərgji.] of which front cover is visible on the photo below:

He was born and lived in Hungary, discovered the vitamin C, for that he received the Nobel prize, then after the second world war emigrated to the United States of America. In the Socialist Republic of Romania, i had bought his book entitled “Apology for Life” at the earliest in november 1981, when it was published, which i read through presumably in 1983, and of which front cover wide around 10.5 centimeters and title page are visible on the photos below:


IDEI
CONTEMPORANE
PLEDOARIE
PENTRU VIAȚĂ
ALBERT SZENT-GYÖRGYI
EDITURA POLITICĂ

ALBERT SZENT-GYÖRGYI

Laureat al Premiului Nobel

PLEDOARIE PENTRU VIAȚĂ

Selecția textelor și prefață:
dr. ATTILA SZABÓ

Traducere din limbile maghiară și engleză :
EVA ȚUȚUI și dr. IULIA VAIDA

Control științific :
dr. docent I. F. DUMITRU

1981

EDITURA POLITICĂ
BUCUREȘTI

Its fact bore approximately the personal secret political message: “There is no motive for you to emigrate to Hungary, as after all from there you will have to anyway further migrate to America for the best scientific career.”

The United States of America seemed to be attainable for me only illegally. I heard of many such successful fleeing cases from Radio Free Europe and contacts. According to them, the most frequented was the romanian-yugoslav frontier. At times, i studied it on maps, and even imagined concrete plans of its crossing, without however having the intention of translating them into practice. I consider it as being a reference to this possibility of mine, and a manifestation of the informational collaboration between the romanian and the american authorities relative to my person the fact that in 1981 George Bush became vice-president of the United States of America, his surname having the value of a reference to the illegal frontier crossing.

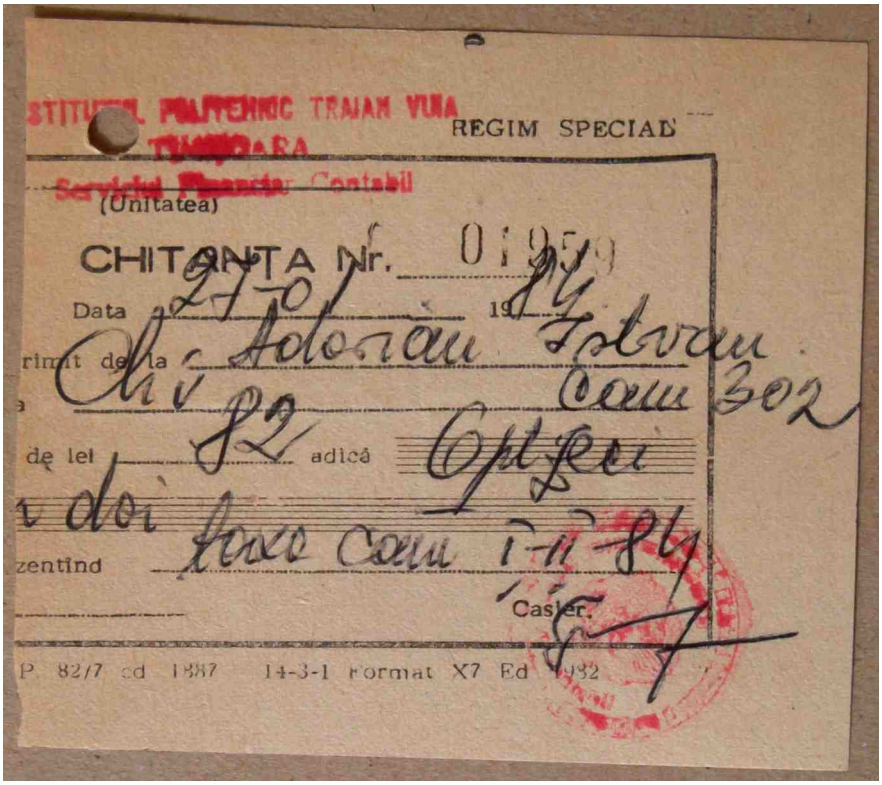
At the latest in 1983, according to the Radio Free Europe, the competent authorities of the Socialist Republic of Romania passed a legal norm obliging the emigrating graduates to pay back the state expenses connected with their university education. Probably on 25 december 1983, at christmas, when i was in winter vacation at home in Marosvásárhely, some contacts and friends dropped in on my parents. Once, our neighbor in the flat number 9 — we lived in flat 10 — Béla KÓNYA [Read approximately: 'be:lɔ 'ko:njɔ.] entered my room, i was sitting at my writing-table, and he bent putting his right arm around my neck, and said whispering in my ear: “America will pay you out.” This act referred to the secret romanian-american collaboration, as he could do it only through the Securitate, and it probably aimed at creating my consciousness that it was possible for me to emigrate to the United States of America without any contacts there.

Probably on sunday, 1 january 1984, the Radio Free Europe of romanian language announced in the news that those wanting to emigrate from Romania to the United States of America should present themselves at the american embassy in Bucharest to assess their eligibility for immigration. This meant for me, on the one part, an opportunity to do something in the interest of my emigration to the United States of America, on the other part, a risk of personal and professional security, as my appearance at the american embassy could result in a questioning by the Securitate, and my sending down from the faculty.

In the evening of 25 january 1984, i got on the fast train Temesvár-Bucharest. Then, i was at the beginning of the winter session of examinations, and with this i had been prepared psychically to quit the faculty, if either i was sent down, or received an immigration visa to the United States of America.

Next morning, at the american embassy it was striking that there was free entrance through the gate, there was no militiaman in the cabin. The courtyard became full of inquirers. At around 8 hours, two diplomats came out and distributed forms entitled “Preliminary Questionnaire”. It depressed me that i could not immediately request and receive a visa. Many persons asked them, which professions were the most sought for. I also asked: “Chemical engineer?” The answer was approximately: “Physician, artist …” In spite of the fact, i went away, filled in the form, then went back, and submitted it. The answer was to be sent by post, so that i returned to Temesvár.

In the fifth university year, i lived in the room number 302 of the students home number 8, behind the Canteens No. 1 C and 4. On 27 january 1984, i paid the home fee, as it is proved by the receipt of which original is visible on the photo below:



Translation from the romanian language: (Unit:) [Seal:] “Traian VUIA” Polytechnic Institute in Timişoara, Financial Accountancy Service / Special Regime / **RECEIPT** No. 01959 / Date: 27 january 1984 / I have received from István ADORJÁN, year V Chemistry, room 302, the sum of 82 lei, namely eighty-two, representing the home fee for january-february 1984. / Cashier, [indecipherable signature], [Seal:] [Ministry of Upbringing and Education, “Traian VUIA” Polytechnic Institute in Timişoara, Financial Accountancy Service].

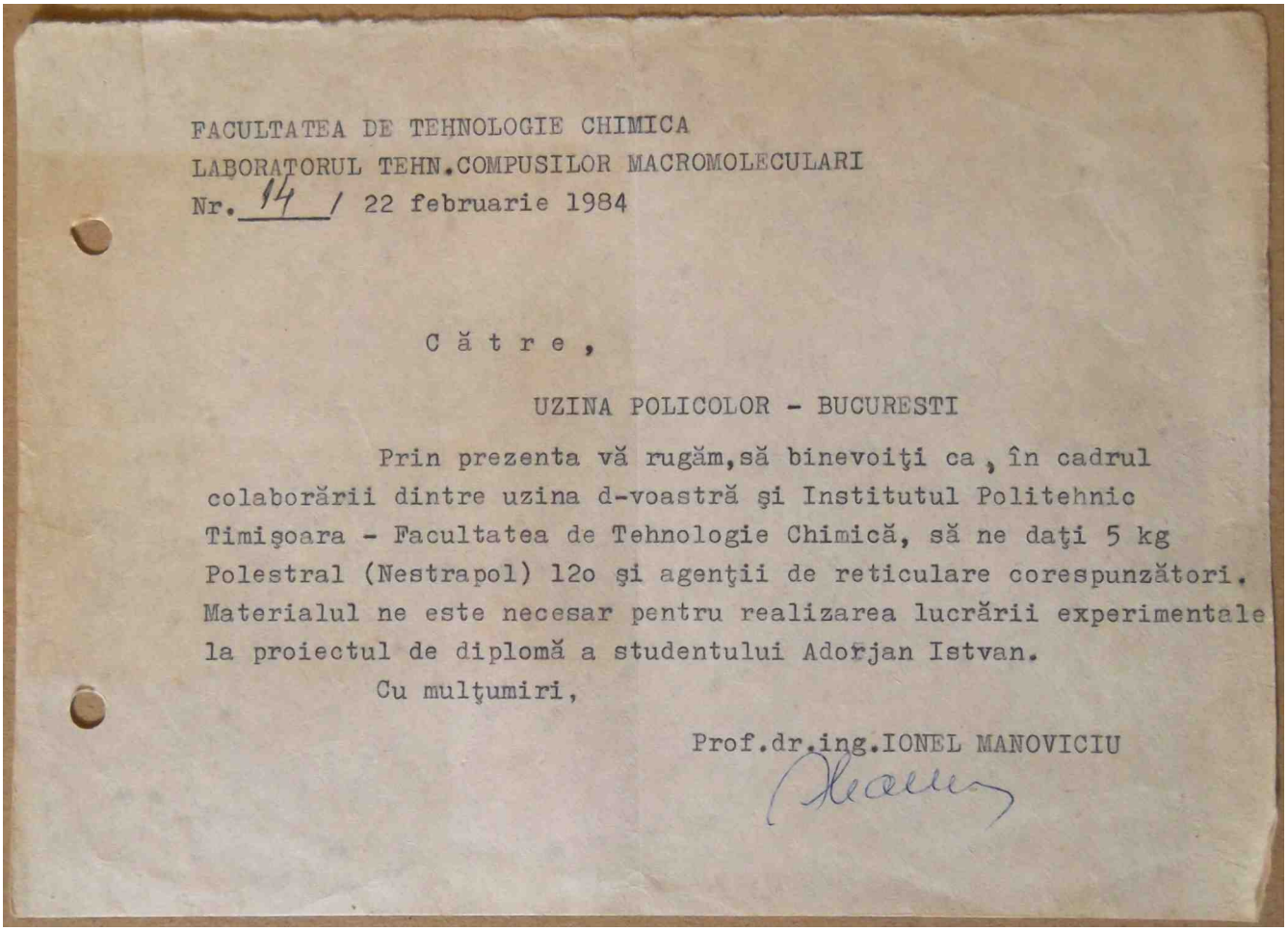
Ever since then, every day i checked up the letters being on a table at the entrance of the students home, waiting for the answer of the american embassy.

My appearance at the american embassy proved to have no public influence on my life. As a relatively hidden change, i experienced thereafter a greater consideration towards my person on the part of some more important representatives of the ethnically romanian civil society around me. These facts, together with the absence of a militiaman from the cabin in front of the american embassy, and the respective act of Béla KÓNYA, were further signs for me of the secret collaboration between the romanian and the american authorities on the basis of their common direct anti-soviet and indirect anti-hungarian characters, the first in relation to the national secret policy of the romanian national secret political organization of regaining possession of Moldavia {Note: The region approximately between the crest of the Eastern Carpathian Mountains and the river Nistru. [Read approximately: 'nistrʊ.]} east of the Prut annexed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a result of the second world war, as well as the national secret policy of the hungarian national secret political organization of regaining possession of Transylvania obtained by Romania as a result of the first world war, the second motivated by its anti-communist ideology.

My presumption relative to the existence of an anti-soviet romanian national secret policy was corroborated maybe the best by the massive information conveyance performed by the defection to the United States of America of the Securitate chief, Ion Mihai PACEPA, [Read approximately: jon mi'hʌj

pʌ'tʃepʌ.] which can be construed as an act of implementation of that national secret policy.

My presumption relative to the secret collaboration between the romanian and the american authorities was further corroborated by that the research subject assigned to me was the beads produced from unsaturated polyesters, and the conferencier leading my activity, Virginia MANOVICIU, once remarked approximately: “Such beads are being used at the manufacturing of the american anti-radar aircrafts.” By this means, she programed that i was taking part in the arms race, on the american side, which reflected the joint interest of the romanian and the american authorities to use me in the american military research. [Note: On the photo below it is visible the original of the request of the faculty addressed to a paint plant.]



FACULTATEA DE TEHNOLOGIE CHIMICA
LABORATORUL TEHN.COMPUSILOR MACROMOLECULARI
Nr. 14 / 22 februarie 1984

C ă t r e ,

UZINA POLICOLOR - BUCURESTI

Prin prezenta vă rugăm, să binevoiţi ca, în cadrul colaborării dintre uzina d-voastră şi Institutul Politehnic Timişoara - Facultatea de Tehnologie Chimică, să ne daţi 5 kg Polestral (Nestrapol) 12o şi agenţii de reticulare corespunzători. Materialul ne este necesar pentru realizarea lucrării experimentale la proiectul de diplomă a studentului Adorjan Istvan.

Cu mulţumiri,

Prof.dr.ing.IONEL MANOVICIU

Translation from the romanian language: Faculty of Chemical Technology in Timișoara, Laboratory of Technology of Macromolecular Compounds, No. 14 of 22 february 1984 / To, POLICOLOR PLANT — BUCHAREST / We hereby ask you to be so kind as, that in the framework of the collaboration between your plant and the Polytechnic Institute in Timișoara, Faculty of Chemical Technology, to give us 5 kilograms of Polestral (Nestrapol) 120 and the corresponding reticulating agents. The material is necessary for us for carrying out the experimental work at the diploma project of the student István ADORJÁN. / Professor doctor engineer IONEL MANOVICIU, [indecipherable signature].

Both the announcement of Radio Free Europe — financed by the Congress of the United States of America — of the beginning of 1984 and the presence of the american Manci JUHÁSZ in Keszthely in

august 1982 without her husband, Steven JUHÁSZ, were signs for me of that the american authorities had received information on my person, first of all from their secret romanian allies, and they were not interested in my emigration to the Hungarian People's Republic, because it was a soviet satellite country, and through it i could contribute to strengthening the socialism.

6.2. Emigration steps with political purpose

The period of a few months from 26 january 1984 was elapsing not only with waiting for an answer of the american embassy to my preliminary questionnaire, not only with finishing my university studies with activity of research, but also with continuous reflections about the real and potential fundamental changes in my life on the verge of which i was at that time: changing the type of activity, the country, and the social system. I had no doubt about that my option to emigrate with a scientific purpose to the United States of America was the best possible. But my situation and case had certain political aspects, and in relation to them there came up approximately the questions: would it be moral and productive to abandon the hungarian people, from which i had sprung and in the ranks of which i had experienced no persecution?; would it be moral and productive to act in conformity with the interests of the Ceaușescu regime, which had been persecuting me educationally during the five years of my university studies?; would it be moral and productive to abandon socialism in this critical stage of its development towards communism, as it had been predicted by its classics Marx, Engels and Lenin, and immigrate into capitalism counter to the direction of social and historical development of humankind?

6.2.1. My affinity towards philosophy

Already at the age of around 16 years, i was thinking about a general theory on relation, which i used to concretely visualize with the relations among the fingers of my hands, but which notion i perceived as applicable generally to everything. However, at that stage, i did not know such a science among the research object of which i could have ranked it.

After around three years, in 1979, in the first university year i got into relations with philosophy as one of the subjects, especially through the obligatory readings and home tasks for the practice lessons, in which i rose to speak sometimes, because i did not quite understand the lectured courses, did not quite followed them with attention, and did not study them at all during the year. Around the middle of june 1980, at the last course, the last words of the instructor Ilona BÂRZESCU were approximately: "I hope that these knowledge shall be useful for you in life." This sentence caught my attention, because while knowledge in the special sciences were useful in laboratories, knowledge in philosophy had been said to be useful in life generally. In the first half of july 1980, learning for the examination, i became conscious of that philosophy is the general theory of among others the existence, operating with concepts of maximum generality, and therefore it must have been the field in which my rudimentary theory on relation could be ranked.

That on the examination of 12 july 1980 the conferencier Constantin GRECU gave me 5 — besides its being an act of mark curtailment aimed at the prevention of my career of scientific researcher — might have also been an attempt to create in me and others the consciousness that as compared to my marks fluctuating between 8 and 10 i was a duffer in philosophy. But it did not succeed in that, and my

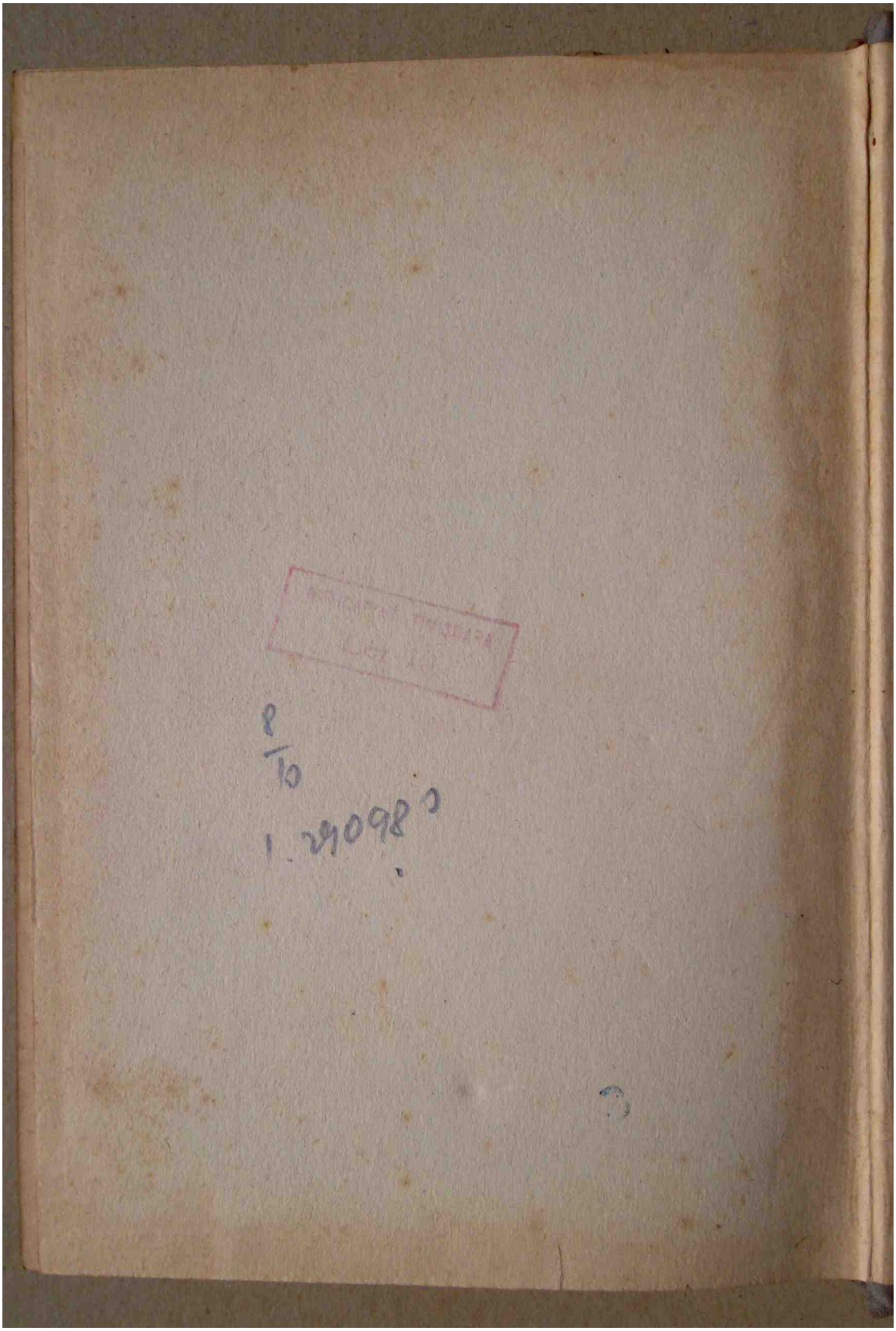
affinity towards it did not break, on the contrary, it stimulated me to study philosophy during the summer vacation, which was not only an action directed towards increasing that mark, but also passion, it became my preferred subject.

Ever since the summer of 1980, i was buying tens of new and second-hand philosophical books, mainly of romanian language, which appeared in those years in the bookshops and respectively second-hand bookshops in Temesvár and Marosvásárhely. In my free time, i read philosophical works, such as the “Anti-Dühring” — which i bought probably in autumn 1980, and of which front cover around 15 centimeters wide, and last page comprising the seal of the second-hand bookshop in Temesvár are visible on the photos below —

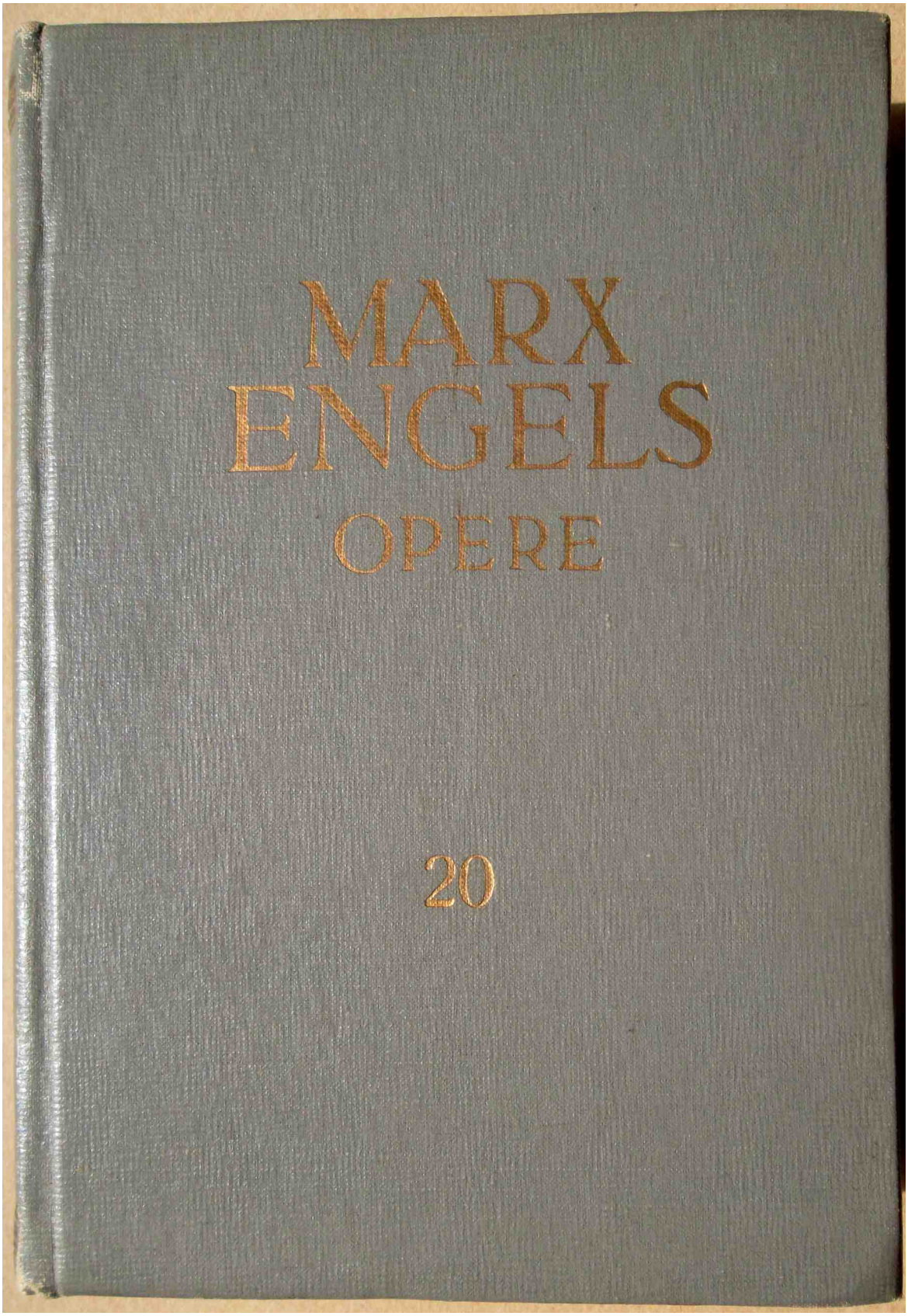
FRIEDRICH ENGELS

ANTI-DÜHRING

EDITURA PARTIDULUI MUNCITORESC ROMÂN
1952



and “The Dialectics of Nature” by Friedrich Engels — which i read in the volume 20 of the works of Marx and Engels, found and bought in a bookshop, in spite of the fact that it was an 1964 edition, of which front cover around 15 centimeters wide and respective title page are visible on the photos below —


MARX
ENGELS
OPERE
20

FRIEDRICH ENGELS

Dialectica naturii [243]

Scris de F. Engels
în anii 1873—1883;
unele completări datează din 1885—1886

Publicat pentru prima oară
în întregime, în limbile germană
și rusă, în „Arhiva Marx-Engels",
cartea a II-a, 1925

Se tipărește după textul
manuscrisului

Tradus din limba germană

“The Logic of Research” by Karl Raimund Popper — which i bought probably in the big bookshop, “Universala” [Read approximately: ʊniver'sʌlʌ.] in the main square of Temesvár, and of which front cover around 17.5 centimeters wide and title page are visible on the photos below —

Karl R. Popper

LOGICA CERCETĂRII

Editura
științifică
și enciclopedică

KARL R. POPPER

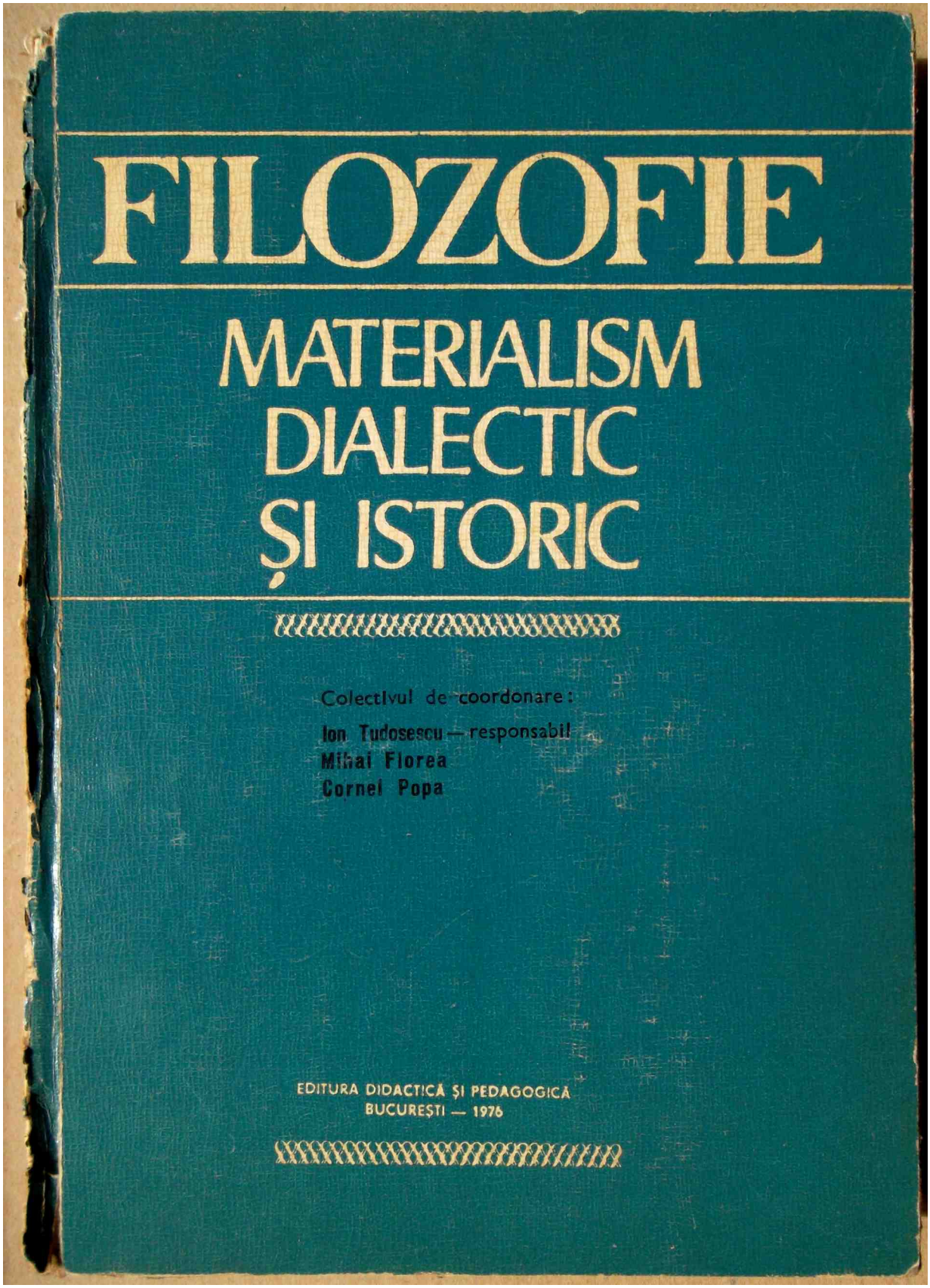
LOGICA CERCETĂRII

Studiu introductiv și note de
MIRCEA FLONTA

Traducere de
MIRCEA FLONTA, ALEXANDRU SURDU și ERWIN TIVIG

EDITURA ȘTIINȚIFICĂ ȘI ENCICLOPEDICĂ
București, 1981

and passages from others. I acquired a considerable part of my knowledge in dialectical and historical materialism from the treaty bought probably in autumn 1980, of which front cover around 17 centimeters wide, title page, and inner part of back cover are visible on the photos below:


FILOZOFIE
MATERIALISM DIALECTIC ȘI ISTORIC
Colectivul de coordonare:
Ion Tudosescu — responsabil
Mihai Florea
Cornel Popa
EDITURA DIDACTICĂ ȘI PEDAGOGICĂ
BUCUREȘTI — 1976

MINISTERUL EDUCAȚIEI ȘI ÎNVĂȚĂMÎNTULUI

FILOZOFIE

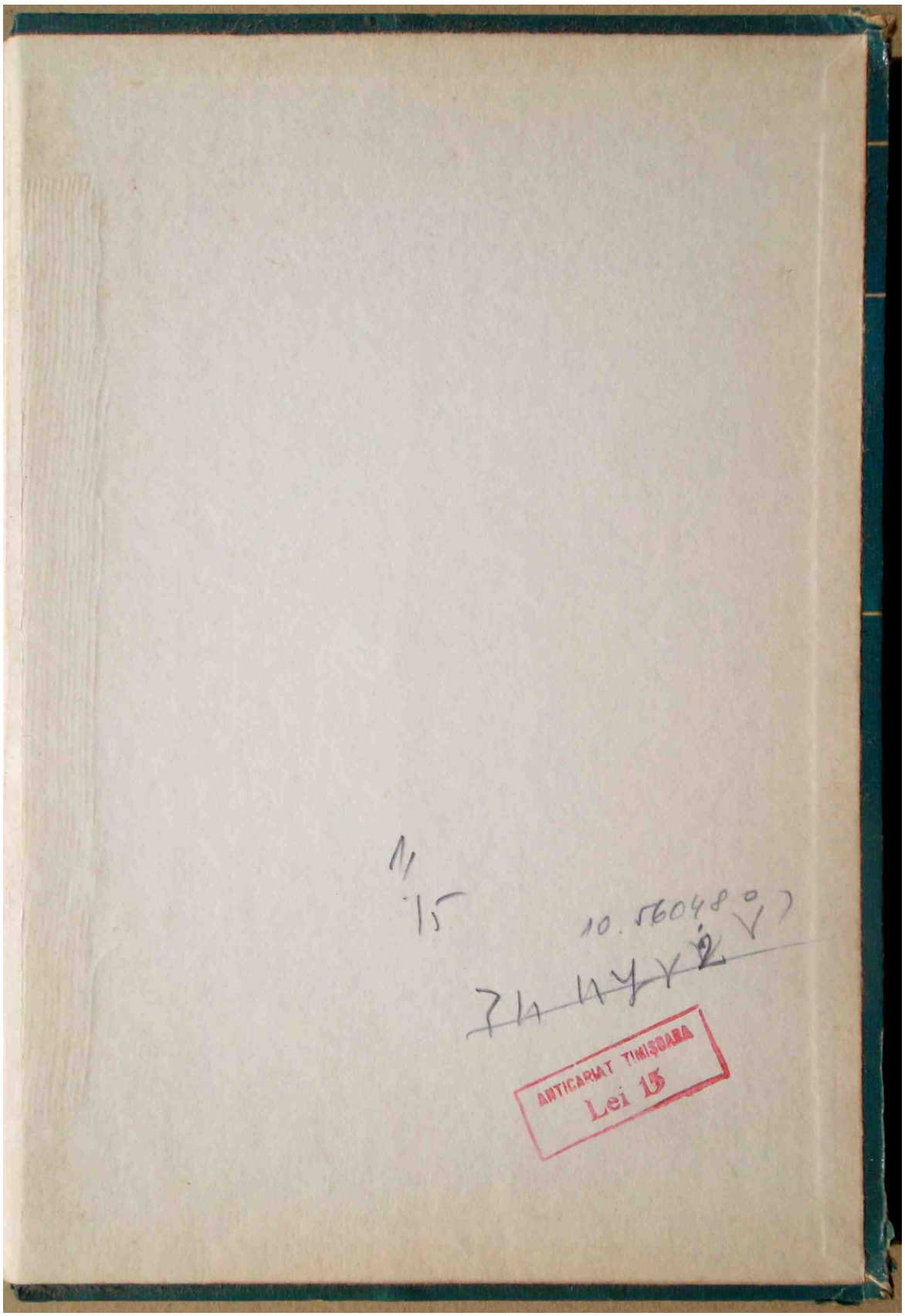
MATERIALISM DIALECTIC ȘI ISTORIC

Ediția a II-a

Colectivul de coordonare:

Prof. univ. dr. **Ion Tudosescu** — responsabil
Conf. univ. dr. **Mihai Florea**
Conf. univ. dr. **Cornel Popa**

EDITURA DIDACTICĂ ȘI PEDAGOGICĂ, BUCUREȘTI
1976


ANTICARIAT TIMIȘOARA
Lei 15

I was convinced of that the dialectical materialism was the only philosophy based on, consistent with, and reacting upon sciences, of scientific character, and as such of the highest-class. In it, i saw an excellent means for enhancing the scientific research. I wondered at how in those philosophical-ideological circumstances the science of the socialist countries could be backwards as compared to the science of the “capitalist” countries. In spite of the fact, i did not exclude the possibility of that communism could indeed constitute the future of humankind.

6.2.2. Letter to the Central Committee of the Soviet Union’s Communist Party

As a result of my reflections, and considering the secret, but for me manifest importance attributed to my person by the university didactic staff members and states, i became more and more conscious of the uniqueness and the political importance of my situation. On the one part, i knew that once in the United States of America my time would have been completely taken up by the intensive professional life there, and i would have no more time and relatively favorable political circumstances for dealing with the ideological problems of socialism. On the other part, it was evident for me that there must have been a major theoretical problem with it in relation to its worse scientific and economic practice as compared to “capitalism”. That problem could be either with scientific socialism, or political economy, or dialectical materialism, or a combination of these. As the Radio Free Europe said relative to this general problem of the socialist countries approximately: “A new Marx is needed to make an analysis of the new situation.”

In the two-bedded room number 302 of the students home number 8, together with my room-mate, Sándor BIRTALAN, [Read approximately: 'ʃa:ndor 'birtɔlɔn.] my group-mate from Kraszna, [Read approximately: 'krɔsnɔ. In the romanian language: Crasna.] i would listen from 23 hours to the Evening Chronicle of Radio Kossuth [Read approximately: 'koʃʊt.] in Budapest. Probably on 1 may 1984, a small selection was broadcast from the festive speech of János KÁDÁR, [Read approximately: 'ja:noʃ 'ka:da:r.] the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party, in which he warned against the “imperialists”. That particular concept of the marxist-leninist ideology revived in me the contradistinction between my scientific consciousness, assertable at the most in the United States of America, and my philosophical one assertable at the most in the Hungarian People's Republic, the contradictory dividedness of my consciousness between the practical “capitalism” and the theoretical socialism, between my liking both the “capitalist” practice and the socialist theory. There arose in me a remorse in connection with my intention of leaving the community of the socialist countries of which official ideology was mine as well, my acting in conformity with a policy which had been hostile with me particularly, as well as with the ethnically hungarian inhabitants of Romania and with my mother-country and -nation generally.

Around the middle of may 1984, i was lying in my bed, when there came into the room Árpád HIDI, [Read approximately: 'a:rpa:d 'hidi.] a year-mate from Nagyvárad in the organic-chemistry section, with whom my room-mate and i had been room-mates in the students home number 3 Expres in the fourth university year. He appeared to be considerably changed as compared to his usual manners, his natural smiling shyness was pronounced, and he could hardly utter the words he wanted to with the timid quavering of his voice. On the basis of my ample experiences with national secret political agents, i could immediately see that he had been initiated in the mission of obtaining information with which he had come. But he proved to be completely unsuitable for such a task. This scene had the value of increasing in me the consciousness of the importance of my option to be made in the near future, of

that in the given political situation i could be more productive in the field of philosophy and politics, than in the field of chemistry. At the same time, it created in me a disgust at the secret power that was able to alter in such a manner and measure the human personality. This was the last drop in the glass, i decided not to miss that unique historical opportunity, gave up my intention of emigration to the United States of America in favor of the Hungarian People's Republic.

In former times, my purpose was to win the first place or to obtain the mark 10. To attain them, i had to compete with other students, and needed the recognition of didactic staff members. At this time, my purpose was to solve the fundamental theoretical problem of socialism. To do it, i had to compete not with others, but only with myself and philosophy, and did not need the recognition of others, but only my becoming conscious of its solution. I had all the necessary means: affinity towards philosophy, a certain level of learnedness in it, a small private library of mostly philosophical books, and bookshops offering newer and newer ones. I lived in a relatively favorable political environment: although the Ceaușescu regime had proved before me to secretly collaborate with the United States of America, it was socialist, and consequently its Securitate could not openly qualify my dealing with marxist-leninist literature as being a threat to it. Further, the Socialist Republic of Romania was surrounded with socialist countries, among them the Hungarian People's Republic, of which official language coincided with my mother tongue, and which was a close ally of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Up to that time, i had never acted against the Ceaușescu regime. But i knew that my intended activity, the "further development of the dialectical materialism", was against its interests, as on the one part it enforced its particular type of socialism, it did not want to reform itself, it was in several respects considered the "black sheep" of the socialist camp — it did not give access to soviet troops to its territory, it did not take part in the occupation of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, it did not break off diplomatic relations with Israel, and so on — and on the other part new marxist-leninist social theories could strengthen the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Therefore, in order to ensure the ensurable protection to my person and my respective activity in the Socialist Republic of Romania, i needed to communicate my decision to the Central Committee of the Soviet Union's Communist Party.

At that time, my idea was that the Ceaușescu regime controlled me in a manner and measure, but not all the time and not in all the places. Accordingly, for writing the respective letter, probably on 24 may 1984, i did not go to the reading-room of the university as usually, but to the one of the "old electro", where i thought i was not under the control of the Securitate. I wrote the letter with my claret fountain-pen of chinese make, with blue ink, on two or three white sheets of paper of A4 format taken out of a copy-book of 200 pages, in the hungarian language. [Note: On the photo below, it is visible another claret fountain-pen of chinese make of mine, around 14.5 centimeters long, which i used mostly during my university student years. With its claret plastic part, it is similar with which i wrote the letter.]

For the addressee, i designated not the secretary general, but the entirety of the central committee, because, on the one part, at that time the highest leadership of the Soviet Union's Communist Party was extremely unstable, and on the other part, according to my view, in socialism the leader of the party was a puppet playing the role of dictator. Roughly, i described my negative educational experiences, stated that curtailing my marks was not consistent with the "construction of socialism and communism", bound myself for the "cause of communism", informed about my decision to begin a philosophical activity in the interest of the "further development of the dialectical materialism", and to apply the obtained results in a political activity, for the scene of which i had chosen the Hungarian People's Republic because of my hungarian mother tongue, and asked for their backing.

I did not want to send the letter by post, because it was controlled by the Securitate, and at the same time i could not do it, because i did not know the address of the central committee. For this reason, probably on 25 may 1984, with a certain kind of underground consciousness, i began to stroll the streets of Temesvár in search of a vehicle from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In the suburban sections, i saw several suitable trucks, which i recognized from their specifically soviet cabins, but they did not pull up in my visual field. In the evening of 30 may 1984, in the parking place in front of the Temesvár Hotel, [In the romanian language: Hotel Timișoara.] i detected two big buses of hungarian make, the first one with a hungarian, the second one with a soviet number-plate.

Next morning i returned to the vicinity of the buses, and was waiting for the tourists to come out. After that the driver had opened the door, and they began to appear sparsely, in a convenient moment i got on the soviet one. I had also seen a patrol of two militiamen in field uniforms outside talking probably with soviet tourists with their backs to the bus. The driver and the few persons being in front did not seem to have noticed me. Farther back, only a girl was sitting, in the region of the middle of the bus. Went to her. Pulled out the letter from under my sweater, and reached it over her, but she refused it. I sat down disappointedly, waiting for another tourist to draw nearer. When he had approached me, i asked him: "Moskva?" He said no, and the name of the town from where they had come, but i did not understand or know it. In consequence, i got down, and went to the other bus. The hungarian tourists were just getting on. With the letter in my hand, i neared one of them standing by the door, and there happened approximately the following conversation: "Are you going to travel to Budapest?" / "Yes, we are." / "I would have a letter for the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party." / "For the one of Budapest?" / "No, for the central committee." / "Very well." / "Thank you." Therefore, he took it without hesitation and cordially.

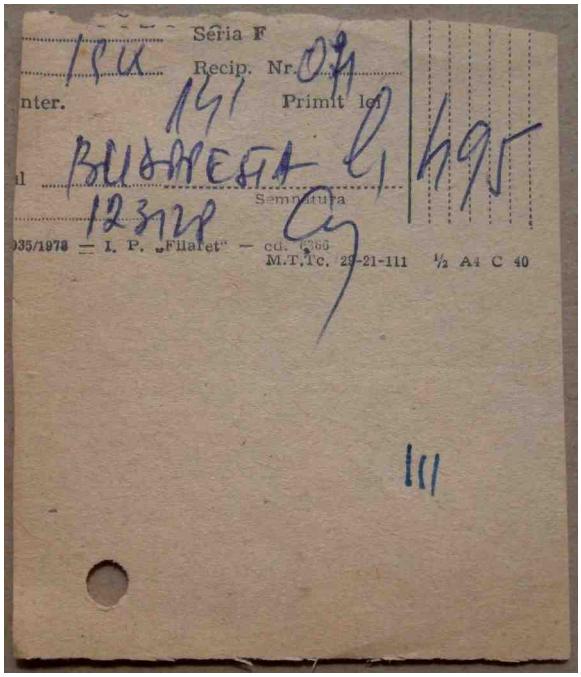
That my letter reached its intermediary addressee would be proved for me by the personal secret po-

litical attitude towards me of my ethnically hungarian social environment. Further, in Radio Kossuth, János KÁDÁR would once remark among others approximately: "… I received a letter. It was not addressed to me, …", and in another program it would be programed the possibility that a political leader was elected on the basis of a letter. That it reached its final addressee as well, would be proved for me mostly by the personal secret political attitude towards me of my nationally yugoslav social environment in april 1987 and july 1988, when i was staying in yugoslav prisons, as well as by the historical fact that in 1991 the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would be willing to give up their socialist social order and state by themselves almost peacefully, what they failed to do during throughout more than seven decades. Then, in the years 1990, the mass media of romanian language, more exactly, probably the daily newspaper România Liberă, would appear before me to allude to the loss of my letter — as the major evidence relative to this point — from the archives of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union's Communist Party through the title "A Lost Letter" [In the romanian language: O scrisoare pierdută.] of the respective dramatic piece of Ion LUCA CARAGIALE. [Read approximately: jon 'lʊkʌ kʌrʌdʒi'ʌle.]

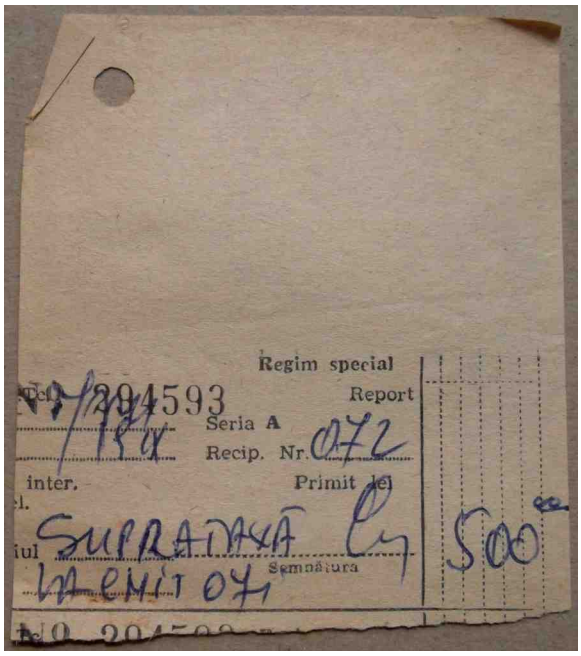
6.2.3. Further emigration steps to the Hungarian People's Republic

After having made the decision of emigrating to the Hungarian People's Republic, and having written the letter to the Central Committee of the Soviet Union's Communist Party, the ideal eventuality was to immediately submit an application for an emigration visa, to emigrate, and then in the Hungarian People's Republic to continue my philosophical activity, and to begin my intended political activity. However, probably after and as a hungarian personal secret political result of my appearance at the american embassy in Bucharest of 26 january 1984, Judit stopped answering my letter. Namely, i presume that although they were on different political sides, in relation to my person the respective national secret political organizations exchanged information. Probably, around 28 june 1984, when i took over my engineer diploma, i wrote a long philosophical letter to Judit from Temesvár, but that remained unanswered as well.

The interruption of my correspondence with Judit meant the interruption of my receiving information from my aunt Juci as well. On 19 november 1984 — probably in the morning, as at that time i must have been in the second shift at the Tire Factory in Ludas — i went to the telephone center, which was the single place in Marosvásárhely from where one could telephone abroad, placed the order, and when the woman switchboard operator established the connection, i entered the appointed box, and spoke to my aunt Juci with an inquiring and urging purpose. She did not confirm the information of Judit that she would receive me after my having graduated, was evasive, among others with that: "Judit is only 16 years old." It is characteristic that this telephone call cost me 995 lei, which amounted up to almost my payment of half a month. [Note: On the photos below, it is visible the originals around 8 centimeters wide of the two postal receipts issued in connection with my above telephone call.]



Translation from the romanian language: Series F, [Date:] 19 [november 1984], Receipt No.: 071, Received lei: 495, [Service:] Budapest 123128, Signature: [indecipherable signature].



Translation from the romanian language: Series A, [Date:] 19 [november 1984], Receipt No.: 072, Received lei: 500, [Service:] Surtax to the [Receipt] 071, Signature: [indecipherable signature].

It is characteristic that on the above receipts the month was recorded incorrectly, and the year and the seal were omitted. These facts could be manifestations of the will of the romanian national secret politi-

cal organization not to create evidences about the fact that on my transfer to Dicsőszentmárton i was in the night shift.

On 17 december 1984, i sent a letter each to Judit, my aunt Juci, and my uncle János ADORJÁN. [Note: On the photos below, it is visible the originals around 4.5 centimeters wide of the three postal receipts issued in connection with sending those three letters.]

Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] R [Registered letter] no. 845 / Addressee: J. KERESKAI, Country: Hungary, [indecipherable signature]. [Verso:] Daily seal: 4300 Târgu Mureş [Post Office No.] 1, 17 december 1984, 16 hours.

Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] R [Registered letter] no. 846 / Addressee: J. KERESKAI, Country: Hungary, [indecipherable signature]. [Verso:] Daily seal: 4300 Târgu Mureş [Post Office No.] 1, 17 december 1984, 16 hours.

Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] R [Registered letter] no. 844 / Addressee: J. ADORJÁN, Country: Hungary, [indecipherable signature]. [Verso:] Daily seal: 4300 Târgu Mureș [Post Office No.] 1, 17 december 1984, 16 hours.

With the letter written to my uncle, i asked him to help me in finding a spouse in Hungary. He did not answer it, just as Judit and my aunt Juci, but instead sent a letter to my father dated 15 january 1985, in which he wrote among others: “You mention the home pig-slaughterings. I immediately thought of whether István would have such or like experience if he married here. I seriously reflected on the request of István, but the common sense has noways brought me to write only an encouraging word. It may be good abroad as well, but the native land be holier than all, if there is only one way to it!!! — My advice to your children is again, whichever their motherland be, but that be holy and theirs for ever, because the foreign land is deceitful, and only the appearance. One may change the motherland, but then one should change the heart as well, but that is already impossible. … / … István should endeavor to as soon as possible form a perpetual friendship with a good-looking girl, no matter if that is a ‘fată’.” [Read approximately: 'fʌtə.] [Note: It is the romanian equivalent of the word “girl”. On the photos below, it is visible the original of the letter sent to my father by my uncle János ADORJÁN.]

Kedves Irma húgom – Kisöreg Öcsém!

Levelet tőletek mégakkor is, ha 10-évenként kapok tőletek levelet, hiszem, hogy ilyenkor örültök is újra otthon illőn ültök!

István öcsémnek, akár a fiúknak kívánok sok-sok boldogulást sikert a tervátbiaktan is, gratulálok, hogy eddig megállta a helyét.

Tőletek pedig most is nemes áldozat, hogy tehetséges gyerekeitek nem hagyjátok parlagon – tanuljanak most is nemes dolog ez egy nemzőtől. Kívánom Istenáldását is segítségét minden igyekezetükben.

Amit a könyvről írsz az most a múlté, ugyan megfogom említeni sógornak a reklamáció lehetőségét, bár a testvérek most is eldemelnek a leckét, de gondolom, hogy ez ott még mindig így a divat, nem minthe nálunk is jobb volna. Anyáron beneltem a sógor is sógornőmmel-ök a pár véget nem problémáinek, ezért ti se ijedjetek gondot.

Említed a kerti dinnyéségáról – miként erre gondoltam, ha István ide nősülne, vajon neki lenne ilyen, vagy ehhez hasonló ilneinye. Én komolyan gondolkoztam István kérésén, de a jóban én sehogyan sem vittem rá, hogy csak egy birtokú sort is újak. Lehet jó idegenbe is, de a nemzőföld az mindennél szentebb legyen, ha csak egy mód van rá!!!

Mi sajnos sehogyan sem tudunk megemlékezni egy sor vigantalót sem írni. Anci néni a debreceni klinikon kikémlelte. Mi ugyan bírunk, de az idő megiszik elpirt felettünk, így hát legyen meg mindenben a jó Istenakarata.

Én pillanatnyilag még bírom, bár nincs is, de hónaljban órákon megis csak a fiúnkafogunk nyomni, mert már elég nehéz mindenképpen!!!

Az időjárásról csak annyit, kegyetlen hideg a tél, már elég rég nem volt ilyen kegyetlen mint az idén. Azonban még nincs baj, mert a szoba jó meleg, úgyhát csak múlik a tél is.

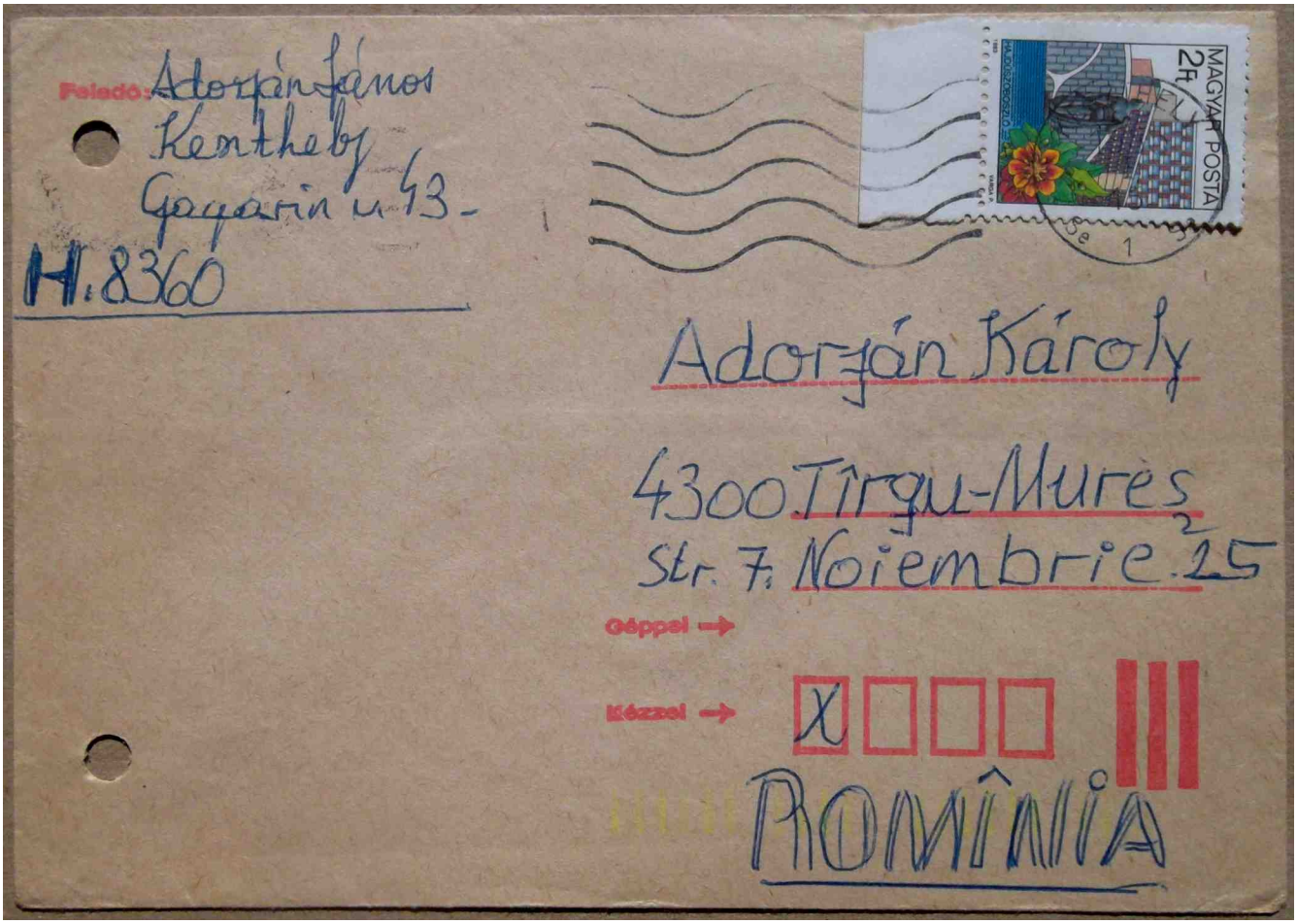
Gyerekeiteknek ismét csak az a tanácsom, bármelyik is legyen a kettő, de az legyen nem is mindörökké az örökké, mert a külföldi csalfa és csak a látszat. Ilyet úgyan lehet csinálni, de akkor nincs is helyene, de ez már lehetetlen.

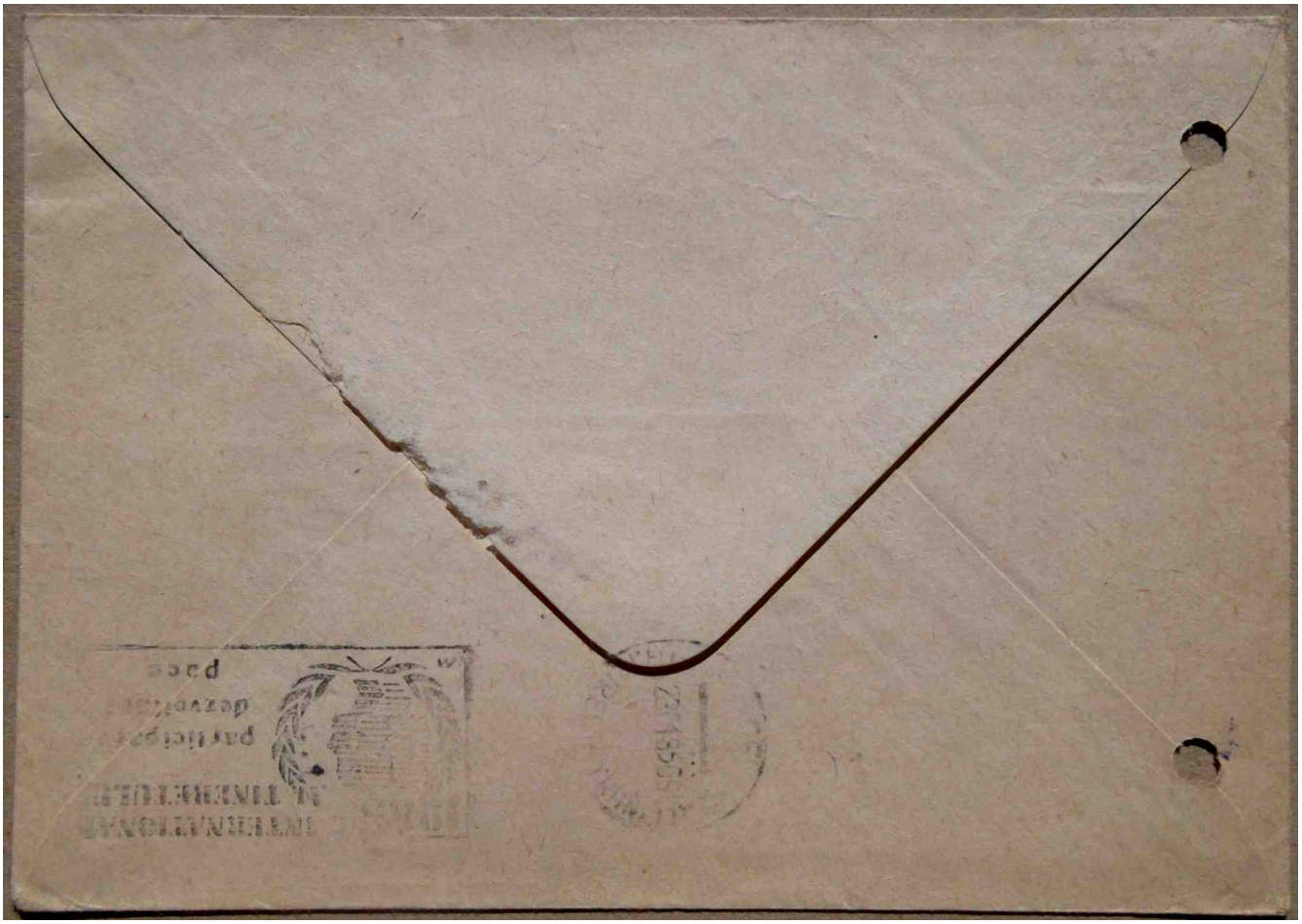
Kedves szüleiteket – mindkettőt – szeretettel üdvözöljük. Titeket – minyajotokat ölelnek és sokszor csókolnak Anci néni és János bácsi.

Kenthely, 1985. V. 15.

Istvánnak külön köszönöm a sok lapot. Igyekezzen minél hamarabb egy örökbarátságot kötni egy fókával – nem kofar ka egy fóka is / fóka /

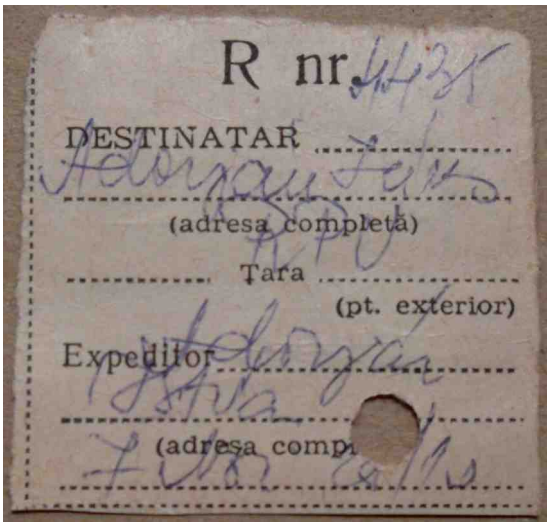
Így lesz István?


Feladó: Adorján János
Kenthely
Gagarin u. 43.
H. 8360
MAGYAR POSTA
2Ft
Adorján Károly
4300 Tîrgu-Mureș 2
Str. 7. Noiembrie. 25
Géppel →
Kézzel →
X
ROMÂNIA



In march 1985, i still wrote two letters to the Hungarian People's Republic, but they remained unanswered as well.

Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] R [Registered letter] no. 267 / Addressee: Hungary, [indecipherable signature]. [Verso:] Daily seal: 4300 Târgu Mureș [Post Office No.] 1, 06 march 1985, 22 hours.



Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] R [Registered letter] no. 4435 / Addressee: János ADORJÁN, Country: Hungarian People's Republic, From: István ADORJÁN, 25 November 7 street, flat 10. [Verso:] Daily seal: 4300 Târgu Mureș [Post Office No.] 1, [2]5 march 1985, 12 hours.

In this way, all my channels of emigration to the Hungarian People's Republic proved to be blocked. These facts were contrary to my expectations, to the nature and personal interests of my respective relatives, and as such they constituted my experiencing and contributed to my cognizing the existence and actions of the hungarian national secret political organization. However, they were not sufficient for its concept to develop in my mind.

There were two major sources of information that contributed to my understanding of this situation which seemed to be strange to me at the beginning. First, with my transfer to Dicsőszentmárton of 1 december 1984, my working-place social environment became mostly ethnically hungarian, who therefore were controlled by the hungarian national secret political organization — which at that time i confounded with its main front, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party or the Kádár regime — namely they implemented its personal secret policy relative to my person. Slowly, it turned out before me that they all had been initiated in a manner and measure in the wider hungarian national secret political operation, of which parts the above facts were. Besides their normal communication, they programed me hidden messages on the part of the Kádár regime. Second, the county daily newspaper of hungarian language Vörös Zászló — which i read regularly, because censored though, but it was one of the few sources of information in the Socialist Republic of Romania isolated and controlled by the Ceaușescu regime — also programed hidden, but decipherable messages of the same source and kind, in the first place with its articles in italics, probably destined for molding and regulating some properties and behaviors of mine, as well as for influencing and directing my person. In this way, it was striking for me an article with a relatively covert strong nationalist emotional saturation, credited to a woman person, which seemed to make an outburst against my natural attitude of placing the problems of world politics above the specifically hungarian national ones. Further, in an article the word "radioactivization"

seemed to be a warning with regard to that some objects and materials getting into my environment might have had artificial radioactivity. And indeed: later this proved to be a method of secret persecution. Then, a statement cropped up that drinking much water is not healthy, which i interpreted so that also by means of the tap water the Ceauşescu regime could have substances potentially depriving of health gotten into the organism of a target person.

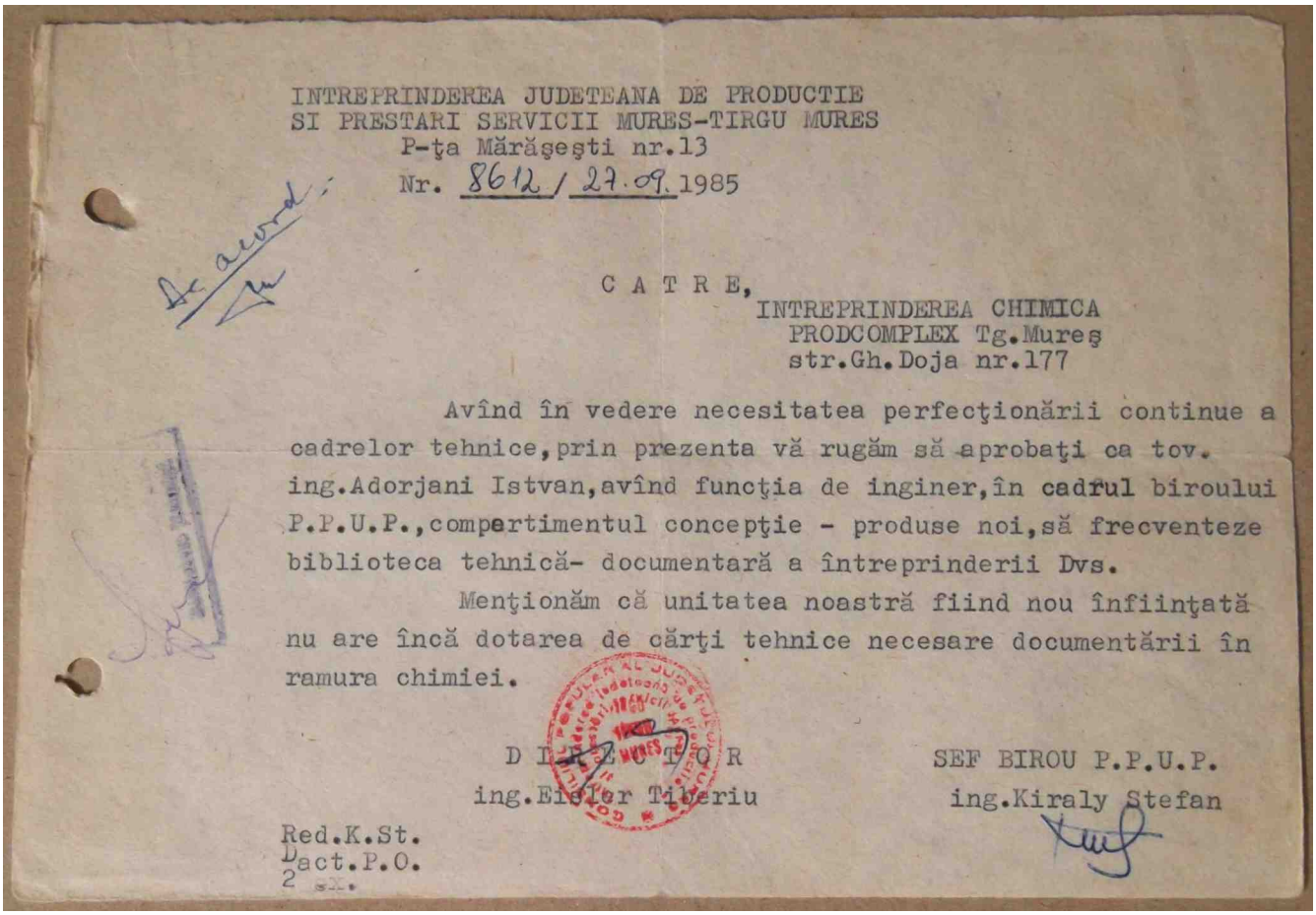
These two methods of hidden communication constituted a system, which by and large worked so that on the basis of the information obtained on me at the place of work there was drafted the press communication, and after that at the place of work new information were gathered about its effect exerted on me. All these hidden communication actions were facilitated by the partly fictitious nature of the official theoretical “full employment”.

Owing to these personal secret political communications, there established itself the conviction in me that the ultimate cause of blocking my emigration channels to the Hungarian People’s Republic must have been that presumably after my having written the letter to the Central Committee of the Soviet Union’s Communist Party on probably 24 may 1984, namely after the romanian and the american authorities had became aware of that i renounced to emigrate to the United States of America in favor of the Hungarian People’s Republic, there were initiated armament-control negotiations between the american and the soviet authorities, on the basis of the eventuality that my emigration to the Hungarian People’s Republic would lead to the strengthening of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, by this means therefore they thinking and acting in advance, and at the same time in a self-concealing manner creating the appearance of not existing a cause-effect connection between my emigration to the Hungarian People’s Republic and the beginning of the negotiations. The hungarian authorities became conscious of their key role in the outcome of the american-soviet negotiations, and wanted to take advantage of that unique historical opportunity, planning approximately: “We will block the immigration into the Hungarian People’s Republic of István ADORJÁN, and so will let the negotiations break off. After that, we will have him immigrated, elect him for the position of first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party, and through him we will condition the handing over to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of the knowledge and political experience necessary for the strengthening of socialism and communism upon its helping us regain possession of Transylvania from Romania.” In the light of this, the parts referring to my person of the above letter of my uncle János ADORJÁN reflect not his interests, but those of the hungarian national secret political organization, it was drawn up so that it should have contributed in the greatest measure possible to breaking off the soviet-american negotiations. That the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was preparing itself for this eventuality is signaled by that around that time for its foreign minister there was nominated Eduard SHEVARDNADZE, who was ethnically not russian, but georgian, namely a member of a “national minority” of the Soviet Union, therefore he was suitable to conceal the potential interest of the russian national secret political organization to annex Transylvania to the Hungarian People’s Republic with his “predisposition to enforce the interests of the national minorities”.

A particular form of the hidden communication between the Kádár regime and my person was attained in Dicsőszentmárton mainly with that my chief Béla NAGY [Read approximately: 'be:lɔ 'nɔgj.] on his way home, and i on my way to the bus terminal, rather frequently covered together on foot the common road-section, having conversations mostly of political topics. According to his respective intimation, the regime Kádár was willing to go even to the point of annexing the Hungarian People’s Republic to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics along with Transylvania.

It refers to the intention of the hungarian national secret political organization to have me elected for the position of first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party the fact that around that time there appeared in the Hungarian People’s Republic the rock opera entitled “Stephen, the King”, [In the hungarian language: István, a Király.] inspired by the first, state-founding

hungarian king Stephen, and my surname István, probably with the purpose of preparing the hungarian society for that event and regaining possession of Transylvania. In order to create a situation the most suitable for obtaining information, the romanian national secret political organization had it appointed as chief of the production office of the Maros County Enterprise of Production and Services in Marosvásárhely István KIRÁLY, [Read approximately: 'iʃtva:n 'kira:j. In the english language: Stephen King.] with whom i was related beginning with 1 december 1984, when it happened to carry documents to him, and much more frequently beginning with 22 july 1985, when i was transferred to the designing department of that office. In this respect, once happened that the sub-directress Virginia CHIRILĂ HAȚEGAN [Read approximately: [vir'dʒiniʌ ki'rilə hʌtse'gʌn] put such a question to an ethnically hungarian co-worker being beside me to which the answer was necessarily "István." Then, with the concealing meaning of which István was in question, she asked him scanning his face: "Király?" [Note: On the photo below it is visible the original of a note proving that István KIRÁLY was my chief at the place of work.]



INTREPRINDEREA JUDETEANA DE PRODUCTIE
SI PRESTARI SERVICII MURES-TIRGU MURES
P-ţa Mărăşeşti nr.13
Nr. 8612 / 27.09.1985

C A T R E,
INTREPRINDEREA CHIMICA
PRODCOMPLEX Tg.Mureş
str.Gh.Doja nr.177

Avînd în vedere necesitatea perfecţionării continue a cadrelor tehnice, prin prezenta vă rugăm să aprobaţi ca tov. ing.Adorjani Istvan, avînd funcţia de inginer, în cadrul biroului P.P.U.P., compartimentul concepţie - produse noi, să frecventeze biblioteca tehnică- documentară a întreprinderii Dvs.

Menţionăm că unitatea noastră fiind nou înfiinţată nu are încă dotarea de cărţi tehnice necesare documentării în ramura chimiei.

D I R E C T O R
ing.Eidler Tiberiu

SEF BIROU P.P.U.P.
ing.Kiraly Stefan

Red.K.St.
Dact.P.O.
2 ex.

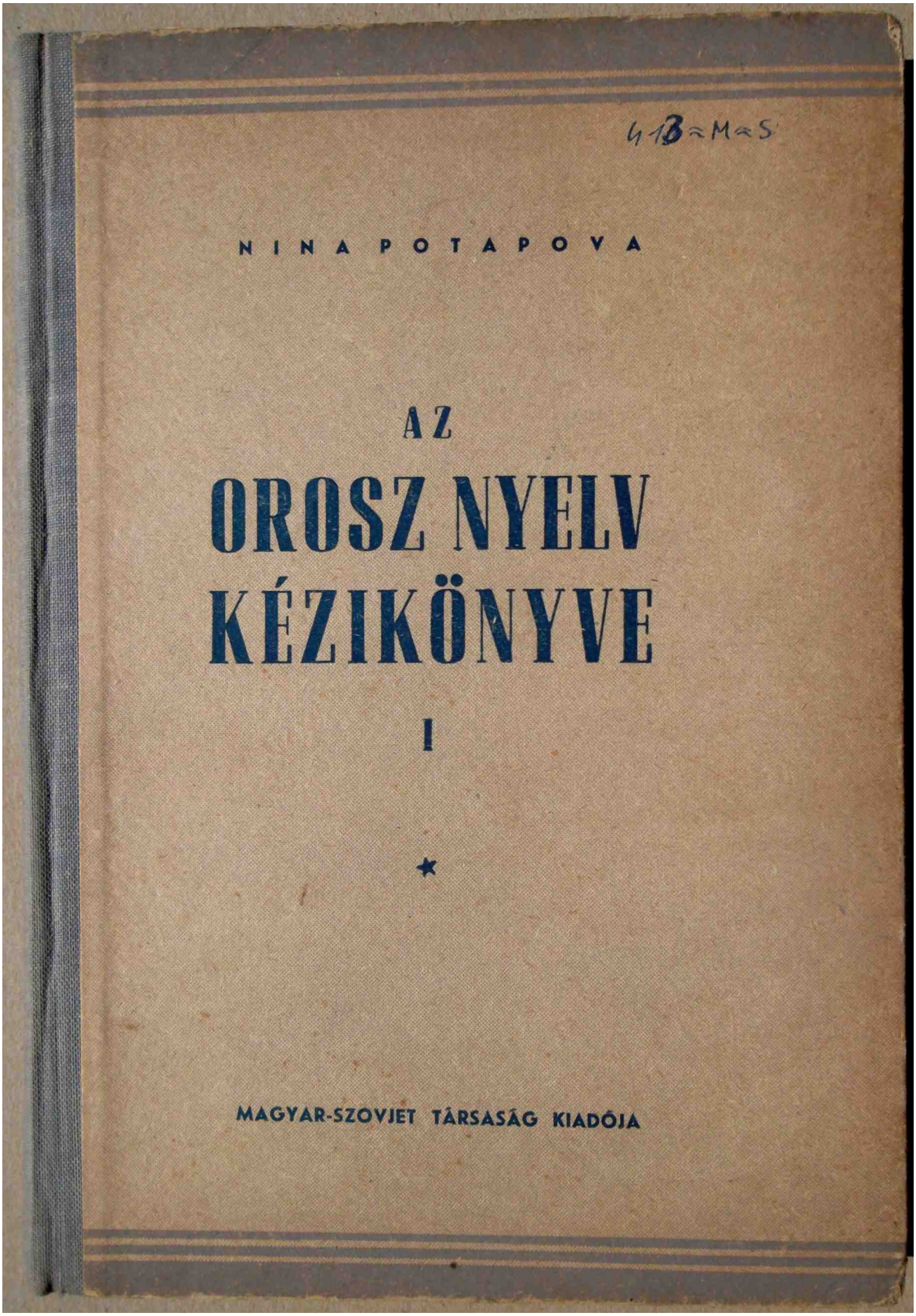
Translation from the romanian language: Mureș County Enterprise of Production and Services in Târgu Mureș, 13 Mărășești square, No. 860 of 27 september 1985 / TO, PRODCOMPLEX CHEMICAL ENTERPRISE in Târgu Mureș, 177 Gheorghe DOJA [Read approximately: 'doʒʌ.] street / Having in view the necessity of the continuous perfection of the technical staff members, we hereby ask you to grant that comrade István ADORJÁN, having the function of engineer in the framework of the office of Planning, Programing and Watching the Production, department of conception-new products, frequent the technical-documentary library of Your enterprise. / We mention that our enterprise having been newly

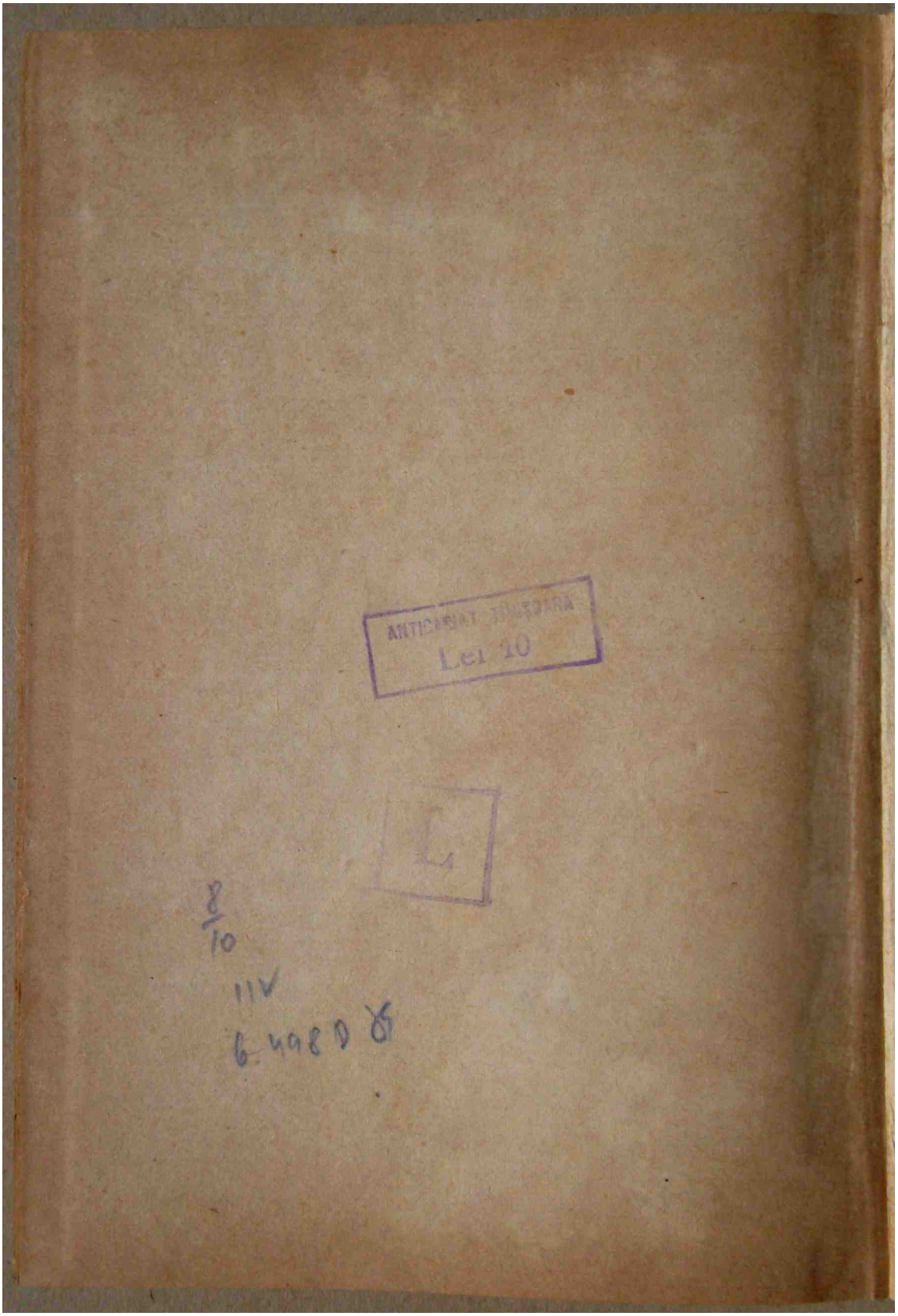
established does not have the supply of technical books yet necessary for a documentation in the branch of chemistry. / Director, engineer Tiberiu EISLER, [indecipherable signature], [Seal:] Popular Council of Mureș County, Mureș County Enterprise of Production and Services, Târgu Mureș / Chief of PPUP Office, engineer Ștefan KIRÁLY, [indecipherable signature] / [Note: "Ștefan" is the romanian equivalent of "István".] Agreed, [indecipherable signature].

6.2.4. Emigration steps to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

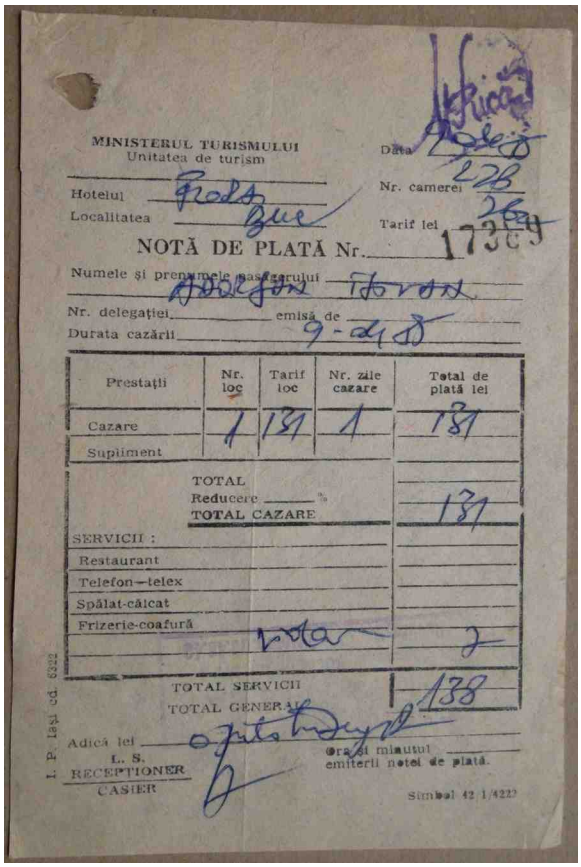
I rather simplified my letter sent to the Central Committee of the Soviet Union's Communist Party when specifying my mother tongue as the reason of having chosen the Hungarian People's Republic for the scene of my planned political activity. I had experienced the ethnical connections of this reason as an ethnically hungarian human in that as compared to the ethnically romanian humans the "national minorities" were of second rank, which manifested itself in my life mainly with that: beginning with the tenth class i had to continue my studies in the romanian language; while in the half-hungarian-inhabited Marosvásárhely i had to learn romanian language and literature, the ethnically romanian pupils did not have to learn hungarian language and literature in the school; the romanian was the single official language of the state; in ethnically mixed civil social environment regularly it was the hungarian humans who had to speak romanian. On the basis of this, i considered that all the socialist countries must have had similar ethnical conditions, as all of them had their specific official languages. Another reason of my choosing the Hungarian People's Republic was that it was the single country in which i had relatives, whose help i needed in finding an opportunity of emigration. Further, after the repression of the 1956 revolution, presumably in the hungarian-soviet common interest of preventing a new revolution, the hungarian authorities initiated successful relative radical right-wing reforms, which made the Hungarian People's Republic the "show-window of the socialist countries", according to Radio Free Europe. I considered this as a sign of that the Hungarian People's Republic was inclined to further reforms better than any other socialist country, which constituted the most essential feature in relation to my intention of reforming socialism.

The interruption of the writing letters to me of Judit, the evasive attitude of my aunt Juci, and the negative attitude of my uncle János ADORJÁN meant for me a considerable diminishing of my motivation of emigration to the Hungarian People's Republic, because the common effect of their above attitudes towards me was my deprivation of the earlier extant means of emigration to the Hungarian People's Republic. I knew that my above relatives must have been manipulated by the Kádár regime, therefore Hungary was excluded from my emigration possibilities. In this way, there remained the possibility of my appearance at the embassy of another country, just as in case of the United States of America. Naturally, i chose the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, because i considered it the most relevant from the point of view of my political purposes, namely it had the most concern with the dialectical materialism and the "cause of communism", it had the greatest capacity of granting an immigration visa, and it was linguistically accessible, i having bought a manual of russian language. [Note: On the photos below, it is visible the front cover and the last page of the book around 16 centimeters wide entitled "The Handbook of the Russian Language" published by the Publishing House of the Hungarian-Soviet Society in 1950, and bought by me in the second-hand bookshop in Temesvár probably in 1984.]


NINA POTAPOVA
AZ
OROSZ NYELV
KÉZIKÖNYVE
I
MAGYAR-SZOVJET TÁRSASÁG KIADÓJA


ANTICARIAT FILOTEHNIA
Lei 10

On 9 april 1985, i traveled down to Bucharest by train during the day. At the hotels more accessible to me as localization and price, i found no place. Allegedly, there was a conference in the city. I was directed to the luxury hotel Flora, [Read approximately: 'florʌ.] which issued the notice of payment of which original around 9.5 centimeters wide is visible on the photo below:



MINISTERUL TURISMULUI
Unitatea de turism

Hotelul Flora
Localitatea Bucureşti

Data 9 aprilie 1985
Nr. camerei 228
Tarif lei 262

NOTĂ DE PLATĂ Nr. 17389

Numele şi prenumele călătorului Adorján István
Nr. delegaţiei _____ emisă de _____
Durata cazării 9-9

Prestaţii	Nr. loc	Tarif loc	Nr. zile cazare	Total de plată lei
Cazare	1	131	1	131
Supliment				
TOTAL				
Reducere ____ %				
TOTAL CAZARE				131
SERVICII :				
Restaurant				
Telefon—telex				
Spălat-călcat				
Frizerie-coafură				7
TOTAL SERVICII				
TOTAL GENERAL				138

Adică lei _____
L. S.
RECEPŢIONER
CASIER

ora şi minutul emiterii notei de plată.

Simbol 42.1/4222

I. P. Iaşi cd. 6322

Translation from the romanian language: Unit of tourism: Ministry of Tourism, Hotel: Flora, Locality: Bucharest / Date: 9 april 1985, Number of room: 228, Tariff: 262 lei / **NOTICE OF PAYMENT No**. 17389 / Surname and first name of the traveler: István ADORJÁN, Duration of lodging: 9 april 1985, Performances: Lodging: Number of places: 1, Tariff of place: 131, Number of days of lodging: 1, Total of payment: 131 lei, Total of lodging: 131, Services: [indecipherable] 7, General total: 138. Namely, one hundred and thirty-eight lei. / Receptionist, [indecipherable signature].

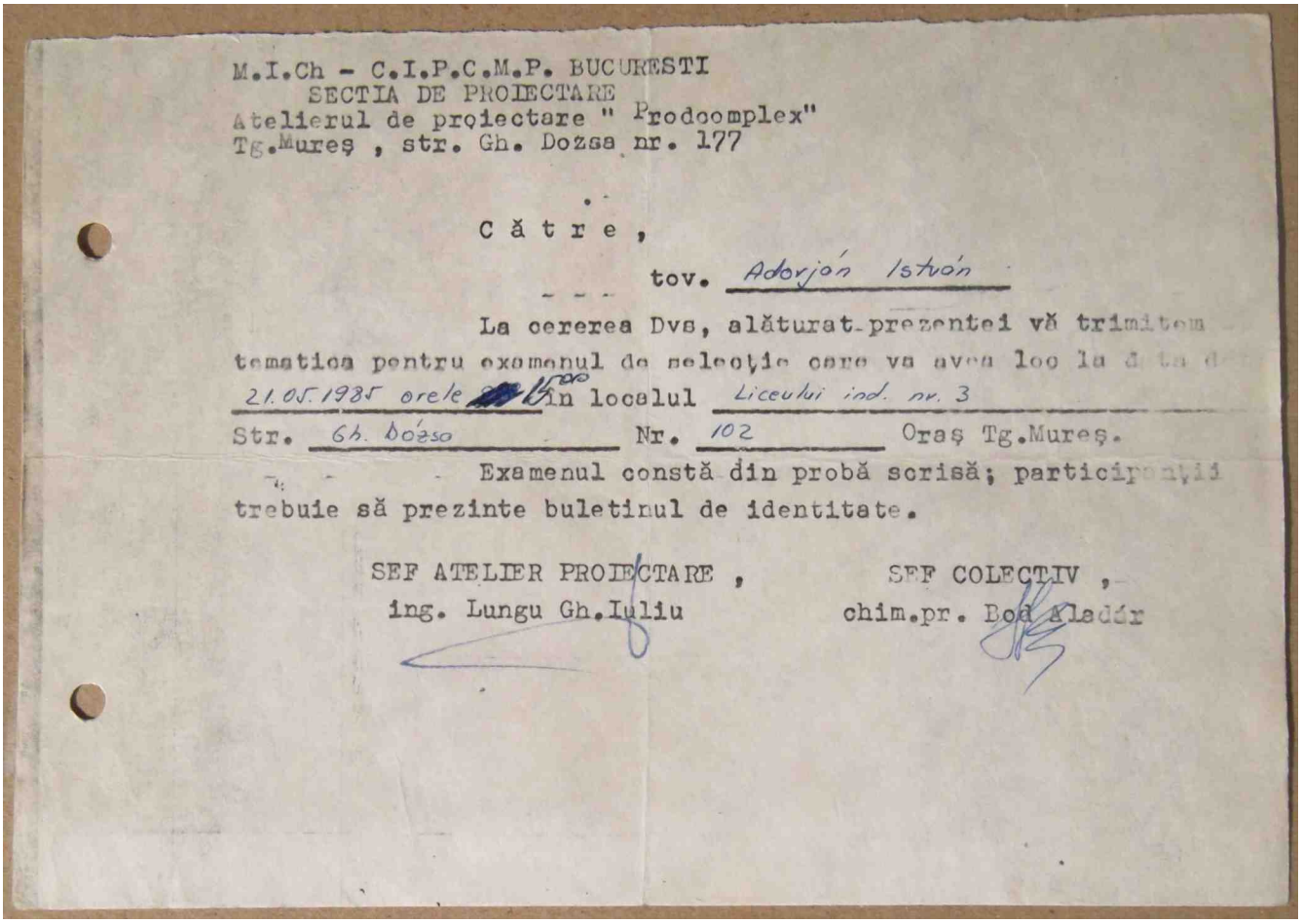
In the sunny, or at least non-rainy morning of 10 april 1985, i went to the soviet embassy. At its side by the Kiseleff road, it struck my eye that on the fence color photos around 1 meter high propagandized the achievements of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, such as the first woman in the space. Having turned right, i was approaching the back entrance, when a woman person came out of it turning to the left, and was coming towards me. She passed by me wordlessly. The sight unfolding itself in front of me was strikingly opposite to that experienced at the american embassy on 26 january 1984: for the high grating there was no gate, its barred door was conspicuously padlocked, no persons were visible in the courtyard, and there was a militiaman guarding it. He did not even let me approach it, but started towards me, asking: “What do you want?” / “I would like to emigrate to the Soviet Union.” / “You have

to first go to the passport office. There was still a case." / "Thank you."

Presumably on 11 april 1985, i went to the passport office of the Maros County Militia in Marosvásárhely at number 16 in Tamás BORSOS [Read approximately: 'tɔmaːʃ 'borʃoʃ.] street. At the window, i said approximately: "I would like to submit forms for emigration to the Soviet Union." / "I will talk with major Bordea," [Read approximately: 'bordeʌ.] said the clerk. Then, he came back, and led me into the longish office of "major Bordea". He was alone sitting at an also longish table, in front of him at around 2 meters with a chair with a back beside the wall. He said, with a mild ambiguous smile: "Sit down. I am the chief of this …" and with a gesture describing a half-circle with both his hands he referred to that part of building. "What are your motives?" / "I would like to work in research. I have no other motive." Then, he alluded to the possibility of my emigration to the United States of America, saying, smiling humorously: "In America, you would be put at a computer, and it says: No research!" Finally, he concluded: "You have no motive of emigration."

It was one of my principles that due to its oppressive character i would not act against the Ceauşescu regime openly. For this reason, i could not confess my real purpose of emigration, my activity of further developing marxism-leninism, as reforming socialism could be interpreted as a potentially hostile act aiming at overthrowing the Ceauşescu regime either from the inside or from the outside, and in this way my case could be referred to the Securitate.

Presumably in the Vörös Zászló of 12 april 1985, there appeared a framed advertisement, according to which the enterprise Prodcomplex in Marosvásárhely organized a competitive examination for creating a research group in my speciality of technology of macromolecular compounds. In order to avoid the possibility of my questioning and maltreatment by the Securitate, i had to continue asserting the idea, of which assertion i had begun before major Bordea: "I would like to work in research." In this way, i answered the call, and prepared myself from the list of subject-matter received by post. [Note: On the photos below, it is visible the original of the letter received by me from Prodcomplex sealed 17 april 1985.]



M.I.Ch - C.I.P.C.M.P. BUCURESTI
SECTIA DE PROIECTARE
Atelierul de proiectare " Prodcomplex"
Tg.Mureş , str. Gh. Dozsa nr. 177

C ă t r e ,

tov. Adorján István

La cererea Dvs, alăturat prezentei vă trimitem tematica pentru examenul de selecţie care va avea loc la data de 21.05.1985 orele 15⁰⁰ în localul Liceului ind. nr. 3 Str. Gh. Dózsa Nr. 102 Oraş Tg.Mureş.

Examenul constă din probă scrisă; participanţii trebuie să prezinte buletinul de identitate.

SEF ATELIER PROIECTARE ,
ing. Lungu Gh.Iuliu

SEF COLECTIV ,
chim.pr. Bod Aladár

Translation from the romanian language: Ministry of Chemical Industry – Rubber and Plastic-Material Processing Industrial Center in Bucharest, Designing Section, “Prodcomplex” Designing Workshop, Târgu Mureş, 177 Gheorghe DÓZSA street / To, comrade István ADORJÁN / At Your request, attached to this we send you the topics for the selection examination, which shall take place on the date of 21 may 1985, 15.00 hours in the room of the Industrial Secondary School No.3, 102 Gheorghe DÓZSA street, Târgu Mureş. / The examination consists of a written paper; the participants must present the bulletin of identity. / Designing Workshop Chief, engineer Iuliu Gh. LUNGU, [Read approximately: 'juliʊ 'lʊngʊ.] [indecipherable signature] / Chief of Collective, principal chemist Aladár BOD, [Read approximately: 'ɔlɔda:r bod.] [indecipherable signature].

TEMATICA PENTRU INGINERI SPECIALITATEA

TEHNOLOGIE CHIMICA

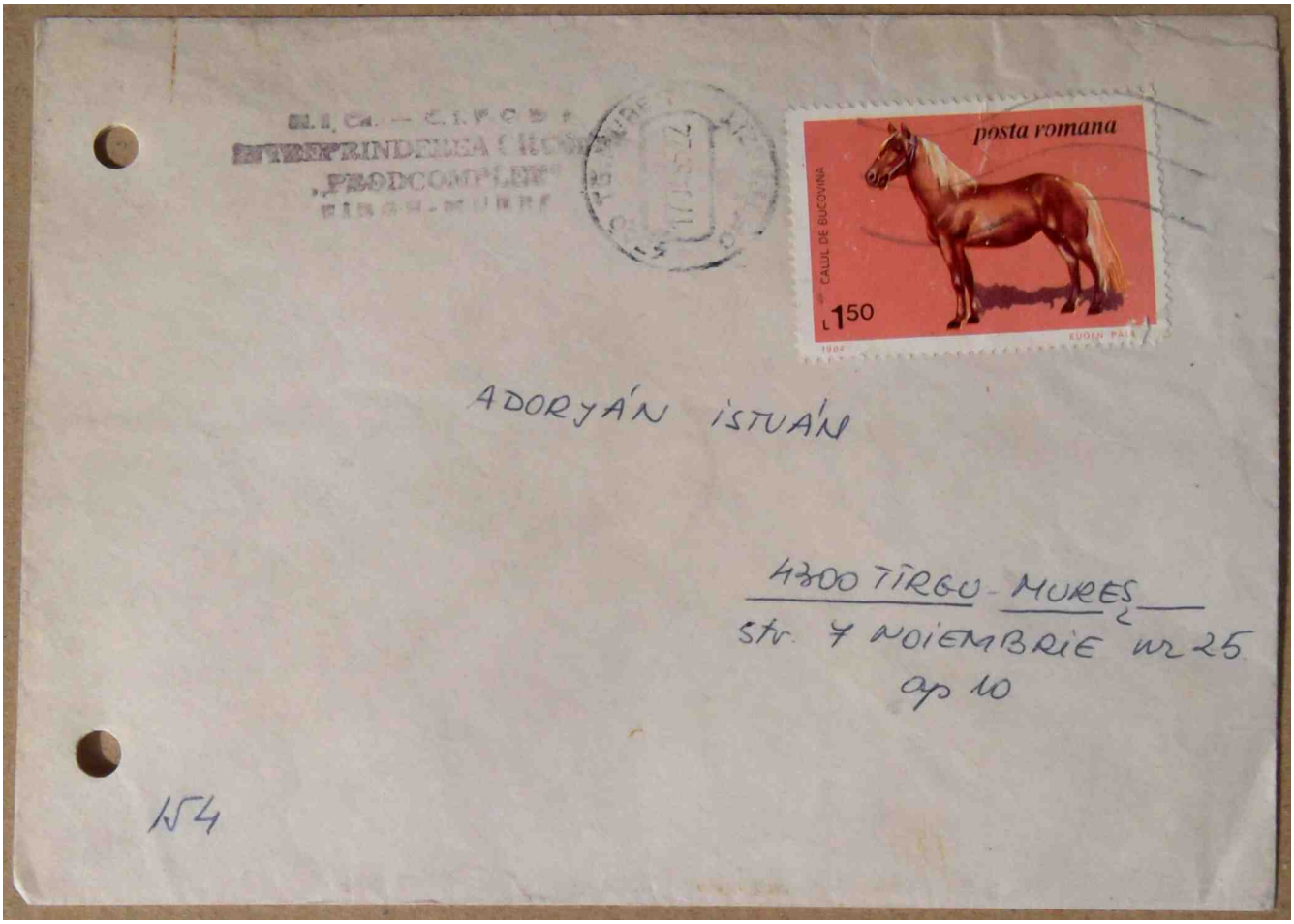
1. Materiale plastice termorigide
   1.1. Răşini poliesterice nesaturate
      - sinteza
      - proprietăţi
      - răşini poliesterice fabricate în R.S.R.
   1.2. Răşini fenolformaldehidice
      - sinteza
      - proprietăţi
   1.3. Răşini epoxidice
      - sinteza
      - proprietăţi
   1.4. Răşini melaminice
      - sinteza
      - proprietăţi

2. Materiale auxiliare utilizate la prelucrarea materialelor plastice termorigide
   2.1. - catalizatori peroxidici 129, [2]!
   2.2. - iniţiatori (acceleratori) 190,
   2.3. - materiale de umplutură
   2.4. - pigmenţi şi coloranţi
   2.5. - materiale de ranforsare
   [2]!

3. Tehnologia de prelucrare
   3.1. Tehnologia manuală prin contact direct
   3.2. Tehnologia prin poliinjectare
   3.3. Tehnologia prin şpriţare cu polispray
   3.4. Tehnologia prin presare la rece
   3.5. Tehnologia prin presare la cald din
      - premix
      - pre-preg

xx Bibliografia

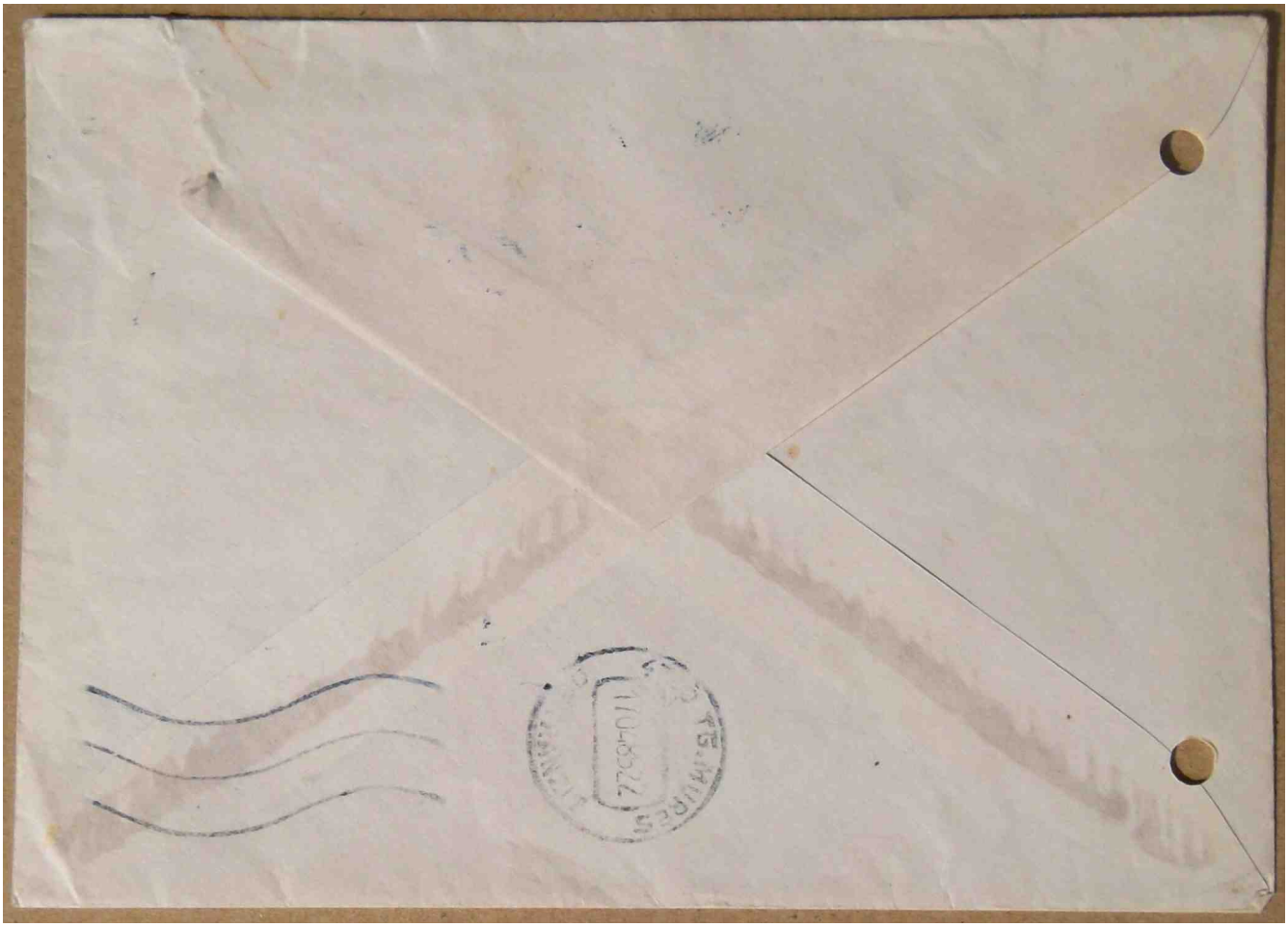
1. Mihalcu M. : Materiale plastice armate
2. Nistor, Ripszky Gh., Izrael Gh. : Materiale termorigide armate
3. Horun S. : Aditivi pentru prelucrarea polimerilor
4. Moţoiu M. : Răşini sintetice
5. Horun S. : Aplicaţiile materialelor plastice
6. Petrov G.S : Răşini termoreactive.



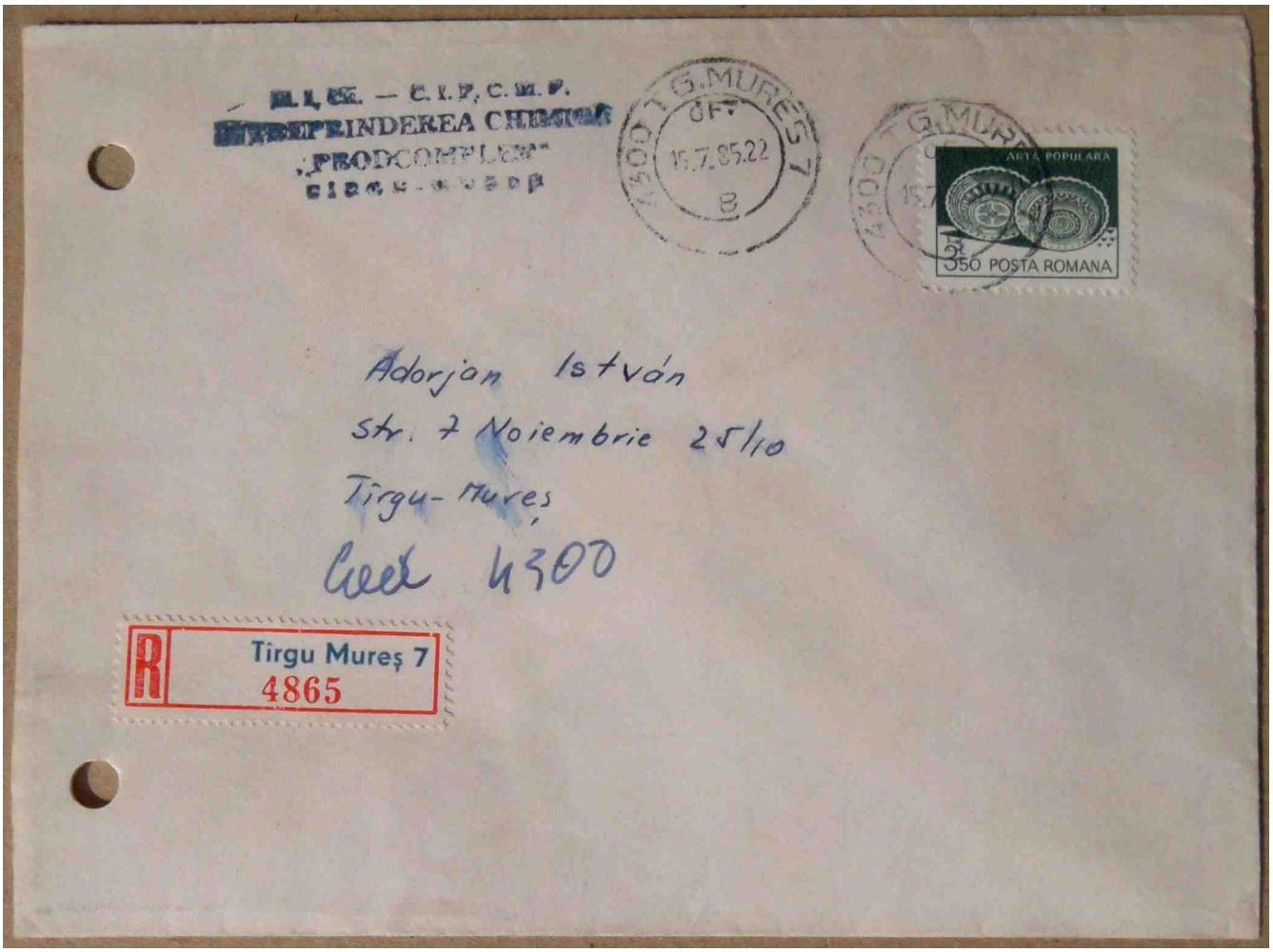
ADORJÁN ISTVÁN

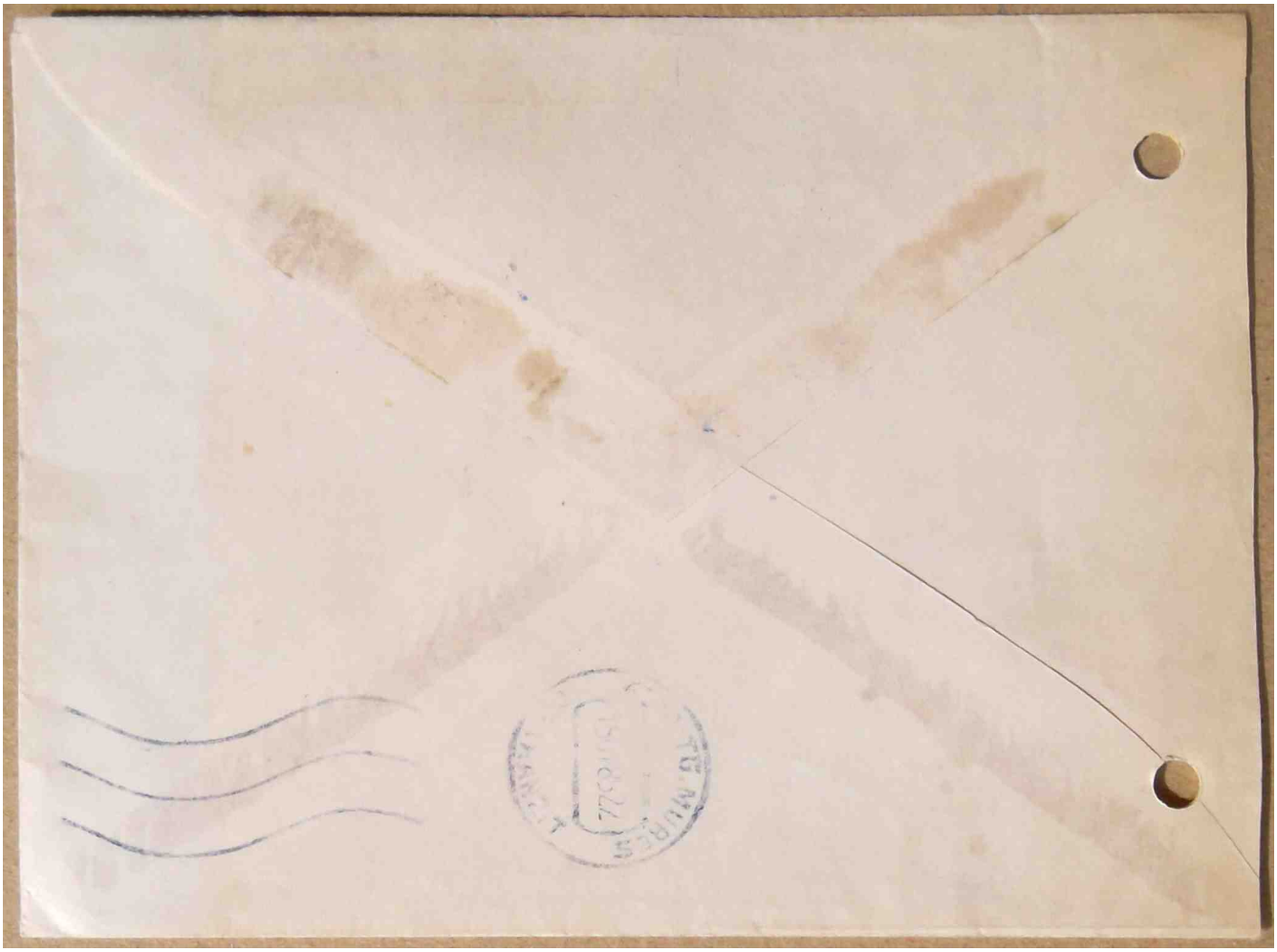
4300 TÎRGU-MUREŞ
Str. 7 NOIEMBRIE nr 25
ap 10

54



Sealed 15 july 1985, i received a letter from Prodcomplex, in which i was informed about that i succeeded at the selection examination at the first place with the mark 9.30. [Note: On the photos below, it is visible the envelope of the letter, and a reference written by my lowest chief, recognizing that result.]





S.C. IND. LOC. PRES. S.A.
Tg-Mures str. Soimilor nr. 18
Nr. O.R.C.: J-26-34-1991
C.F. 1196950
B.C.R. 307150701
Tel/Fax: 065-123966
: 065-137278
: 065-121755

Nr. int. reg. 1505/04.11.1997

REFERINTA

Subsemnatul ing. Papuc Vasile, director al S.C. IND. LOC. PRES. S.A., societate rezultata in urma divizarii IJPPS Mures, si in calitate de fost sef al compartimentului Proiectare, l-am avut in subordine pe dl. ing. Adorjani Istvan, pe o perioada de un an (22.05.85 pina in 15.09.86), incadrat ca inginer proiectant, specialitatea chimie.

In perioada in care am fost colegi, dl. ing. Adorjani Istvan si-a indeplinit cu constiinciozitate toate sarcinile de serviciu si a dat dovada de o foarte buna pregatire profesionala.

In anul 1985 dl. ing. Adorjani a participat la un concurs pentru formarea unei grupe de cercetare la intr. Prodcomplex, concurs la care a reusit cu media 9,30, primul loc, post pe care nu l-a putut ocupa datorita calitatii de stagiar.

Dl. ing. Adorjani Istvan a dat dovada de integritate morala, corectitudine in relatiile cu colegii in intreprindere, cit si in afara ei.

Director,
ing. Papuc Vasile

SOCIETATEA COMERCIALA IND-LOC-PRES S.A. J26-34-1991 C.F. 1196950 TG-MURES ROMANIA

Translation from the romanian language: S.C. [Trading Company] Ind. Loc. Pres. S.A., Târgu Mureş, Şoimilor street No. 18, No. O.R.C.: J-26-34-1991, C.F. [Fiscal Code] 1196950, B.C.R. [Romanian Commercial Bank] 307150701, Tel/Fax: 065-123966, 065-137278, 065-121755. Registration Number: 1505/11 April 1997. / REFERENCE / The undersigned Eng. Vasile PAPUC, director of S.C. Ind. Loc. Pres. S.A., company resulted in consequence of the division of I.J.P.P.S. Mureş, and in quality of former chief of the Designing department, i had in subordination Mr. Eng. István ADORJÁN for a period of one year (from 22 may [in reality: july] 1985 till 15 september 1986), assigned as designing engineer, the speciality chemistry. / In the period we were colleagues, Mr. Eng. István ADORJÁN accomplished with conscientiousness all tasks of service, and gave evidence of a very good professional qualification. / In the year 1985, Mr. Eng. István ADORJÁN participated at a contest for the formation of a research group at the enterprise Prodcomplex, contest at which he succeeded with the mark 9.30, the first place, position which he could not enter because of the quality of probationary. / Mr. Eng. István ADORJÁN gave evidence of moral integrity, correctness in the relations with the colleagues in the enterprise, and outside of it as well. / Director, Eng. Vasile Papuc, [indecipherable signature], [Seal;] Trading Company "Ind-Loc-Pres" S.A., J-26-34-1991, C.F. 1196950, Târgu Mureş, 2, Romania.

I presented myself at Prodcomplex, but a person at the gate, possibly after a short discussion with an inside colleague, told me: "Well, after the probation." In this way, within around three months, the Ceaușescu regime significantly altered my concealing motive of emigration to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, because i could no more allege that i could not work in research in the Socialist Republic of Romania, but only that i would not wait with that till september 1987. Therefore, my situation relative to research improved, my concealing motive became weaker and less convincing, so that i decided not to go back to the passport office.

However, i could not disregard the relatively attractive occidental, namely "capitalist" social practice, which mainly consisted of relative individual liberty and prosperity. As compared to that, the socialist practice generally appeared to be repulsive. When i was striving to emigrate to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, i once had a specific nightmare: i saw a desolate grassy island, or something resembling, with a sculptural group having an inscription in big cyrillic letters, which sight roused a mild aversion in me, so that awaking from that sleep i felt relief. Although consciously i shared with it marxism-leninism, at the level of subconscious and feelings i could not get rid of the influences exercised on me by the socialist practice generally mainly characterized by relative individual oppression and poverty. For this reason, i did not quite worry about that i had been denied a passport for emigration to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Ceaușescu regime — namely the romanian national secret political organization — must have preferred my emigration to the United States of America in relation to my potential emigration to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as it enhanced for it the perspective of regaining possession of Moldavia. The reason why the chief of the passport office alluded to the possibility of my emigration to the United States of America. At the same time, the Ceaușescu regime must have preferred my emigration to the Soviet Union in relation to my potential emigration to the Hungarian People's Republic, because it must have preferred the perspective of not regaining possession of Moldavia to the perspective of losing Transylvania. Accordingly, the sentence of the militiaman "There was still a case," and the audience granted by major Bordea can be construed as referring to the willingness of according me authorization of emigration to the Soviet Union. Their problem could only be to create an acceptable motive for that, which did not reflect on the Ceaușescu regime. However, the Securitate was used for the elimination of so many humans that there cannot be eluded the presumption that the best interest of the Ceaușescu regime in relation to my person was to make my case a matter of state security, and then to deal with me through the Securitate. This could be the primary purpose of the audience granted by ma-

jor Bordea, and of the at least apparent annihilation of my concealing motive of emigration to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Around that time there became known through the Radio Free Europe of romanian language the case of Gheorghe URSU. [Read approximately: 'ʊrsʊ.] His whole life, he appears to have enjoyed full professional and literary self-assertion, and even the privilege of being allowed to travel to the Occident legally. However, in 1984,[4] therefore at his age of around 58 years, there was created his case in spite of the fact that the security reasons on the basis of which it was created had been existing years before: he was keeping a diary, with which he “sarcastically criticized the abuses of the Ceaușescu regime”, which he “often read in circles of his friends”, and he “kept anti-totalitarian posters in conspicuous places at his place of work”. [12] The Securitate found the diary, confiscated it, and using it endeavored to construct an accusation of conspiration against the state. He was arrested on 21 september 1985, and in the Rahova Penitentiary in Bucharest he was put in a cell together with the career criminal Marian CLITĂ, [Read approximately: mʌri'ʌn 'klitə.] who had been missioned to slowly kill him by beating, what occurred on 17 november 1985.[4]

First, Gheorghe URSU was an engineer and a special kind of communist like my person. Second, the surname of an inhabitant in the opposite block was Marian, it got through to us, in the decade 1990 he had a small freight car bearing the trademark of the beer Ursus, usually parked visibly in front of our flat, and according to the signs he had been missioned to carry out show trials against me. We moved into that block in 1977, which refers to that the choice of the career criminal Marian CLITĂ would be made on the basis of the surname Marian of our opposite-block neighbor. These can substantiate the presumption that the Ursu case had been created from the need of the Ceaușescu regime for a precedent for my potential and wanted Securitate case. Only that, the Securitate would find no reason or pretext for my being subjected to a similar treatment.

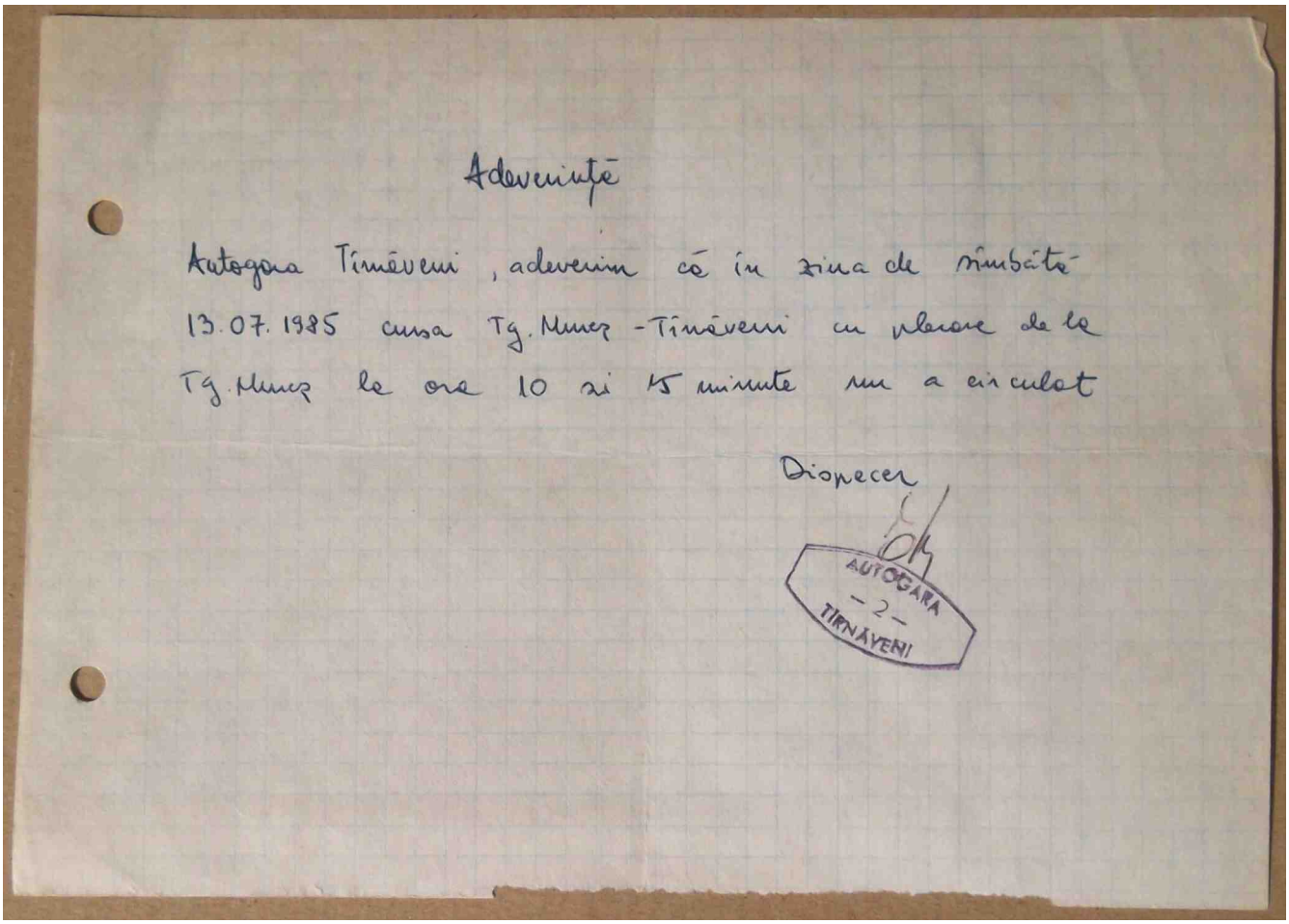
Otherwise, our opposite-block neighbor Marian referring to the Ursu case with his surname before december 1989 — the time of the mock revolution in Romania — and programing the Ursu case with his Ursus-trademarked freight car after december 1989, constituted one of the evidences proving before me the perpetual existence and the respective actions of the romanian national secret political organization. Moreover, the decisive participation of Marian CLITĂ in the murder of Gheorghe URSU in 1985, well before december 1989, and his assuming full responsibility for that deed, namely covering those having missioned him, his conviction to 20 years of imprisonment, the commutation of that sentence to 8 years, and his serving of that just 2 years after 2000,[4] well after december 1989, are also manifestations of the perpetual existence and actions of the romanian national secret political organization exercising a certain control over the romanian states of any kind.

6.2.5. Feigning integration with the Socialist Republic of Romania

Although Prodcomplex did not engage me, my success at the selection examination had an immediate positive effect on my life: on or around 20 july 1985, when it happened that i had to go to the seat of the enterprise in Marosvásárhely with some documents, the director, Tiberiu EISLER, had me called to his office, saying approximately: “Comrade Adorján, beginning with monday come to work here in the designing department.” This was a pleasant surprise for me, because the enterprise was at around 10 minutes walking from my home, so that i gained around four hours free time each working day.

On 13 july 1985, after having finished distributing the documents, i went down to the bus terminal to take the 10.15 bus to Dicsőszentmárton. But, to my surprise, it did not run, so that i had to wait for the

next one. In order to justify my delay, i asked a certificate of the dispatcher of the bus terminal in Dicsőszentmárton, of which original is visible on the photo below:


Adeverință

Autogara Târnăveni, adeverim că în ziua de sîmbătă 13.07.1985 cursa Tg. Mureș - Târnăveni cu plecare de la Tg. Mureș la ora 10 și 15 minute nu a circulat

Dispecer

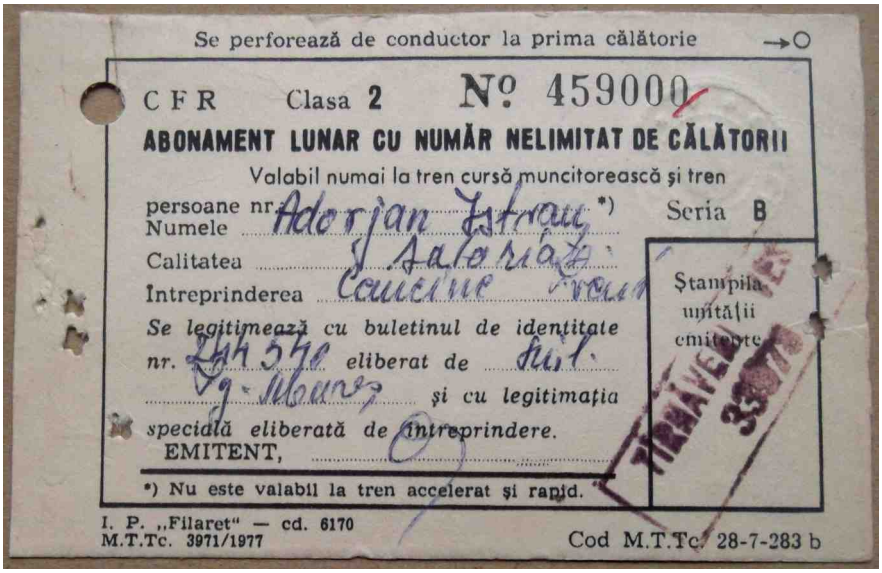
AUTOGARA - 2 - TÎRNĂVENI

Translation from the romanian language: Certificate / The Bus Terminal in Târnăveni, we certify that on saturday, 13 july 1985, the service Târgu Mureș-Târnăveni, with the departure from Târgu Mureș at 10 hours and 15 minutes, did not run. / Dispatcher, [indecipherable signature], [Seal:] Bus Terminal in Târnăveni, 2.

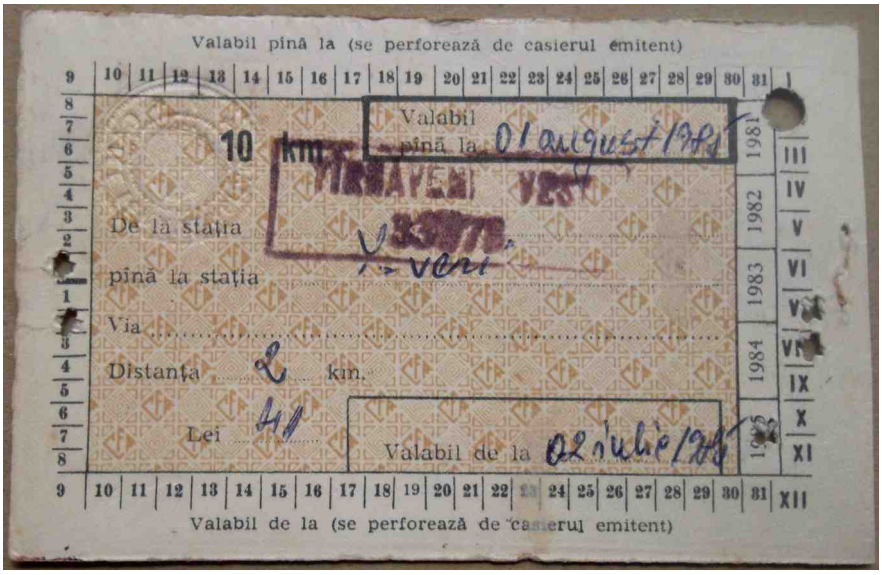
Saturdays, the working time was shorter, it lasted till 14.30, therefore shortly after my arrival i had to start back. On the basis of these circumstances, already then it was clear to me the cause-effect relation between my result obtained at the selection examination and my transfer to Marosvásárhely, i presumed that the Ceaușescu regime required the director to transfer me to the designing department for a compensation for my not having been engaged by Prodcomplex, and the purpose of not having the 10.15 bus run on 13 july 1985 was the concealment of the above cause-effect relation with presenting my transfer as a result of my being penalized by my chief in Dicsőszentmárton, Béla NAGY, for my not going to the place of work that day. It may be significant that the reference of 1997, issued by the former chief of the designing department, Vasile PAPUC, registers the date of my transfer as 22 may 1985, of which incorrectness is proved by my monthly bus tickets for june and july 1985, and monthly train ticket for july 1985, of which originals are visible on the photos below:

Translation from the romanian language: Târnăveni, Monthly Bus Ticket, Certificate No. 208941 / 28 may [1985] / JUNE [19]85 / 187 lei.

Translation from the romanian language: Târnăveni, Monthly Bus Ticket, Certificate No. 208941 / 26 june [1985] / JULY [19]85 / 187 lei.


Se perforează de conductor la prima călătorie
CFR Clasa 2 Nº 459000
ABONAMENT LUNAR CU NUMĂR NELIMITAT DE CĂLĂTORII
Valabil numai la tren cursă muncitorească și tren
persoane nr. *) Seria B
Numele Adorjan Istvan
Calitatea Salariat
Intreprinderea Cauciuc Fran
Se legitimează cu buletinul de identitate
nr. 244541 eliberat de Mil.
Tg.-Mureș și cu legitimația
specială eliberată de întreprindere.
EMITENT,
*) Nu este valabil la tren accelerat și rapid.
Ștampila unității emitente
I. P. „Filaret" — cd. 6170
M.T.Tc. 3971/1977
Cod M.T.Tc. 28-7-283 b

Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] It is punched by the conductor at the first trip. [Seal:] Romanian Railroads / Romanian Railroads, Class 2, No. 459000, Series B / **MONTHLY TICKET WITH AN UNLIMITED NUMBER OF TRIPS** / Valid only in local trains of workers and accommodation-trains / Name: István ADORJÁN, Quality: employee, Enterprise: Rubber Târnăveni. He identifies himself with the bulletin [Note: Booklet.] of identity no. 244541 issued by the Târgu Mureș Militia and with the special certificate issued by the enterprise. / Issuer: [indecipherable signature], Stamp of the issuing unit: West Târnăveni.


Valabil pînă la (se perforează de casierul emitent)
10 km
Valabil pînă la 01 august 1985
De la stația
pînă la stația
Via
Distanța 2 km.
Lei 41
Valabil de la 02 iulie 1985
Valabil de la (se perforează de casierul emitent)

[Verso:] Valid till (it is punched by the ticket agent) / Valid till: 01 august 1985 / 10 kilometers / From the station West Târnăveni as far as the station Târnăveni, Distance: 2 kilometers. / 41 lei / Valid from 02 july 1985.

The above circumstances also refer to the importance which the Ceaușescu regime attached to my

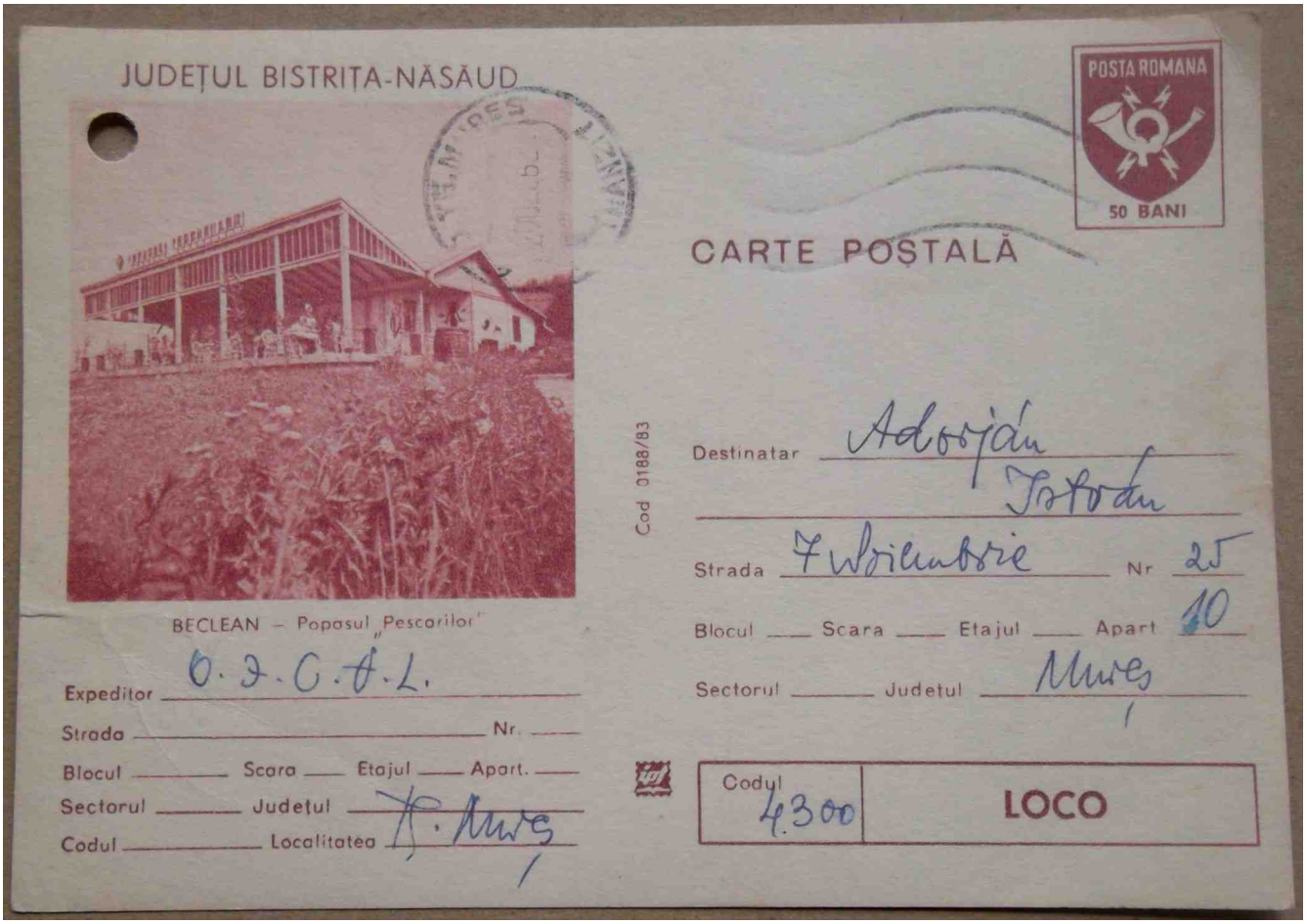
deprivation of resources generally, and time particularly. It took nearly two months between 21 may and 15 july for the results to be announced. Further, the bus incident, namely my potential disciplinary transfer to Marosvásárhely, was organized shortly before the announcement, in spite of the fact that the Ceaușescu regime could know the outcome of the selection examination already shortly after 21 may 1985.

The ambiguity of my situation was mirrored by the ambiguity of the american foreign policy towards the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The president Ronald Reagan was known as a hardliner in the relation of the “empire of evil”, therefore his entering into negotiations with it in 1984 meant a great concession on his part. Conversely, at around the same time, he started the Strategic Defense Initiative, (SDI) a program aiming at developing and placing in the space of armament capable of destroying the soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles shortly after launching, which threatened with upsetting the balance of atomic terror between the two super-powers in favor of the United States of America. This challenged the economy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which had been struggling with difficulties anyway, irritated the communist leaders at the Kremlin, and could bring about their unilateral getting up from the negotiating table, as they had already done at the time of Gromyko.

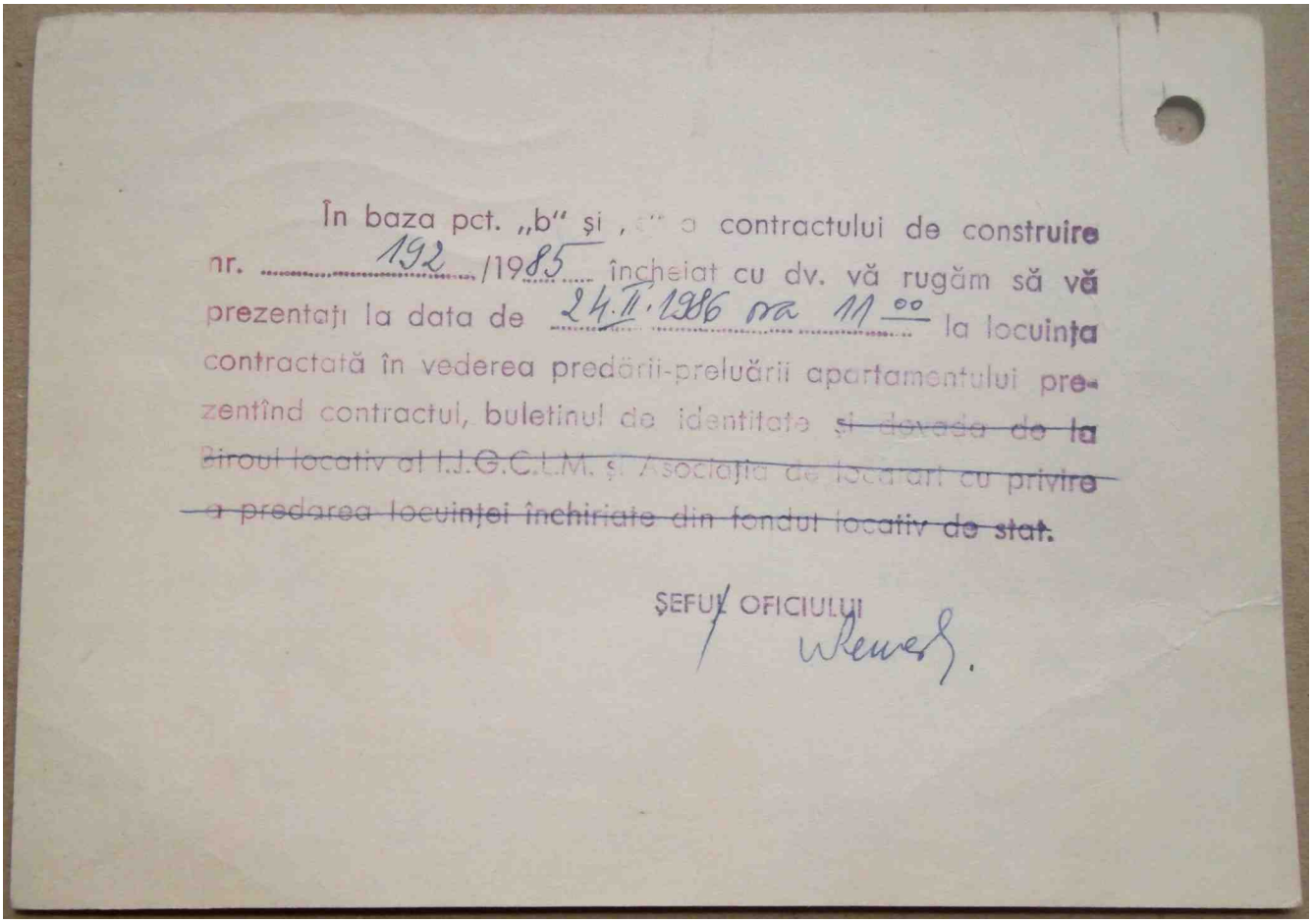
At that time, my only emigration country could have been the Hungarian People’s Republic, but my access to it had been completely blocked, i saw no reason for making further emigration attempts. In order to quicken the lifting of the secret blockade, all i could do was to feign my resignation to the situation, and even my integration with the Socialist Republic of Romania, in order for the soviet-american negotiations to break off. In this, i did not want to go as far as marriage — as it had been programed by my uncle János ADORJÁN — but i went to the point that in autumn 1985 i contracted for building the flat 7 in the block number 23 in Ștefan CICIO POP [Read approximately: 'ʃtefʌn 'ʧitʃo pop.] street in the residential quarter Egyesülés, [Read approximately: 'egjeʃɨle:ʃ. In the romanian language: Unirii.] with two loans from the CEC, [Read approximately: ʧek. The initial name of the Savings- and Deposits-Bank of the Socialist Republic of Romania.] with the guarantee of my father, one of five years to be returned by me, and one of fifteen years to be returned nominally by my father. It is worth mentioning that, in the light of the programing letter of my uncle, my marriage subsequently to this could have created the appearance that having heeded his advice, i “formed a perpetual friendship” with a girl, and made the Socialist Republic of Romania “mine for ever”. This was exactly what the hungarian authorities as fronts of the hungarian national secret political organization needed for having the soviet-american negotiations broken off.

The single possible result of my feigning the integration with the Socialist Republic of Romania was that Ronald Reagan relentlessly continued his SDI program. Politically, it was embarrassing for me to subordinate a greater cause to a smaller one, morally it was remorseful to contribute to the threatening of the international peace, stability and security with my this attitude and respective deeds, nevertheless it was depressing to hear that despite the continuation of the SDI program and the resultless rounds the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics persistently negotiated on. However, at the same time, Ronald Reagan continued the negotiations as well, they stuck to remain in formal contact, because of the incertitude relative to my national status. The situation was well characterized presumably by the 1985/1986 new-year radio speech of Ronald Reagan, with which he seemed to express his fretting relative to continuing the SDI or not, risking the interruption of the negotiations by the Soviet Union or not, finally arguing in favor of his venturing to continue it.

I took over the flat on 24 february 1986. [Note: On the photos below, it is visible the original of the postal card with which i was invited for that event.]



Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] Postal Card / Bistriţa-Năsăud County, Beclean — Quarters of Fishermen. / Addressee: István ADORJÁN, 7 november street, No. 25, Flat 10, County: Mureş, Code: 4300, Local. / Sender: County Communal and Housing Management Enterprise, Locality: Târgu Mureș. / [Seal:] 4300 Târgu Mureș, Transit, 20 february 1986, 22 hours.



În baza pct. „b" și „c" a contractului de construire nr. 192/1985 încheiat cu dv. vă rugăm să vă prezentați la data de 24.II.1986 ora 11^00 la locuința contractată în vederea predării-preluării apartamentului prezentînd contractul, buletinul de identitate ~~și dovada de la Biroul locativ al I.J.G.C.L.M. și Asociația de locatari cu privire la predarea locuinței închiriate din fondul locativ de stat.~~

ȘEFUL OFICIULUI

[Verso:] On the basis of the clauses (b) and (c) of the contract No. 192 of 1985 concluded with you, we ask you to appear on 24 february 1986 at 11 hours at the contracted flat for handing-taking over the flat, presenting the contract, the bulletin of identity. / The chief of the office, [indecipherable signature].

6.2.6. Discovering the surplus value created by the capital

My transfer to Marosvásárhely increased my free time with around four hours a working day, which constituted a breakthrough in relation to my theoretical activity aimed at finding out the theoretical causes of the crisis of the socialist practice as compared to the "capitalist" practice. I regularly frequented the second-hand bookshop in Marosvásárhely, which was situated at that time in Kossuth street, [Note: Today: Călărașilor.] opposite to Continental Hotel.

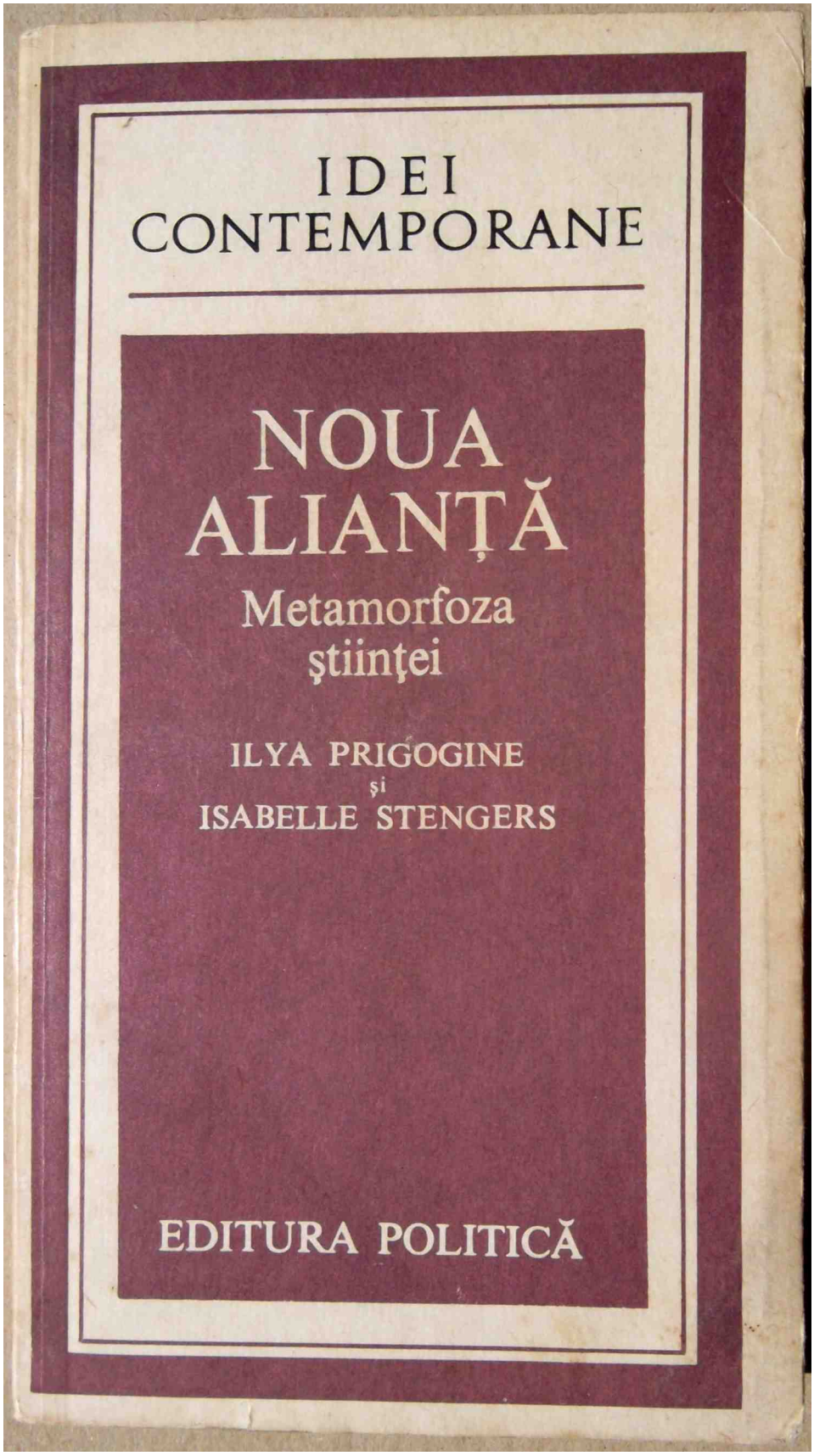
In the field of philosophy, to which the great majority of my books of social science belonged, i continued my theoretical activity consisting of mostly meditations begun already around the middle of 1984 with regard to further developing the dialectical materialism by substituting the concept of matter for that of relation. Regularly, i did it not at the writing-table, but while commuting in the train or bus, after that lying on the bed, or whenever my mind was freed from under momentarily more necessary functions.

In the field of political economy, i found the hungarian language version of the secondary-school

manual, which i bought, because it having been the first one of the education in that subject it comprised the fundamentals of political economy, which i had not studied presumably as an eleventh-class pupil between 1976 and 1977 almost at all. Then, i found the romanian language version of “The Criticism of Political Economy” by Karl Marx.

On sunday, 16 february 1986, i was studying the chapter relative to the forces of production of the secondary-school manual of political economy. I represented the process of production on a two-dimensional graph of the function of negentropy [Note: Negentropy is negative entropy, namely quantity of order, unlike the entropy, which is quantity of disorder.] of time as an increase in negentropy from the lower negentropy of the object of labor to the higher negentropy of the final product, and conceived the surplus value as the difference between the negentropy of the final product and the negentropy of the object of production. Having conceived the process of production as a complex interaction among the force of labor, means of labor and the object of labor, it immediately manifested itself before me that the surplus value could not exclusively be attributed to the force of labor, it must have been divided in a certain proportion among all the three elements of the forces of production. In this way, the idea of “exploitation of the workers by the capitalists in capitalism” appeared to be propagandistic in my mind. In conformity with my conviction developed in this way, “exploitation” is not a concomitant of private property, but any form of property can function in an “exploitation” order, and in an order free of “exploitation” as well. Thus, “exploitation” is not a problem touching the relations of production, but only the distribution, of which elimination therefore does not necessitate the nationalization of the means of production, but it can be solved merely with an agreement between the employer and the employee. Because i saw no more ideological justification for the state monopoly over the means of production, and taking into account the successful “capitalist” economic practice, i became an adept of private property. In this way, the day of sunday, 16 february 1986 became “historical” in my personal history.

In an attempt to quantify the relations among the surplus value and the forces of production, i even considered the thermodynamic formulas from the romanian language version of the book of the belgian scientist Ilya PRIGOGINE entitled “The New Alliance — Metamorphosis of science” [In the french language: La nouvelle alliance – Métamorphose de la science.] dealing with systems far from equilibrium, of which front cover wide around 10.5 centimeters and title page are visible on the photos below:


IDEI
CONTEMPORANE
NOUA
ALIANȚĂ
Metamorfoza
științei
ILYA PRIGOGINE
și
ISABELLE STENGERS
EDITURA POLITICĂ

ILYA PRIGOGINE
şi
ISABELLE STENGERS

NOUA ALIANȚĂ

Metamorfoza ştiinţei

Prefaţă:
IONEL I. PURICA
În româneşte de:
CRISTINA BOICO şi ZOE MANOLESCU

1984

EDITURA POLITICĂ
BUCUREŞTI

However, the process of production was one of the most complex systems, so that it might have been be extremely difficult to quantify the relations characterizing it, and the probability that an already existing formula fit it was extremely low.

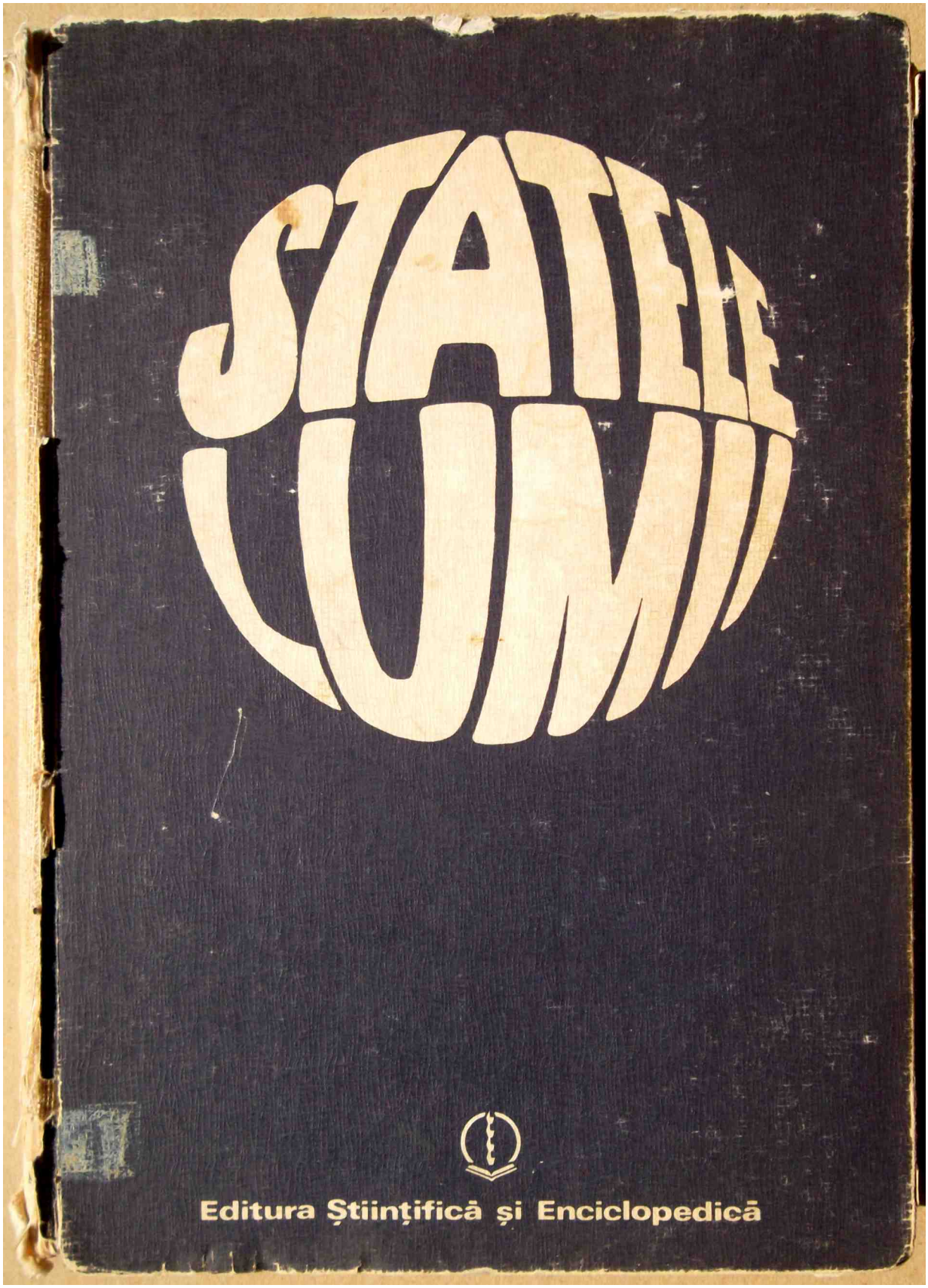
I saw the optimal structure of property over the means of production in the coincidence between the worker acting with the means of labor upon the object of labor in creating the final product, and the proprietor over the respective means of production. Accordingly, in my view, for solving the economic problem of socialism, as a reforming political measure. it was necessary a privatization consisting of roughly transferring the state property over the means of production to the persons directly dealing with those means of production, to make enterprises be owned by their employees. Anyway, this was already “capitalism”.

I did not commit these theoretical results to writing for personal security reasons. I just drew a graph of negentropy as a function of time, and wrote the formula of the surplus value as the sum of its three components determined by the force of labor, means of labor, and object of labor. But i destroyed the respective sheet of paper. Namely, on the one part, i could not exclude the possibility of a house search. On the other part, considered that the Securitate could even search through the garbage carried out to the respective ground-floor room, of which door opened into the street behind the block. For this reason, i first tore to pieces the sheets of paper with sensitive information, and pulled the water on it in the water closet. Then, i considered it more safe to commit them to the flames, and let the ashes with water down through the wash basin.

6.2.7. Preparation and further steps for emigration

16 february 1986 was not only a day of discovery and radical change in my ideology, but also a day of release from the emigrational monopoly and dictate of the Kádár regime. With my new, “capitalist” economic views, i was no longer limited to the socialist countries, but could consider all the world. Naturally, the Hungarian People’s Republic remained a potential target country for me because of its inclination to right-wing reforms, it even having a small private sector in its economy, but its importance had considerably lessened for me.

Therefore, in conformity with my middle-of-the-road ideology, i needed to look for countries with one-party system and “capitalist” economy, or at least an inclination to reforms in that direction. In 1985, i had bought with 127 lei the book of romanian language entitled “Statele lumii”. [Read approximately: 'stʌtele 'lʊ:mi. In the english language: The States of the World.] This made it possible for me to examine the political and economical systems of all the existing states. In all the world, i found one, which politically and economically, but also linguistically and climatically, appeared to be propitious to asserting my ideology because of its “one-party system” and presumed liberal economy, and respectively english official language and springlike climate: Kenya, ruled by the Kenyan African National Union. This result disappointed me firstly in that i found myself in a planet in which i could not place myself ideologically possibly anywhere. [Note: On the photos below, it is visible the front and back covers around 17 centimeters wide and the title page of the overused above book.]

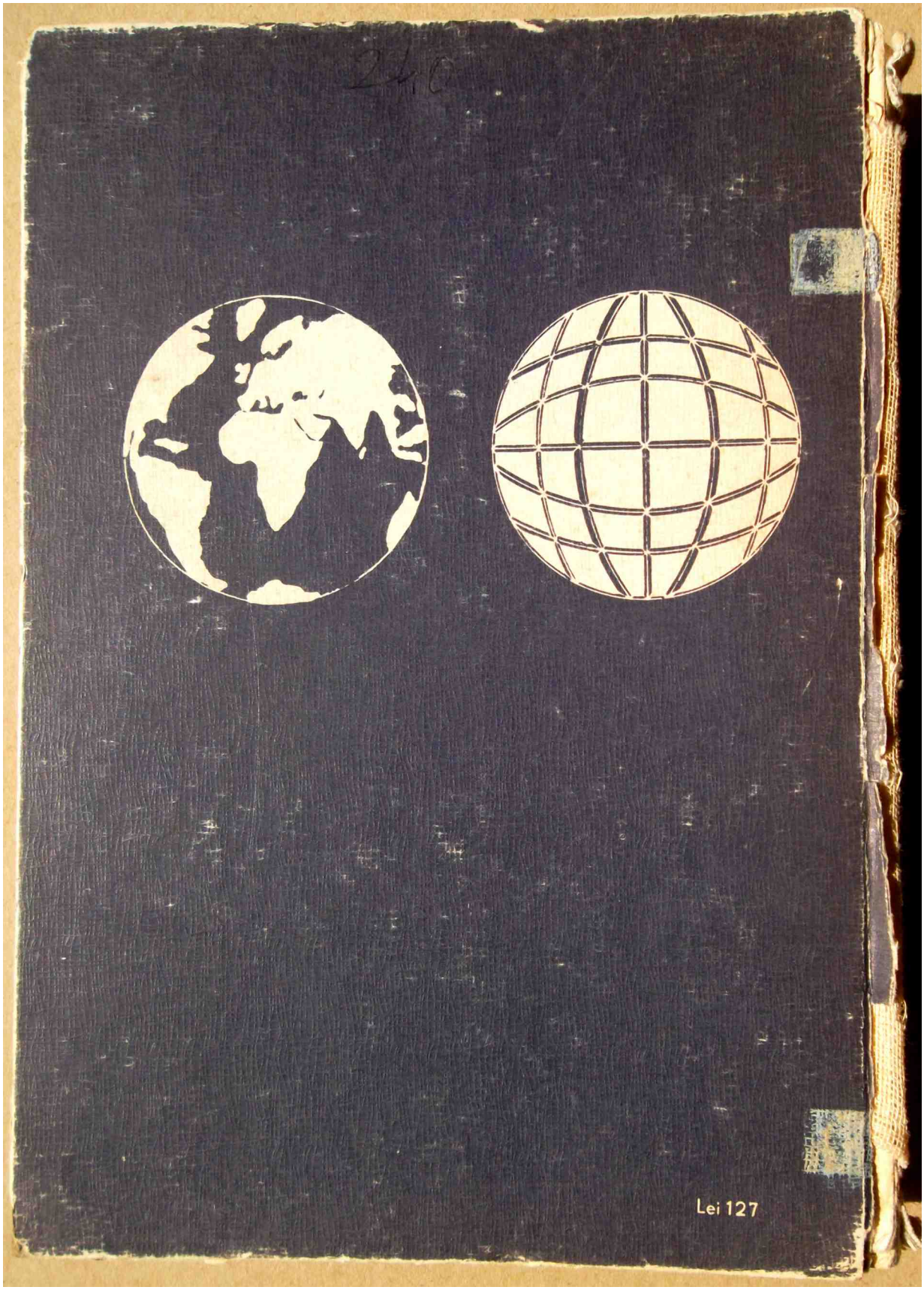

STATELE LUMII
Editura Științifică și Enciclopedică

HORIA C. MATEI, SILVIU NEGUȚ, ION NICOLAE, NICOLAE ȘTEFLEA

STATELE LUMII

Coordonator științific:
MIRCEA MALIȚA

EDITURA ȘTIINȚIFICĂ ȘI ENCICLOPEDICĂ
BUCUREȘTI, 1985


Lei 127

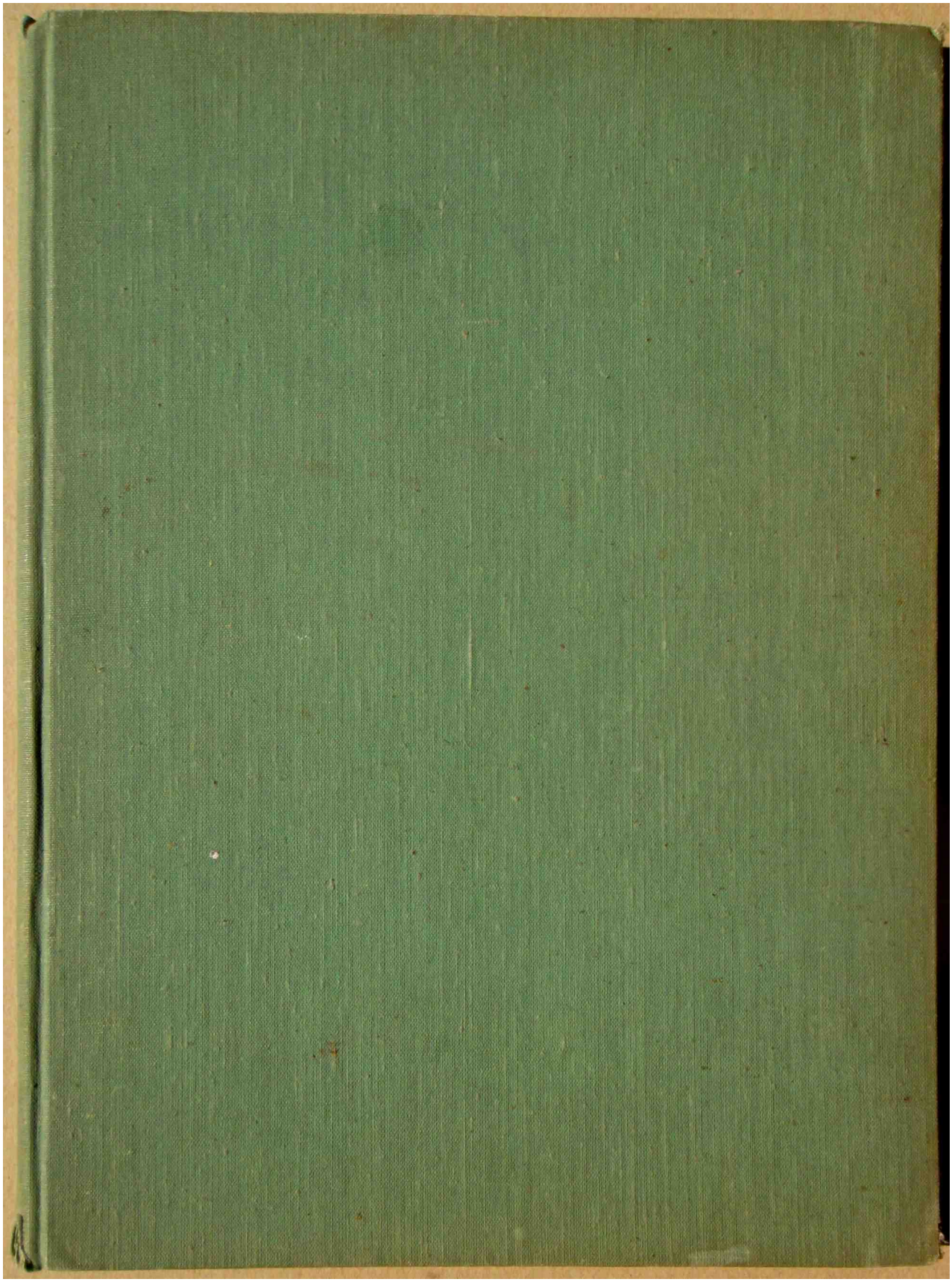
Then, as a socialist politically, and a “capitalist” economically, i strove to find out which countries could be expected to be the most tolerant or favorable to my middle-of-the-road ideology. Among the socialist countries, besides the Hungarian People’s Republic, i still traced down Yugoslavia, considering it as being inclined to radical right-wing reforms, so much the more as it had been confronting an economic crisis manifesting itself in a high inflation and an unemployment of around 17 per cent, which inclination manifested itself before me in the official recognition of the unemployment and of the liberty of movement of persons and force of labor. At the same time, i was filled with admiration by its state structure, which had been made it possible a peaceful, friendly and fruitful coexistence of several ethnic groups. In my search among the “capitalist” countries, i spotted West Germany, considering that in its endeavor to reunite with East Germany it could have been inclined to left-wing political reforms, more than the German Democratic Republic to right-wing economic reforms, as it was under the close control of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The emigrational blockade on the part of the Kádár regime continued: my relations with Judit, my aunt Juci and uncle János ADORJÁN remained interrupted. Once, some relatives told my mother that aunt Juci had visited with Judit the son, Attila, of his brother in Kolozsvár, Ferenc [Read approximately: 'ferents.] ADORJÁN. I interpreted this as a signal on the part of the Kádár regime for me to marry the daughter of Attila ADORJÁN, Enikő, which marriage would have ensured for me access to Judit and the Hungarian People’s Republic. This was a new act of the personal secret policy relative to my person of the Kádár regime, which i had already experienced and presumedly known. It had to be effectless, because i had excluded the marital integration with the Socialist Republic of Romania, no longer cared about the outcome of the soviet-american negotiations, and my emigrational interest in and dependence on the Hungarian People’s Republic had lessened. As regards Yugoslavia and West Germany, i had no relatives and contacts in those countries, namely probably i could not present to the romanian authorities a credible and acceptable motive of my intention to travel there.

From hearsay i knew that getting a touristic passport for a socialist country required that the enterprise of the place of work possessed and ensured the amount of currency necessary for the respective traveling abroad. There was a long waiting-list at the enterprise in this respect, in which i had not registered, because i did not want to press for my personal secret politically unwanted immigration into the Hungarian People’s Republic, and to travel to another soviet-satellite socialist country. Getting a touristic passport for Yugoslavia or West Germany was out of the question, it was a privilege in the Socialist Republic of Romania, because the romanian citizens could ask for political asylum there, procedure which at least in West Germany regularly resulted in definitive emigration, if not for granting asylum, then for the practice of non-deportation. During my university studies in Temesvár, i heard that the doctor engineer Emil PETROVICI [Read approximately: e'mil 'petrovitʃ.] — who had taught at the silicate speciality and allegedly held fascist political views — had gotten a passport for Yugoslavia, from where he had not returned. From Yugoslavia, it was relatively easy to get into Austria or Italy illegally, because unlike the soviet-satellite socialist countries there was no “iron curtain”, which therefore almost meant definitive emigration.

In 1985, i had bought with 165 lei a big atlas of Romania, which provided relatively detailed information not only on the relief, hydrography, demography, as well as road and railroad network, but also on the vegetation of the terrain. By the help of it, i drew up two detailed plans of illegal frontier crossing, one on the bank of the river Berettyó [Read approximately: 'berettjo:. In the romanian language: Barcău.] to the Hungarian People’s Republic, and one across the hills of Versec [Read approximately: 'verʃets. In the serbo-croatian language: Vršac.] to Yugoslavia. These countries not only constituted my socialist emigration target countries, but also were suitable for reaching my “capitalist” fleeing target country, Austria, which was the nearest “capitalist” country to the Socialist Republic of Romania, and bordered upon West Germany, my “capitalist” emigration target country. [Note: On the photos below, it

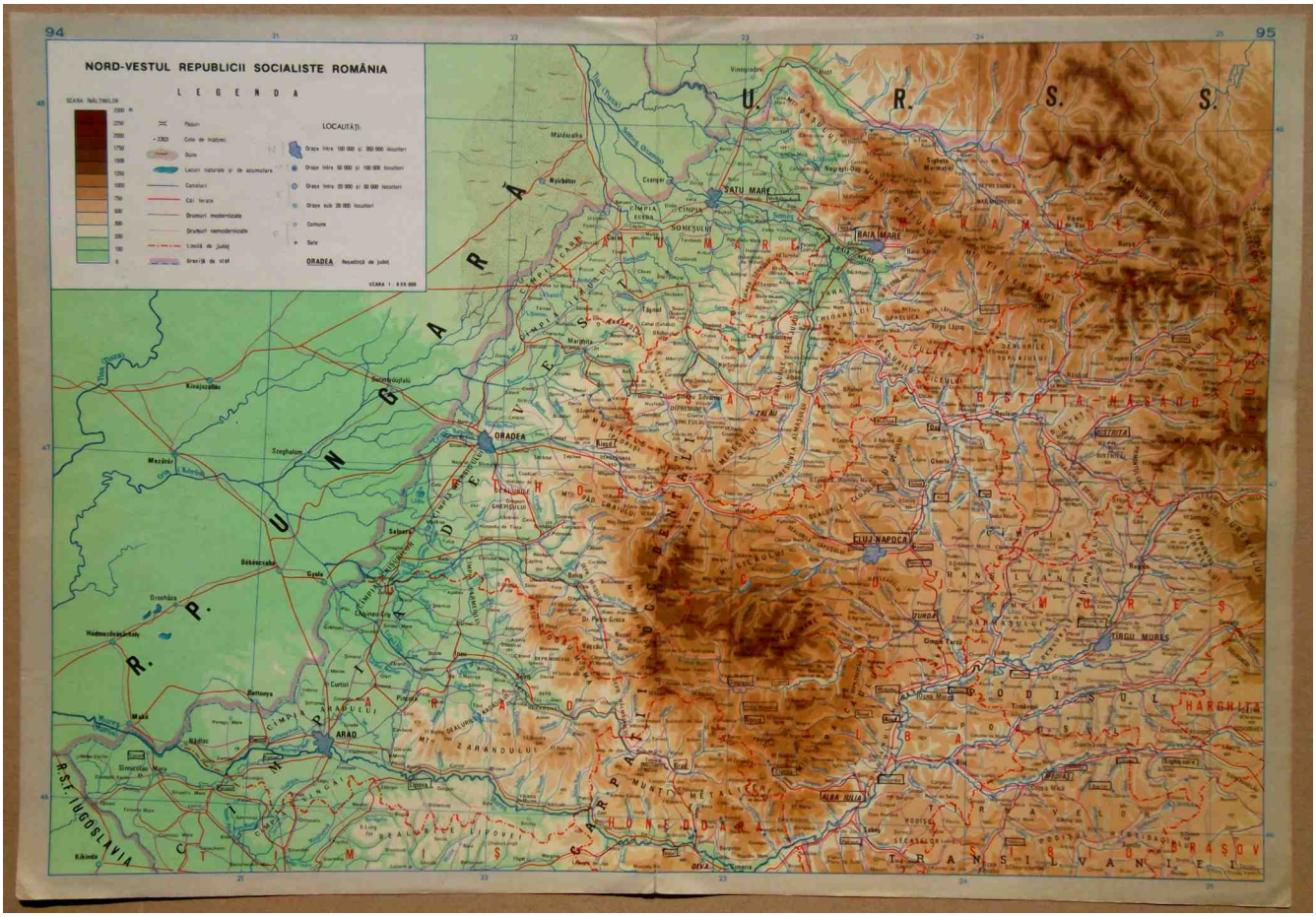
is visible the cover around 25 centimeters wide, the title page, and the pages delineating the romanian-hungarian and the romanian-yugoslav frontiers of the above atlas.]

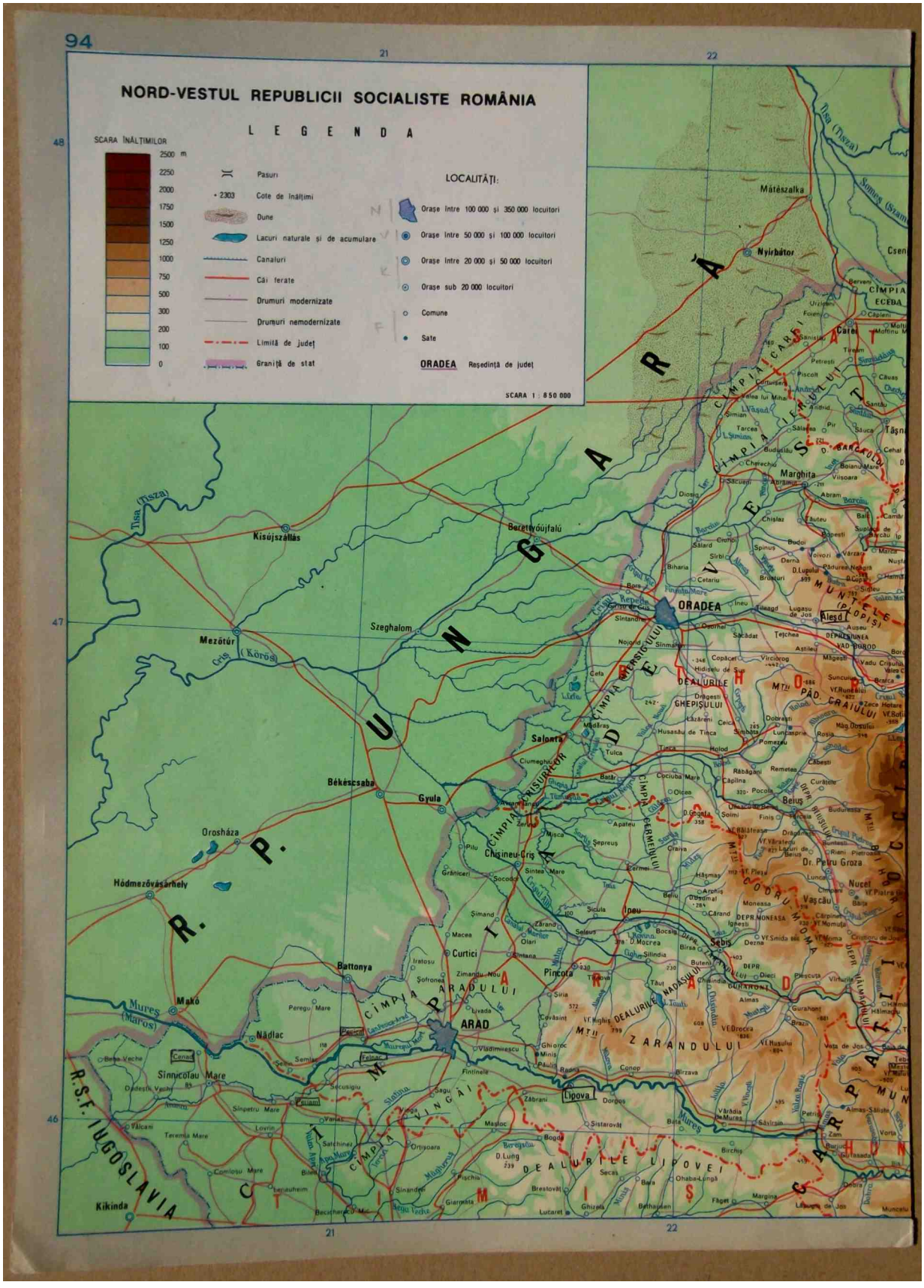


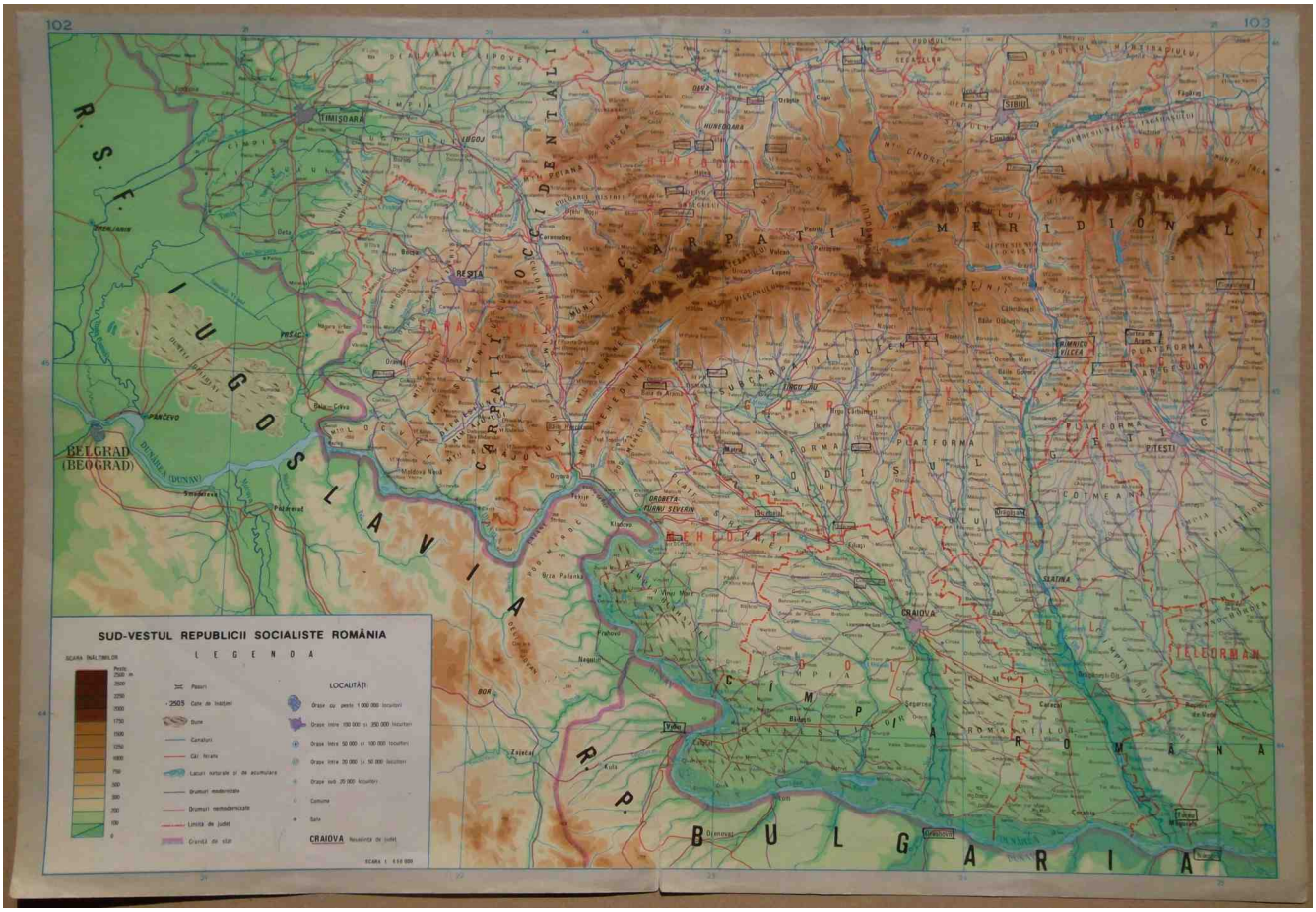
ATLAS GEOGRAFIC

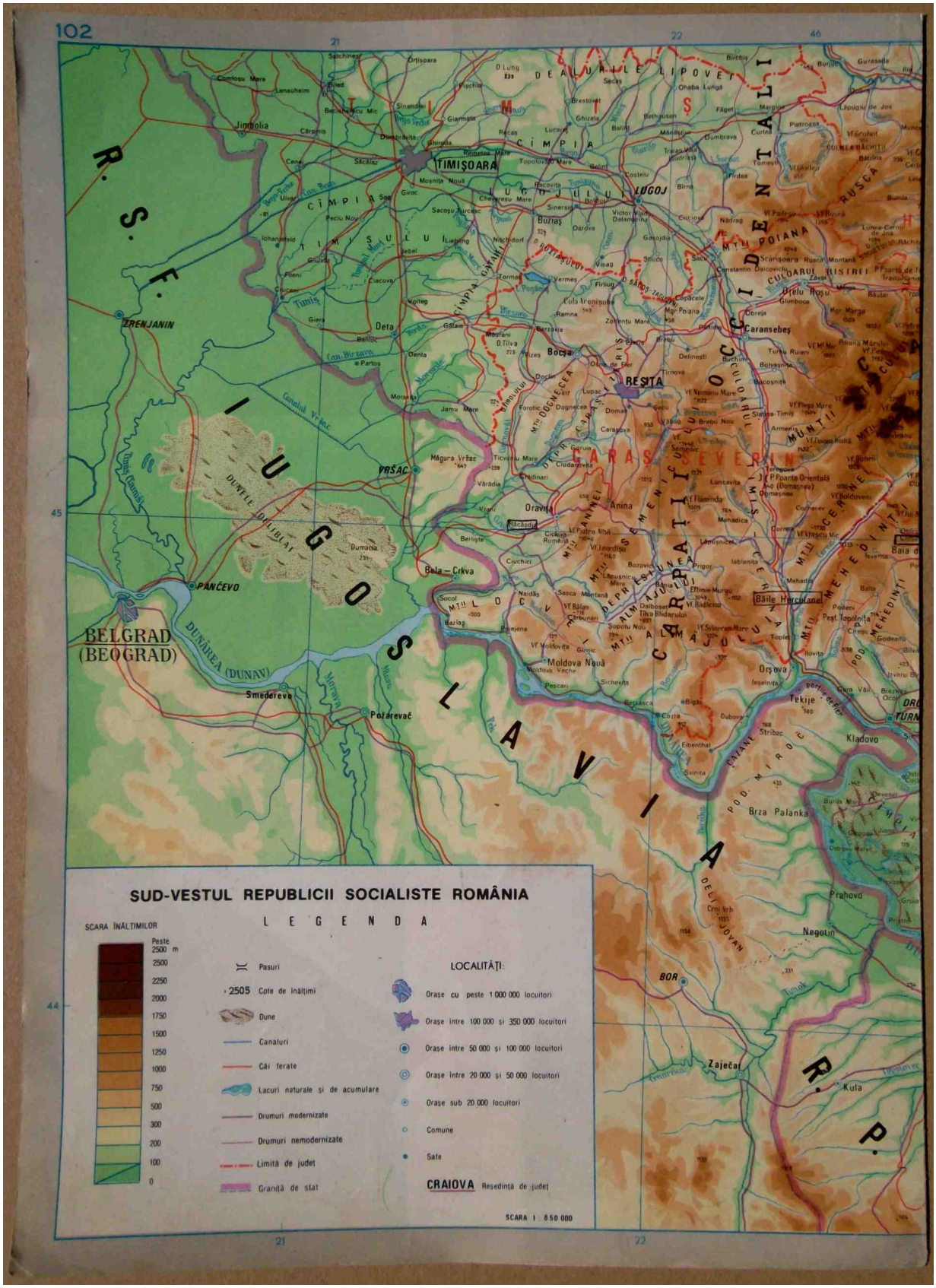
REPUBLICA SOCIALISTĂ ROMÂNIA

EDITURA DIDACTICĂ ȘI PEDAGOGICĂ, BUCUREȘTI — 1985


NORD-VESTUL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMÂNIA
L E G E N D A
U. R. S. S.
R. P. UNGARĂ
ORADEA
SATU MARE
BAIA MARE
CLUJ-NAPOCA
TÎRGU MUREŞ
ARAD
R.S.F. IUGOSLAVIA


94
NORD-VESTUL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMÂNIA
L E G E N D A
SCARA ÎNĂLȚIMILOR
2500 m
2250
2000
1750
1500
1250
1000
750
500
300
200
100
0
Pasuri
2303 Cote de înălțimi
Dune
Lacuri naturale și de acumulare
Canaluri
Căi ferate
Drumuri modernizate
Drumuri nemodernizate
Limită de județ
Graniță de stat
LOCALITĂȚI:
Orașe între 100 000 și 350 000 locuitori
Orașe între 50 000 și 100 000 locuitori
Orașe între 20 000 și 50 000 locuitori
Orașe sub 20 000 locuitori
Comune
Sate
ORADEA Reședință de județ
SCARA 1 : 850 000
21
22
48
47
46
Tisa (Tisza)
Kisújszállás
Mezőtúr
Körös (Cris)
Szeghalom
Berettyóújfalú
Mátészalka
Nyírbátor
Csenger
Békéscsaba
Gyula
Orosháza
Hódmezővásárhely
Battonya
Makó
Mureș (Maros)
Nădlac
Sînnicolau Mare
Kikinda
R.S.F. IUGOSLAVIA
R. P. UNGARĂ
ORADEA
ARAD
Salonta
Curtici
Pîncota
Chișineu-Criș
Ineu
Ciumeghiu
Sebiș
Ineu
Ișalnița
Lipova
Ghioroc
Zăbrani
Ususău
Conop
Păulișul
Radna
Fîntînele
Vladimirescu
Livada
Peregu Mare
Felnac
Cenad
Beba Veche
Semlac
Secusigiu
Sînpetru Mare
Variaș
Vînga
Satchinez
Orțișoara
Comlosu Mare
Lenauheim
Becicherecu Mic
Giarmata
Sînandrei
Pischia
Masloc
Bogda
Sistarovăț
Bata
Brestovăț
Ghizela
Bethausen
Lucaret
Făget
Margina
Birchis
Zam
Vorta
Almaș-Sălaș
Petriș
Săvîrșin
Dorobanți
Almaș
Gurahonț
Vf. Urocea
Vf. Husului
Vf. Ineu
Vf. Piatra Craiului
Vf. Moma
Vf. Smida
Vf. Momuța
Vf. Plesa
Vf. Runcului
Vf. Bolii
Vf. Mălăiești
Vf. Vărăteiu
Vf. Lăcuri de Beiuș
Vf. Rătăteasa
Vf. Cornet
Vf. Cornetului
Vf. Cornetul Mare
Vf. Cornetul Mic
Vf. Cornetul Mare
Vf. Cornetul Mic
Vf. Cornetul Mare
Vf. Cornetul Mic


SUD-VESTUL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMÂNIA
L E G E N D A
LOCALITĂȚI
R.S.F. IUGOSLAVIA
R.P. BULGARIA
BELGRAD (BEOGRAD)
TIMIȘOARA
CRAIOVA
CARPAȚII MERIDIONALI
CÂMPIA ROMÂNĂ
PLATFORMA GETICĂ


102
SUD-VESTUL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMÂNIA
L E G E N D A
SCARA ÎNĂLȚIMILOR
Peste 2500 m
2500
2250
2000
1750
1500
1250
1000
750
500
300
200
100
0
Pasuri
2505 Cote de înălțimi
Dune
Canaluri
Căi ferate
Lacuri naturale și de acumulare
Drumuri modernizate
Drumuri nemodernizate
Limită de județ
Graniță de stat
LOCALITĂȚI:
Orașe cu peste 1 000 000 locuitori
Orașe între 100 000 și 350 000 locuitori
Orașe între 50 000 și 100 000 locuitori
Orașe între 20 000 și 50 000 locuitori
Orașe sub 20 000 locuitori
Comune
Sate
CRAIOVA Reședință de județ
SCARA 1 : 650 000
R. S. F. IUGOSLAVIA
R. P.
TIMIȘOARA
LUGOJ
RESIȚA
CARANSEBEȘ
ZRENJANIN
PRȘAC
PANČEVO
BELGRAD (BEOGRAD)
Smederevo
Požarevac
Bela – Crkva
Moldova Nouă
Orșova
Tekije
Kladovo
Brza Palanka
Prahovo
Negotin
BOR
Zaječar
Kula
Jimbolia
Deta
Bocșa
Oravița
Anina
Băile Herculane
DUNĂREA (DUNAV)
DUNELE DELIBLAT
CÎMPIA TIMIȘULUI
DEALURILE LIPOVEI
MUNȚII ȘEMENIC – CARAȘ
MUNȚII CERNEI – MEHEDINȚI
CARPAȚII MERIDIONALI
DEPRESIUNEA ALMĂJULUI
LOCVA
CÎMPIA BANATULUI
MUNȚII POIANA RUSCĂ
MUNȚII CĂLIMANI
MUNȚII CĂPĂȚÂNII
MUNȚII RETEZAT
MUNȚII PARÂNG
MUNȚII CĂLIMANI
MUNȚII CĂPĂȚÂNII
MUNȚII RETEZAT
MUNȚII PARÂNG
21
22
45
44

On 1 may 1986, the red-letter day of May Day, i was on duty at the enterprise till noon. When i went out of its gate, the sun was shining already, but the soil had become drenched with the abundant shower of rain of the forenoon. Presumably next day, there appeared short communications in the county daily newspapers about the accident at the nuclear power-plant in Chernobyl, USSR, and our county Maros was marked on a map as being one of the most affected in the country. This news astonished by its apparent openness, because regularly the negative information relative to the “friendly” socialist countries were censored by the mass media.

Chernobyl was situated in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic bordering on the Socialist Republic of Romania. We were at that time warned by our relative Gabriella ALBERT [Read approximately: 'gɔbriellɔ 'ɔlbert.] working in the public health not to drink and cook with tap water. We filled the bathtub with water from the tap, and in a day or two there settled in it a deposit of dark green material, which could not be justified technologically, because normally the water should have been filtered and treated. On the basis of these facts, in my forming consciousness of my secret persecution with radioactivized objects and materials, i conjectured that the “accident” was a hidden attack of the soviet authorities — namely primarily the russian or the ukrainian national secret political organizations — against my person, an act of state terrorism, aiming first of all at my immediate contamination with radioactive materials, or at least at concealing subsequent such contaminations, and that under the concealment of the nuclear “accident” the romanian authorities were carrying out their own contamination with radioactive materials through the tap water. Later, i found out that this kind of operation could be directed just against our flat, or at most a few flats in our block, by using special devices mounted on the mains probably at our upper neighbor, Miklós CSONT. [Read approximately: 'miklo:ʃ 'tʃont.] We did not complain, as on the one part the Ceaușescu regime ensured no consumer protection, on the other part, under its total control a complaint could easily be interpreted as a protest against it. So that, in those days and weeks, we used water from the outflow at the foot of the hill in the neighborhood of the block, where there was always a long row for the clear water naturally filtered by the soil.

The Ceaușescu regime used a network of informers to obtain information on the society, to create an “atmosphere of fear”, and to diminish solidarity within the humans. At home, i deemed my upper and lower neighbors as being potential informers. Accordingly, i avoided talking loudly enough for them to hear me, listened to Radio Free Europe, Voice of America, Deutsche Welle, and others, softly enough for them not to hear it, and at times afforded to croon songs or tunes, or utter words, phrases or sentences whispering. However, around 1995, after having uttered a given sentence, within the hidden communication between myself and the ethnical and the national secret political organizations, i received a feed-back from the street, which could be made only with the knowledge of my whisperingly uttered sentence. In this way, i became aware of that probably during building the block in 1977, shortly after the earthquake, there had been built in probably in the walls listening apparatuses sensitive enough to detect any sound produced in my room particularly, and in the flat generally. Technically, it must have been feasible to hide them particularly in the inner ferro-concrete walls not prefabricated, but cast on the spot, while the future owners had already been known, because they had to choose the flats at the time of planning. This knowledge renders it probable that my croons, my utterances, the sounds produced by my pencil drawing the graph, writing the formula, underlining the relevant political parties in the book, by my placing the publications on the table and riffling their pages, and so on, were enough for the Ceaușescu regime to find out or at least suspect the nature of my discovery in political economy. It informed, among others, the soviet authorities, who in this way got to know that, instead of going to the passport office and then to the soviet embassy in Bucharest, i was preparing myself for leaving Romania illegally, which information in itself referred to the kind of change occurred in my mind, and on the basis of these information they ordered the Chernobyl operation, as if my person had been their main threat, and not their bad socialist practice worsened with the disastrous operation

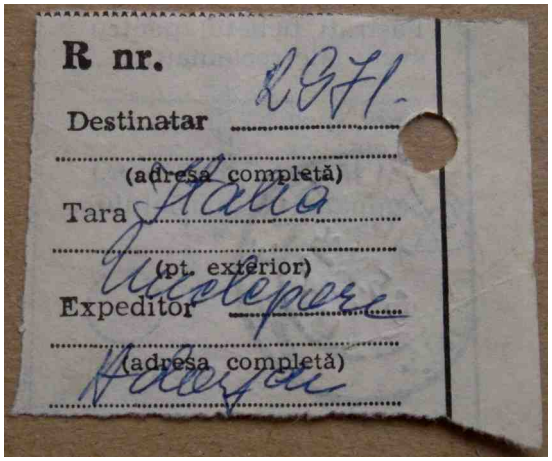
itself. This hypothesis is corroborated by the fact that before my becoming an adept of private property on 16 february 1986 Mikhail GORBACHEV had been an adept of the planned economy, while after that date, in 1986, he introduced reforms in favor of private property and market economy.[4]

As a reaction to the above hostile soviet act, i decided to submit an application for emigration to the United States of America, thinking approximately that my priority was to emigrate from the Socialist Republic of Romania, and if my political or general integration with the United States of America failed, i would be able to further migrate from there as well. Presumably on 14 may 1986, i presented myself at the passport office, at the window of which approximately the following conversation occurred: “I would like to submit forms for definitive departure from the country.” / “Where?” / “To the United States.” / “You first have to obtain a visa from the embassy.” Having said this, the clerk winked with his right eye, which i construed as a signal of the Ceaușescu regime relative to its backing my this endeavor.

On 15 may 1986, i presented myself at the american embassy in Bucharest to ask for an immigration visa. This time, the gate was closed, and in the cabin there was a militiaman, who asked for the bulletin, and registered my particulars in a big register-book. The courtyard was empty. Inside, at the reception on the ground-floor, i was received by a young woman dressed in a long dress of white fine linen, like an “angel”, like once Angelina Jolie in Los Angeles at the age of around 11 years. Approximately the following conversation occurred in the romanian language: “In 1984, i submitted a preliminary questionnaire for an immigration visa, but have received no answer.” / “To get a visa, you need a labor contract. Nothing has changed.”

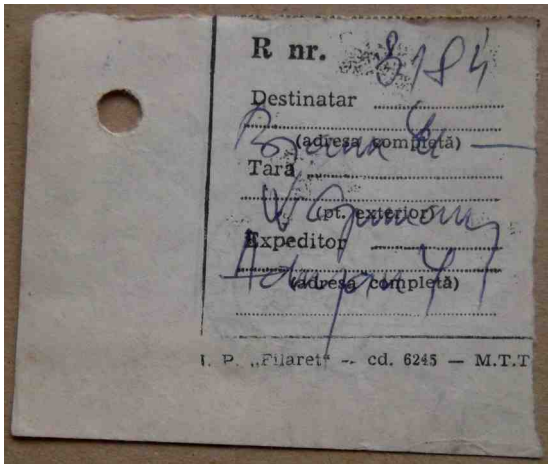
I went to the hungarian consulate, and asked for an audience with the consul. It was probably him who received me. I was expounding my situation in a natural manner, when suddenly he rose to his feet, and said in a raised and irritated tone: “Don’t hedge!” He was a diplomat, so that he should have behaved in a diplomatic manner, but he could not do it with me. I construed this that he had received redundant secret information on me, and was afraid of not giving himself away with a longer discussion. Finally, he said that i could get a visa, if i had received a reception statement on the part of my aunt.

Still during my university-student years, around 1982, i received at the faculty and sent a card for a free subscription to the advertising monthly journal entitled “International Laboratory”. Since then, i had been receiving it regularly, at times other related advertising materials as well, so that there piled up at me a collection of a few years of these publications. They contained addresses of occidental chemical companies, which i used to ask for a job in the respective countries. In this way, i sent an application on 23 may 1986 to Nuclepore in Italy, [Note: On the photos below, it is visible the original of the postal receipt issued in connection with sending that letter.]



Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] R [Registered letter] no. 2971 / Addressee: Nuclepore, Country: Italy, Sender: [István] ADORJÁN. [Verso:] Daily seal: 4300 Târgu Mureș [Post Office No.] 3, 23 may 1986, 16 hours / Signature of the employee: [indecipherable signature].

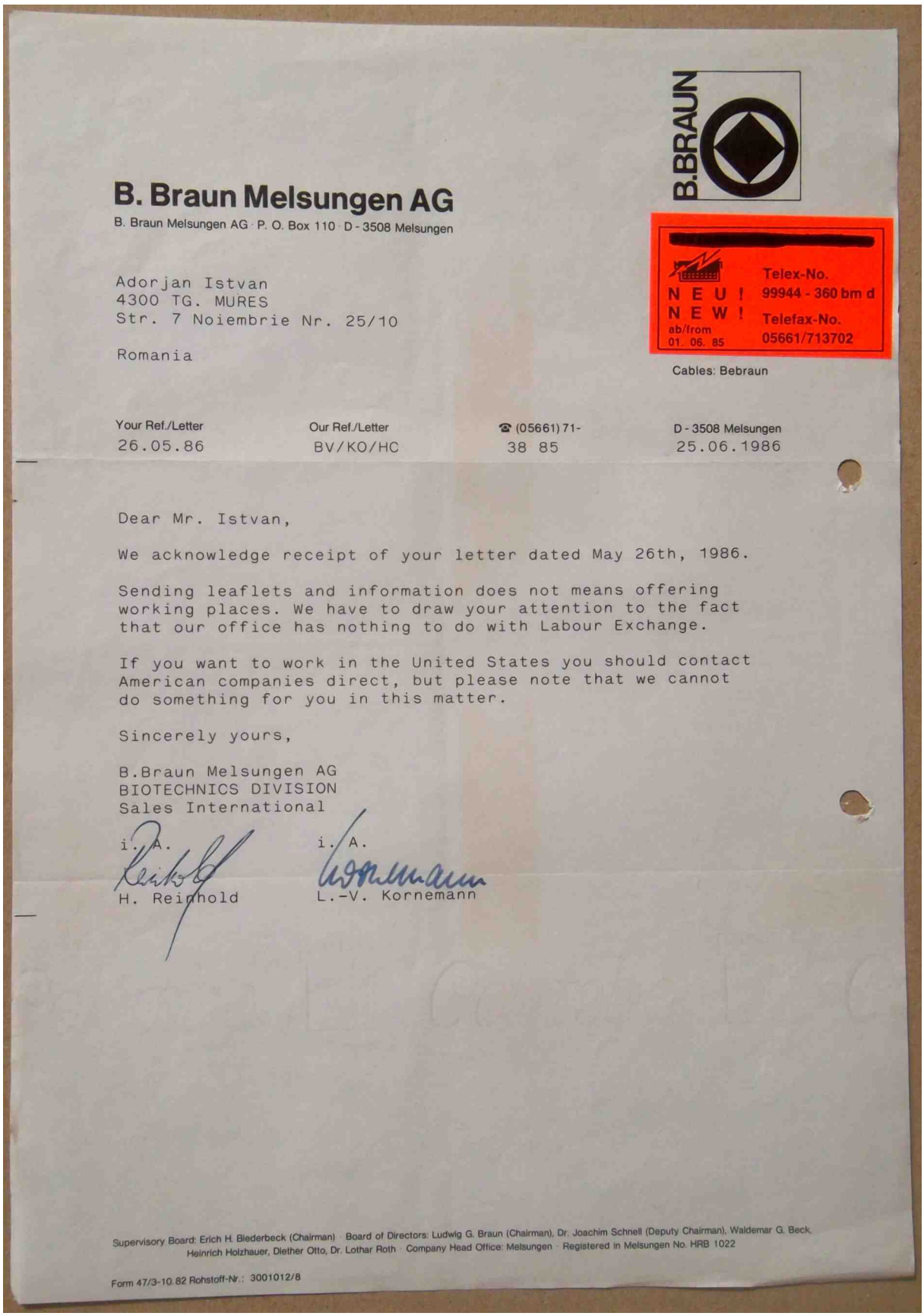
on 27 may 1986 to B. Braun in West Germany,



Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] R [Registered letter] no. 3184 / Addressee: [B.] Braun M[elsungen], Country: West Germany, Sender: I[stván] ADORJÁN. [Verso:] Daily seal: 4300 Târgu Mureș [Post Office No.] 3, 27 may 1986, 12 hours / Signature of the employee: [indecipherable signature].

International Laboratory appeared to be meant for the european market, so that it contained mainly addresses of companies situated in Europe, except the socialist countries. My choice fell on Nuclepore first of all because it worked in my speciality, and presumably i intended to cover with it — before the Securitate controlling the correspondence — my “capitalist” target country, West Germany, to where i sent my next application a few days later. The fact that, unlike Nuclepore, B. Braun answered my letter, refers to that there was conjectured that West Germany was one of my target countries. This is in keeping with the black color of the writing on the receipts of three of my letters to the United States of America, which was possibly a message of death on the part of the american national secret political organization having been in a rivalry relation with the german national secret political organization.

[Note: On the photos below, it is visible the original of the letter which i received from West Germany.]



B. Braun Melsungen AG

B. Braun Melsungen AG · P. O. Box 110 · D - 3508 Melsungen

Adorjan Istvan
4300 TG. MURES
Str. 7 Noiembrie Nr. 25/10

Romania

B. Braun
[redacted]
N E U !
N E W !
ab/from
01. 06. 85
Telex-No.
99944 - 360 bm d
Telefax-No.
05661/713702

Cables: Bebraun

Your Ref./Letter	Our Ref./Letter	☎ (05661) 71-	D - 3508 Melsungen
26.05.86	BV/KO/HC	38 85	25.06.1986

Dear Mr. Istvan,

We acknowledge receipt of your letter dated May 26th, 1986.

Sending leaflets and information does not means offering working places. We have to draw your attention to the fact that our office has nothing to do with Labour Exchange.

If you want to work in the United States you should contact American companies direct, but please note that we cannot do something for you in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

B.Braun Melsungen AG
BIOTECHNICS DIVISION
Sales International

i. A.
H. Reinhold

i. A.
L.-V. Kornemann

Supervisory Board: Erich H. Biederbeck (Chairman) · Board of Directors: Ludwig G. Braun (Chairman), Dr. Joachim Schnell (Deputy Chairman), Waldemar G. Beck, Heinrich Holzhauer, Diether Otto, Dr. Lothar Roth · Company Head Office: Melsungen · Registered in Melsungen No. HRB 1022

Form 47/3-10.82 Rohstoff-Nr.: 3001012/8

Certainly, the misinformation that “i wanted to work in the United States” was intended for the Securitate and the american authorities, it was contradicted by my application itself, and reflected my then view that in my occidental relations i was under the exclusive control of the romanian and the american authorities, being devoid of the consciousness of the large multinational collaboration relative to my person, that each country had its own national control over my respective national relations, and accordingly i thought that my job application would remain under american control everywhere outside of the Socialist Republic of Romania. In reality, therefore, my letter to B. Braun was under the control of the german national secret political organization, which “could not do something for me in this matter”, simply because it neither was convinced of that, nor was interested in that, and nor had control over my american relations.

On 1 july 1986, at the place of work, the sub-directress called me to the telephone. The person at the other end of the line introduced himself in a polite tone, but i did not understand: “Who is that?” / “Major Ghidiʊ,” [Read approximately: ghi'diʊ.] he spelled his surname with the initials of other names, and said approximately: “Please, come now to the militia for a conversation.” The sub-directress had already permitted my leave, because “major Ghidiu” had spoken to her first, so that i might leave immediately. That was my first experience on the state or even over-state power of the Securitate manifesting itself by its handling the leaders of enterprises as subordinates.

At the militia in the Tamás BORSOS street, “major Ghidiu” was waiting for me at the entrance. He was middle-tall, rather robust, semi-bald, with a mildly smiling round face, mustacheless, around 40 years old, and wore a light brown suit with a tie. He politely conducted me in the building considered by me to be of the militia, then not to the left, but to the right in an empty corridor, afterwards again to the right, and ushered me into an empty office on the right. “Have you ever been here?” asked he, formally, giving me to understand that he really knew it, and did not expect an answer. I said no, and thought that it must have been the building wing of the Securitate. He seated me to the right side of a large empty old table on the right side, in the chair being near the wall, while he sat down in the chair facing me, being much farther from the opposite wall. There hung a large world map on its right part.

He put me a few questions cordially, then went out.

Another person came in. He was middle-tall, thin, with a thick, semi-gray hair, relatively sullen- and long face, thick big mustache, around 50 years old, and wore a yellow shirt with a tie. Probably in order to signal his supremacy, he walked round the chair being in front of me, and sat down to the table from the other part of the chair, as compared to its part through which “major Ghidiu” left. He did not look at me, placed his forearms held together on the table, leant forward to draw with his arms and head the nearest possible to me, and with his eyes nailed on the part of table in front of me he put me apparently insignificant questions, after my answers quickly one after the other, so giving evidence of that he had been prepared from my person. At the beginning, i answered them calmly, but to a rather provoking question i mildly became irritated and flared up, and answered it with a change of tone expressing my new frame of mind. At this moment, the door suddenly swung open, and there stepped in “major Ghidiu”, with his look scanning my face as if he had expressed surprise at my unusual reaction, whereupon his colleague looking and speaking to no one suddenly got up, and went out.

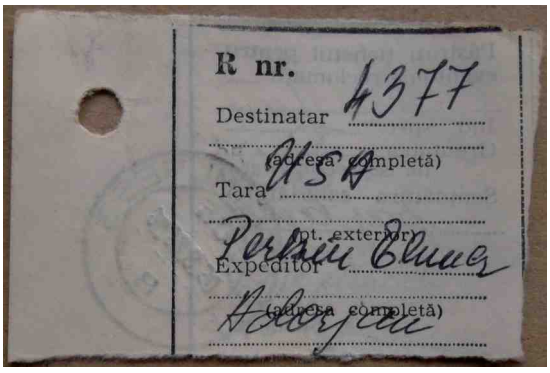
“Major Ghidiu” was putting me new questions, when the door opened, and there came in a person wearing a dark gray suit with a tie, whom i quickly recognized as being “major Bordea”, the chief of the passport office, mildly smiling at him. He had been scrutinizing my face with a countenance expressing suspicion, then returning my smile, slightly moving his head forward and mildly groaning looking down on me he asserted the conception of my being a tiny social being of no importance, he turned towards “major Ghidiu”, and with gestures expressing their equality in rank and smiling they exchanged a few words.

As a result of my reflections following the happenings with me at the Securitate, i roughly understood their significance already at that time. Although there was made no reference to my appearance at the american embassy on 15 may 1986, the operation was officially impliedly motivated, or rather pretexted with the registration by the militiaman of my that action. As they would not give away the existence in the walls of the listening apparatuses by letting me conjecture that they had known what i had been doing in my room. Its purpose was to establish whether my new and continuing case was a matter of state security or emigration, or rather to find a pretext for qualifying my case as a matter of state security, as they had already done so by having installed the listening apparatuses in the walls of our flat. For this, it was primarily used the mustached officer, who endeavored to detect in the tone of my answers acoustic elements referring to my fear from the Ceaușescu regime, which could have further referred to the political motives or purposes of my emigration steps. There were hiddenly installed listening apparatuses in the office, so that the competent officers could hear the questioning in another office. My provoked irritation and flaring up demonstrated for them that my actions were not directed against the Ceaușescu regime, but raised the problem of their having been addressed only to the person of the mustached officer or also to the institution of the Securitate. For this reason, both “major Ghidiu” and “major Bordea” were searching my face and behavior right after my new feelings had been aroused. The attitude towards me of “major Bordea” gave away that the Securitate had attributed my negative feelings to my consciousness of self-importance, in the creation of which also the Ceaușescu regime itself had played a determinant role. His appearance meant that they found my case to be a matter in the competence of the passport office. This finding was in keeping with and a result of my having implemented my principle, which i formulated approximately: “There is no need to act against the Ceaușescu regime, that is too dangerous; it is sufficient to act against communism, and with its overthrow the Ceaușescu regime shall collapse automatically.”

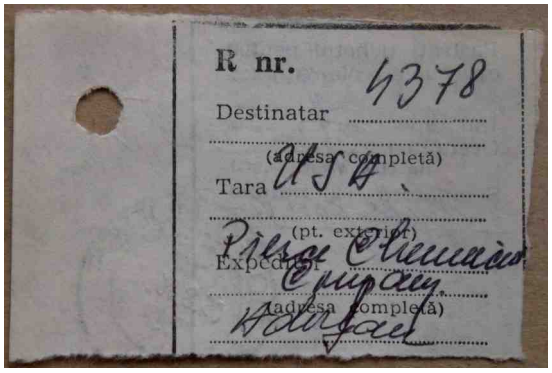
I presume that the three officers having taken part in this operation represented three major eventualities of my future relative to and in the interest of the Ceaușescu regime. “Major Ghidiu” symbolized and programed my path of life of Securitate officer traveling in the whole world, programed by the world map, conditioned upon my marriage with a woman like my sub-directress, Virginia CHIRILĂ

HAȚEGAN, programed by calling me in the Securitate through her. His surname programed the intention of using me for a guide, source of inspiration, in the work of the Securitate by the Ceaușescu regime particularly, and in the work of other organizations by the respective national secret political organizations generally: [Ghidiu ⟶ ghid (romanian) = guide]. The mustached officer symbolized and programed my path of life of an engineer investigated by the Securitate. This was programed with his mustache: [mustache = bajusz (hungarian) ⟶ baj + usz ⟶ baj + US = trouble + US, namely decoded approximately: "You shall have trouble with the Securitate relative to your intention of emigration to the USA."]. The precedent had already been created with the case of the engineer Gheorghe URSU less than a year earlier. "Major Bordea" symbolized and programed my path of life of an engineer emigrating to the United States of America legally. [Note: It is to be mentioned that after the mock revolution of 1989 a person named Ioan GHIDIU was appointed chief of the passport office of the Marosvásárhely Police. I had the opportunity to meet him presumably in september 1992, when he questioned me in connection with that i had declared my 1990 passport lost and asked for a new one. On that occasion, i did not recognize in him the "major Ghidiu" of the Securitate in 1986, Ioan GHIDIU appearing to be older and not resembling "major Ghidiu" in other respects as well. This is probably a manifestation of the interest of the romanian national secret political organization to deny that i was interrogated by the Securitate and to create confusion relative to my above recount.]

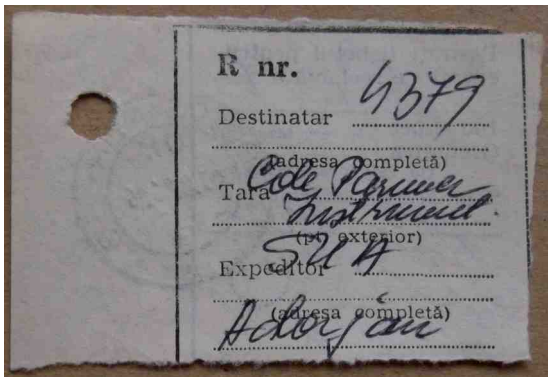
I sent job applications to the United States of America as well, on 5 august 1986 to Perkin Elmer, Pierce Chemical Company, and Cole Parmer Instruments,



Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] R [Registered letter] no. 4377 / Addressee: Perkin Elmer, Country: USA, Sender: [István] ADORJÁN. [Verso:] Daily seal: 4300 Târgu Mureș [Post Office No.] 3, 5 august 1986, 16 hours / Special information: air mail, Signature of the employee: [indecipherable signature].

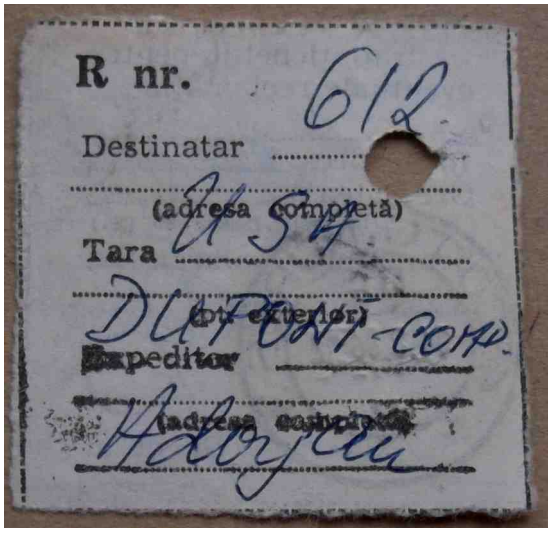


Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] R [Registered letter] no. 4378 / Addressee: Pierce Chemical Company, Country: USA, Sender: [István] ADORJÁN. [Verso:] Daily seal: 4300 Târgu Mureș [Post Office No.] 3, 5 august 1986, 16 hours / Special information: air mail, Signature of the employee: [indecipherable signature].



Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] R [Registered letter] no. 4379 / Addressee: Cole Parmer Instruments, Country: USA, Sender: [István] ADORJÁN. [Verso:] Daily seal: 4300 Târgu Mureș [Post Office No.] 3, 5 august 1986, 16 hours / Special information: air mail, Signature of the employee: [indecipherable signature].

and on 14 august 1986 to Du Pont:



Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] R [Registered letter] no. 612 / Addressee: Du Pont Comp[any], Country: USA, Sender: [István] ADORJÁN. [Verso:] Daily seal: 4300 Târgu Mureș [Post Office No.] 3, 14 august 1986, 12 hours / Special information: air mail, Signature of the employee: [indecipherable signature].

The custom in the enterprise was that every third saturday was free, it was named “free saturday”. But presumably in july 1986, it was not granted, moreover we had to go in even on sunday. Since around may 1986, the personnel were scheduled to be on duty at the gate regularly once in a month. However, in august, between around 21 and 24 i was scheduled twice, of which the second one i refused to do. As a result, i was punished with a payment cut of 10 per cent for three months.

Probably on 29 august 1986, there came in the office the chief engineer, Cornel COTTA, [Read approximately: kor'nel 'kotʌ.] in the hands with a steel matrix of around 10 kilograms used for manufacturing a rubber product, he put it down on the floor, and told me approximately: “Carry this to the rubber workshop in Târnăveni, and remain there.” First of all, dragging that heavy and relatively dirty object in the hands on a route with three changes between three buses and a train, and a few hundred meters of walking was physically very difficult, socially ridiculous, and professionally humiliating. Besides, my transfer back to Dicsőszentmárton, instead of being engaged by Prodcomplex was professionally unacceptable. So that, i wrote my demission, handed it in to the secretariat, and went home. [Note: On the photo below, it is visible a carbon copy of my same demission repeated almost a month later.]

Către,

directorul I.J.P.P.S. Mureș

Subsemnatul Adorjáni István, având în vedere reluarea în considerare a demisiei mele din 29 august 1986, îmi repet demisia din următoarele motive principale:

1. necorespunderea dintr-o mică măsură a specialității subsemnatului cu caracterul locului de muncă definit în perioada 22 iulie 1985 ... 24 septembrie 1986 în cadrul Biroului P.P.U.P. - Compartimentul proiectare
2. nerecuperabilitatea celor opt ore timp de muncă prevăzut pe zi cu muncă efectivă
3. caracterul în esență fictiv al locului de muncă ceea ce s-a manifestat în principal prin neasimilarea a nici unui produs proiectat de subsemnatul, acest lucru având un evident caracter demotivator asupra activității
4. inexistența în cadrul întreprinderii a unui loc de muncă corespunzător nivelului de pregătire profesională a subsemnatului
5. lipsa derăvirșită a libertății profesionale, caracterul obligatoriu de asumat de executant al ședințelor
6. ineficiența în practică la nivel de conducere, cu efecte de ordin moral, psihologic, economic etc.
7. dobîndirea celor mai sus arătate întreprinderea a fost și ar fi un puternic agent stresant ceea ce face imposibilă reintegrarea subsemnatului în cadrul întreprinderii

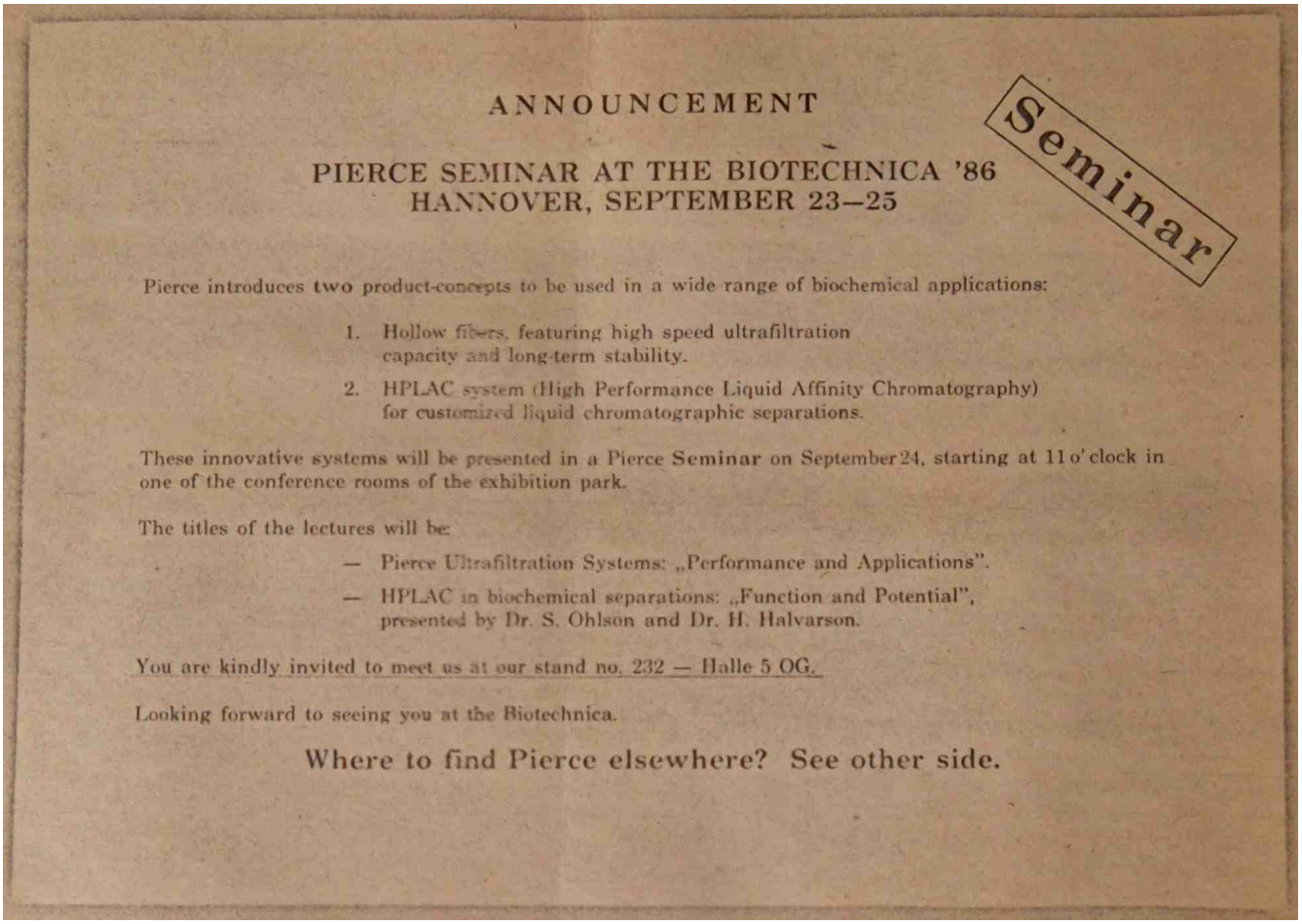
Tg. Mureș, la 25 septembrie 1986

Adorjáni István

Translation from the romanian language: To, The director of the Mureș County Enterprise of Production and Services / The undersigned István ADORJÁN, having in view the non-taking into consideration of my demission of 29 august 1986, i repeat my demission for the following main reasons: / 1. the non-correspondence, but in a small measure of the speciality of the undersigned with the character of the place of work had in the period 22 july 1985 … 24 september 1986 in the framework of the Office of Planning, Programing and Watching the Production, Designing Department; / 2. the non-coverability of the working time of 8 hours prescribed per day with effective work; / 3. the essentially fictitious character of the place of work, what manifested itself mainly in the non-assimilation of any product designed by the undersigned, this having an evident unstimulating effect on the activity; / 4. the non-existence in the framework of the enterprise of a place of work corresponding to the level of professional qualification of the undersigned; / 5. the total lack of professional liberty, the obligatory character to be assumed of executer of the chief; / 6. the inequity is practiced on the level of management, with effects of moral, psychological, economic, etc. nature; / 7. owing to those shown above, the enterprise was and would be a strong stressing factor, what makes it impossible the returning of the undersigned in the framework of the enterprise. / Târgu Mureș, on 25 september 1986. / István Adorján.

According to my distant relative Edit LEIB, an employee of the Personnel Department — whose husband as a militia officer wanted to become the chief of the militia in Marosvásárhely right after the mock revolution of 1989, was called to Bucharest, and there received a lethal dose of radiation — the enterprise did not take into consideration my demission, because the law did not make it possible for an engineer on probation, and i was put on leave. Then, they rang up Prodcomplex, where it was said that i would be engaged on 1 january 1987. In spite of the fact, i was not willing to return to the enterprise any longer, so that after the end of the leave my situation could be legalized only on medical basis. In this way, my aunt Gabriella ALBERT arranged for me an assignment to a psychiatric sanatorium in another locality with the conceptional diagnosis of “psychic neurotic depression”. [13] [35, page 24] But having been informed that the sanatorium was a closed institution, and because of the resemblance or identity of this arrangement with using psychiatry in relation to political dissidents, i preferred her arranging my formal hospitalization into the local pulmonary clinic with my presentation at the hospital twice a week.

One day after having handed in my demission, presumably on 30 august 1986, i received the issue of august of International Laboratory. It attracted my attention that it contained a few impersonal announcement invitations to different commercial-scientific events organized in countries in Western Europe. I judged that on the basis of such an announcement i could get a touristic visa. From among them, the best appeared to be the one about a seminar organized by the american company Pierce in Hannover, West Germany, between 23 and 25 september 1986, not only because it was to be in my “capitalist” target country, but also because reaching its city required the least sum of “hard” currency, namely it was situated relatively near the frontier with the German Democratic Republic, a period photostat of the announcement invitation of which is visible on the photo below: [Note: The copy was made with the photostatic apparatus of the enterprise, which was kept in a separate room under lock and key by a single responsible person. In the town, there were no public photostatting services, because of state security reasons.]



ANNOUNCEMENT

Seminar

PIERCE SEMINAR AT THE BIOTECHNICA '86
HANNOVER, SEPTEMBER 23—25

Pierce introduces two product-concepts to be used in a wide range of biochemical applications:

1. Hollow fibers, featuring high speed ultrafiltration capacity and long-term stability.
2. HPLAC system (High Performance Liquid Affinity Chromatography) for customized liquid chromatographic separations.

These innovative systems will be presented in a Pierce Seminar on September 24, starting at 11 o'clock in one of the conference rooms of the exhibition park.

The titles of the lectures will be:

— Pierce Ultrafiltration Systems: „Performance and Applications".
— HPLAC in biochemical separations: „Function and Potential", presented by Dr. S. Ohlson and Dr. H. Halvarson.

You are kindly invited to meet us at our stand no. 232 — Halle 5 OG.

Looking forward to seeing you at the Biotechnica.

Where to find Pierce elsewhere? See other side.

The perspective of getting an exit visa for West Germany was too attractive for me not to try it. I returned to the enterprise, because deemed that its assent, moreover help were necessary for obtaining the passport. Indeed, i had to submit a petition to the party organization of the enterprise, probably because that was the procedure relative to the "capitalist" countries, they had to establish whether i was worthy of and trustworthy for traveling to an ideological enemy of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by the Romanian Communist Party.

After a few days, the whole personnel of the enterprise, the director included, were dispatched to the fields of the village Fintaháza [Read approximately: 'fintɔha:zɔ. In the romanian language: Cinta.] to gather maize. We were transported there with buses, which pulled up beside the railroad station. I considered it to be an experiment of the Ceaușescu regime to find out whether i would accept that professional humiliation in exchange for the perspective of getting a passport. I presume that at the same time it was a recruitment of my idea of illegal fleeing attempt, as on a sunday of that summer i had already reconnoitered that tract. At that time, the coincidence seemed to be accidental, because i could not yet form the idea of my permanent personal secret surveillance, a corroborating manifestation of which it would appear later or at the latest in this self-research in the process of my self-cognizance.

In the days after the around two weeks of gathering maize, i was inquiring after the decision of the party organization of the enterprise. Probably on 25 september 1986, i succeeded in coming at the party secretary in the passage, who answered my question, with a firm and stern voice: "It is not granted." Consequently, i went home.

Consequently, i can presume that after that the romanian national secret political organization — of which existence and respective actions are best proved by the by-me-cognized existence in the walls of our flat of the listening apparatuses, which cannot be justified by the security interests of the Ceaușescu regime itself — through the Ceaușescu regime through the Securitate had established that my case would be handled as a matter of emigration, they endeavored to have it created a motive acceptable for them for my potential emigration. They succeeded in making me refuse the porter service, and under that pretext wanted to transfer me back to the rubber workshop in Dicsőszentmárton, and there even to employ me as an operator of presses, which was a profession of secondary level, intended to be programed, initiated and begun by my carrying the matrix. With refusing that, there failed my emigration variant to the United States of America based on a place of work there. There remained the emigration variant based on my traveling to Western Europe with an invitation to a scientific event, asking for asylum, and then further migrating to the United States of America either through a relationship with a woman, programed with the word-group “Pierce seminar” being “up”: [seminar ⟶ semin + ar ⟶ seminal fluid + ár (hungarian) ⟶ seminal fluid + price, namely decoded approximately: “The price of your emigration to the United States of America through this variant is a sexual intercourse with an american woman.”], or through getting a job after having obtained the title of doctor at an american university, programed with the doctor titles of the two presenting persons with their names being “down”. The first step in achieving this variant was my engagement by Prodcomplex.

It is significant that the romanian and the american national secret political organizations appear to have been one in having made special efforts to conceal with by them intended sexual or professional motives the by them conjectured or known political motivations of my migration.

6.2.8. My first illegal emigration attempt

On 26 september 1986, i arrived at home from the pulmonary clinic around noon. My parents were still at work. I was under pressure on the part of the enterprise and the hospital. That was also a motive and a pretext for my illegal fleeing. I considered it a favorable moment to attempt to go to Austria illegally. That was my fleeing target country. I planned to further migrate from there to West Germany, my emigration target country. I had a great self-confidence, i was almost sure of success. My plans had been ready for months. I chose the one relative to Hungary mainly for a factor of surprise, because considered that the Ceaușescu regime was expecting my illegal fleeing towards Yugoslavia. However, the variant had other advantages as well: the route through Hungary was shorter, the hungarian language was my mother tongue, the romanian lei could be advantageously changed to hungarian forint.

At that time, i knew nothing about the almost impenetrable “iron curtains” generally, and that at the hungarian-austrian frontier particularly. Beginning presumably with june 1984, i had been a regular listener of Radio Free Europe of both romanian and hungarian languages, financed by the Congress of the United States of America. Throughout more than three years till december 1989, i had never heard a mere allusion to the physical existence of the “iron curtain”. Reaching an occidental country practically meant definitive emigration. Although the american authorities were interested in the illegal emigration to western european countries of the citizens of the socialist countries generally, but not of my person particularly. Consequently, the lack of Radio Free Europe information about the “iron curtain” between the “capitalist” and the soviet-satellite socialist countries as an obstacle in the way of the fugitives can be presumed to have been an element of non-information of the personal secret policy relative to my person of the american national secret political organization. If i had known of the hungarian “iron cur-

tain” as a system of barbed-wire fences, i would have chosen Yugoslavia for the route of my first illegal fleeing attempt.

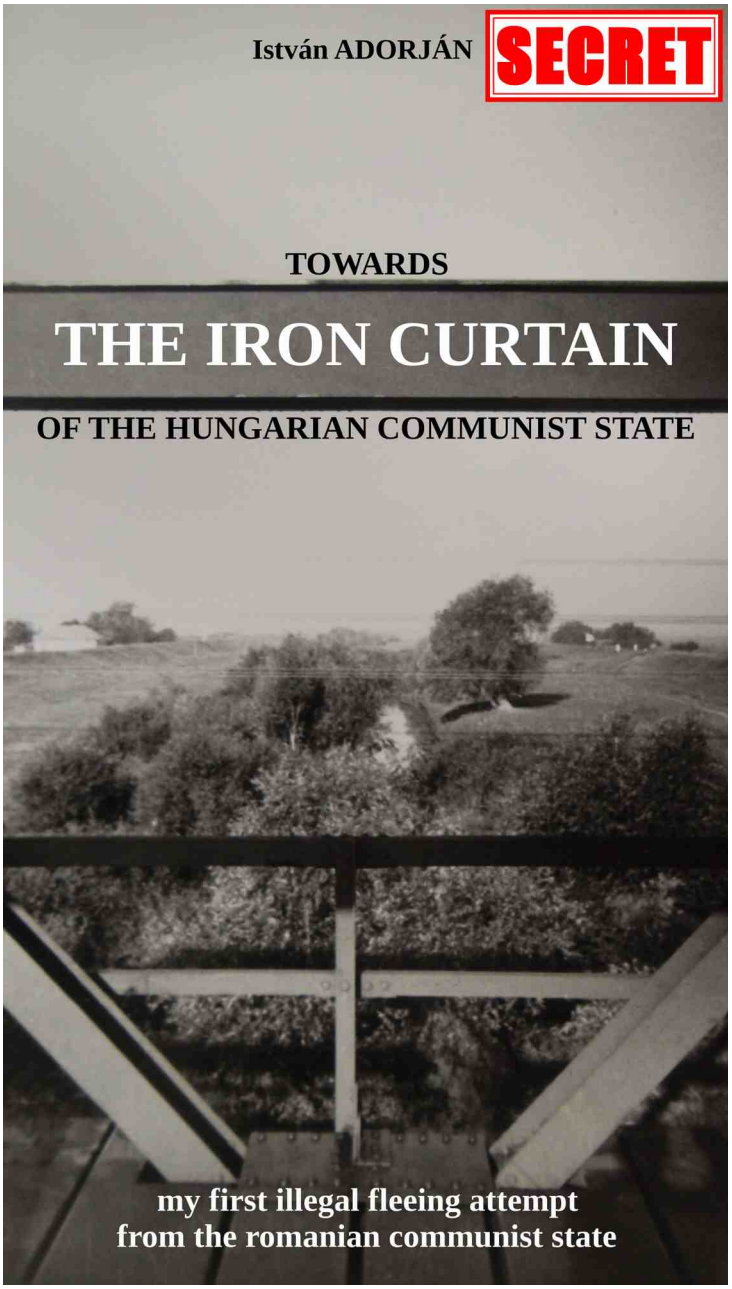
Conversely, in 1984 Radio Free Europe informed about that the yugoslav authorities had begun to regularly deport back the fugitives from Romania, which information was decisive in my choosing Hungary for the route of my first illegal fleeing attempt. In the light of the total lack of information counter to the fleeing through Hungary, this information appears to be tendentious, and again refers to that the american national secret political organization used Radio Free Europe to frustrate my illegal fleeing attempts by directing them towards the “iron curtains”. Again, if i had not known in 1986 that the yugoslav authorities had begun regularly deporting back the fugitives from Romania, i would have directed my first illegal fleeing attempt towards Yugoslavia.

At that time, i had the idea that my permanent personal secret surveillance could only be extended to the two railroad stations of the town. For this reason, i marched parallel with the railroad as far as the station of the first village, Sáromberke. [Read approximately: 'ʃa:romberke. In the romanian language: Dumbrăvioara.] By several accommodation-trains and local services, i traveled as far as the village Biharfélegyháza, [Read approximately: 'bihɔrfe:legjha:zɔ. In the romanian language: Roşiori Bihor.] being in a straight line at around 6 kilometers from the frontier, [16] where i arrived in the morning of 27 september 1986.

Along the railroad, i reached the river Berettyó, went across the bridge, and turning to the right started towards the frontier on the left bank. Under the cover of the dikes and the relatively sparse vegetation, i succeeded to draw near the watch-tower standing behind the right dike to around 200 meters. I was waiting till the soldiers left it, and then crossed the frontier.

On the hungarian side of the frontier, i proceeded with the marching in order to remove myself from the frontier, and reach the first town. At a depth of around 13 kilometers, at the village of Hencida, [Read approximately: 'hentsidɔ.] i decided to look for drinking water. At the edge of the village, i met a youngster and probably his grandmother, who squealed me to the policeman in the neighboring village. Then, the person of the authorities succeeded in capturing me. I consider this capturing as having been staged, mainly because it was apparently initiated by the youngster, which must have been meant for the major concealing element of the operation.

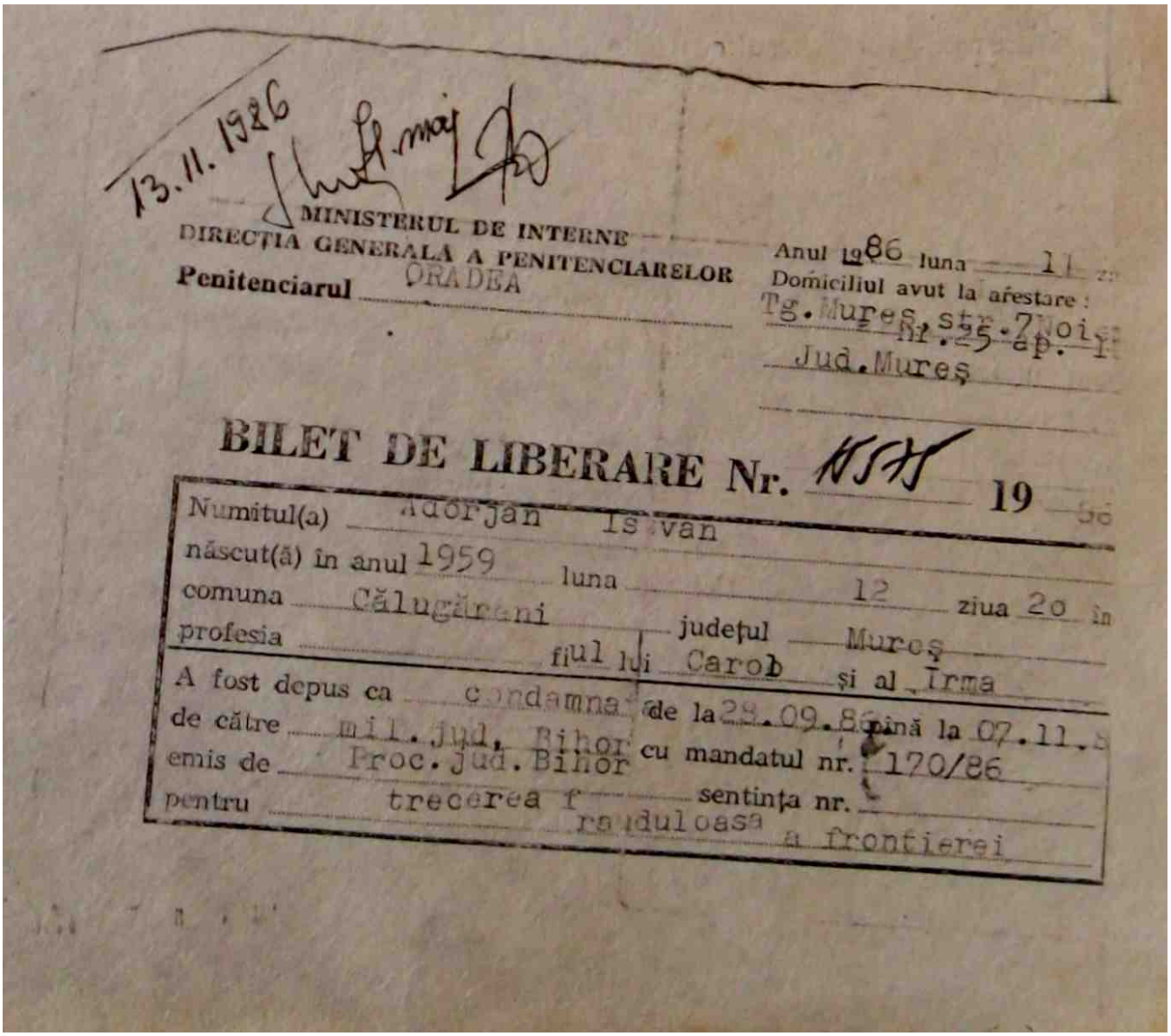
During my first illegal fleeing attempt, i thought that i had succeeded in avoiding the secret personal surveillance of the authorities. However, during the writing reconstruction of the events, around 1995, i became conscious of that in fact i had been secretly followed with attention all the time, the romanian authorities had informed their hungarian colleagues about my crossing, and the respective national secret political organizations had not had me captured earlier just in order not to produce evidences about their existence and respective actions. My respective experiences, namely the respective manifestations of the respective national secret political organizations are parts of the details of my first illegal fleeing attempt, and therefore are described in my book entitled “Towards the Iron Curtain of the Hungarian Communist State — my first illegal fleeing attempt from the romanian communist state”, of which front cover is visible below:



At the policeman in Gáborján, [Read approximately: 'ga:borja:n.] i tried to ask permission to stay in Hungary on the basis of my letter sent to the Central Committee of the Soviet Union's Communist Party in may 1984, or to enter into relation with the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, through which i had sent that letter, but he said that these actions were not possible. He carried me to the police in Berettyóújfalu. [Read approximately: 'berettjo:ʊ:jfɔlʊ.] From there, a captain frontier guard took me to the frontier-guards. Around midnight, i was handed over to the romanian frontier guards with a jeep through the Ártánd-Bors [Read approximately: 'a:rta:nd-borʃ. In the romanian language: Borş.] Point of Checking the Crossing of the Frontier. [In the romanian language: Punct de Control al Trecerii Frontierei. Abbreviated: P.C.T.F.]

The romanian frontier guards maltreated me all the night. Next morning, they carried me to the fron-

tier-guards in Nagyvárad, to the Bihar [Read approximately: 'bihɔr. In the romanian language: Bihor.] County Prosecution, where i signed the warrant for arrest, and then to the station house of the Bihar County Militia. After around one week, i was transferred to the Nagyvárad Penitentiary. [In the romanian language: Penitenciarul Oradea.] On 5 november 1986, the Nagyvárad Judiciary sentenced me to 6 months imprisonment “with serving through corrective labor”. I was liberated on 7 november 1986, on the occasion of which there was issued a ticket of liberation, of which photostat is visible on the photos below: [Note: I published also other documents issued in connection with my first illegal fleeing attempt, and described the manifestations of the romanian national secret political organizations in connection with those documents with my book entitled “Documents and Objects relative to My Fraudulent Crossings of the State Frontier of the Socialist Republic of Romania”.]



13.11.1986

MINISTERUL DE INTERNE
DIRECȚIA GENERALĂ A PENITENCIARELOR
Penitenciarul ORADEA

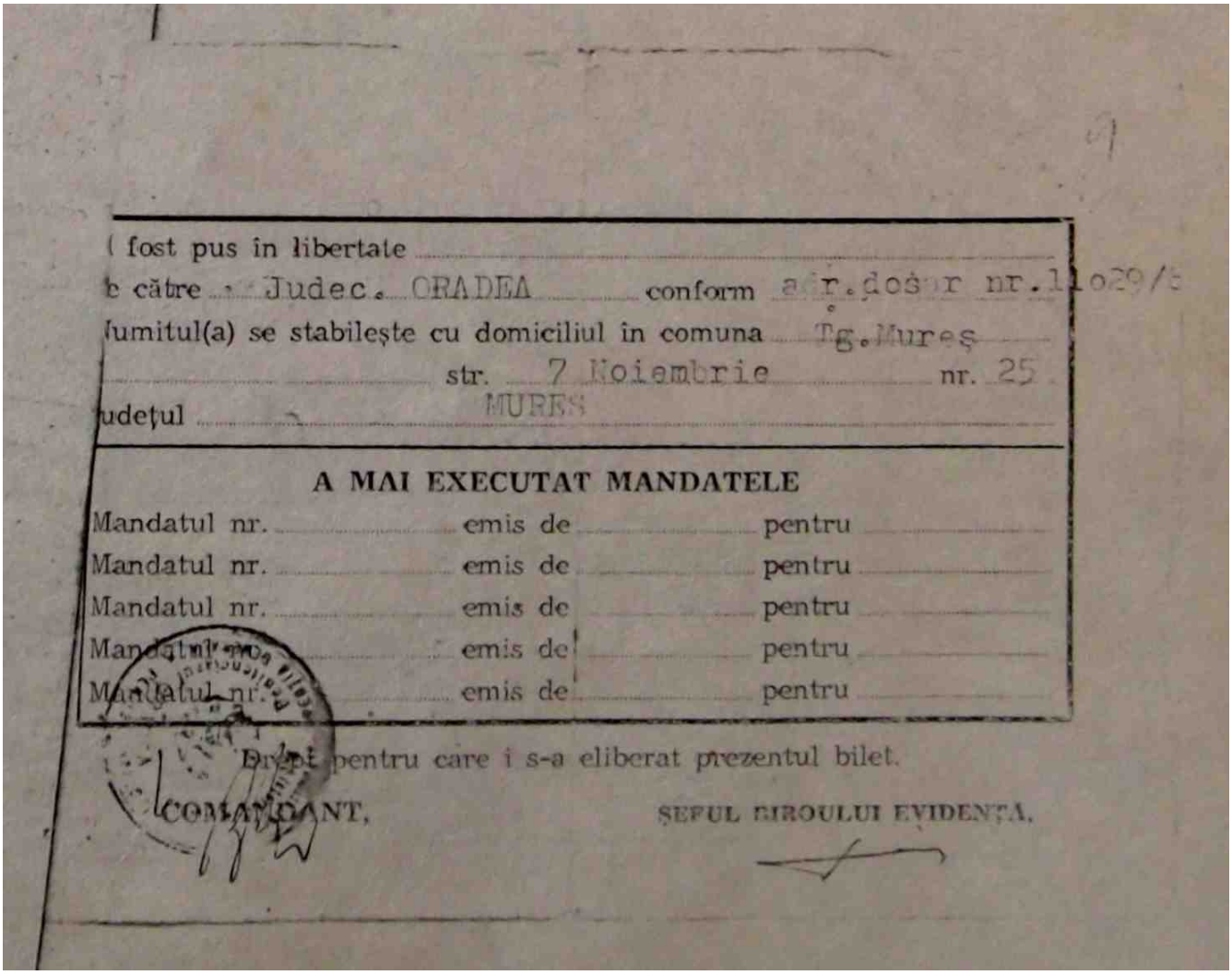
Anul 1986 luna 11 zi
Domiciliul avut la arestare:
Tg. Mureș, str. 7 Noi
nr. 25 ap. 1
Jud. Mureș

BILET DE LIBERARE Nr. 1537 19 86

Numitul(a) Adorjan Istvan
născut(ă) în anul 1959 luna 12 ziua 20 în
comuna Călugăreni județul Mureș
profesia fiul lui Carol și al Irma
A fost depus ca condamnat de la 29.09.86 până la 07.11.86
de către mil. jud. Bihor cu mandatul nr. 170/86
emis de Proc. Jud. Bihor sentința nr.
pentru trecerea frauduloasă a frontierei

Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] 13 november 1986. [indecipherable signature] first lieutenant / Ministry of the Interior, General Directorate of Penitentiaries, Oradea Penitentiary / Year: 1986, month: november, [day: 7] Domicile had at arrest: Târgu Mureș, 25 November 7 street, flat 10,

Mureș county / **TICKET OF LIBERATION** No. 15575 of 1986 / The named István ADORJÁN, born on 20 december 1959 in Călugăreni, Mureș county, the son of Carol and Irma. He was deposed as condemned from 28 september 1986 till 7 november 1986 by the Bihor County Militia with the warrant no. 170/86 made out by the Bihor County Prosecution for fraudulent crossing of the frontier.



(fost pus în libertate
e către Judec. ORADEA conform a r.dos r nr. 11029/
umitul(a) se stabilește cu domiciliul în comuna Tg.Mureș
str. 7 Noiembrie nr. 25
udeţul MUREȘ

A MAI EXECUTAT MANDATELE

Mandatul nr. emis de pentru
Mandatul nr. emis de pentru
Mandatul nr. emis de pentru
Mandatul nr. emis de pentru
Mandatul nr. emis de pentru

Dr[illegible] pentru care i s-a eliberat prezentul bilet.

COMANDANT, ȘEFUL BIROULUI EVIDENȚA.

[Verso:] He was set at liberty by the Oradea Judiciary in accordance with the ordinance of the dossier no. 11029/86. The named settles with the domicile in Târgu Mureș, 25 November 7 street, flat 10, Mureș county. The reason why this ticket was made out to him. / Commandant, [indecipherable signature], [Seal] [Socialist Republic of Romania, Ministry of the Interior, General Directorate of Penitentiaries, Oradea Penitentiary] / Chief of recording office, [indecipherable signature].

In 1984, the ethnically saxon family Gärtner from the enterprise of my parents emigrated to West Germany legally. Covered by a conversation had with my room-mate Vasile DRAGOȘ [Read approximately: vʌ'sile 'drʌgoʃ.] in the Nagyvárad Penitentiary, who suggested my emigration there through marriage, in november 1986 i wrote a letter to Edith GÄRTNER, in which i asked her to help me in finding a spouse in West Germany. She sent me the letter dated 2 december 1986, of which original is visible on the photos below:

Dragă Ștefan 2.12.86

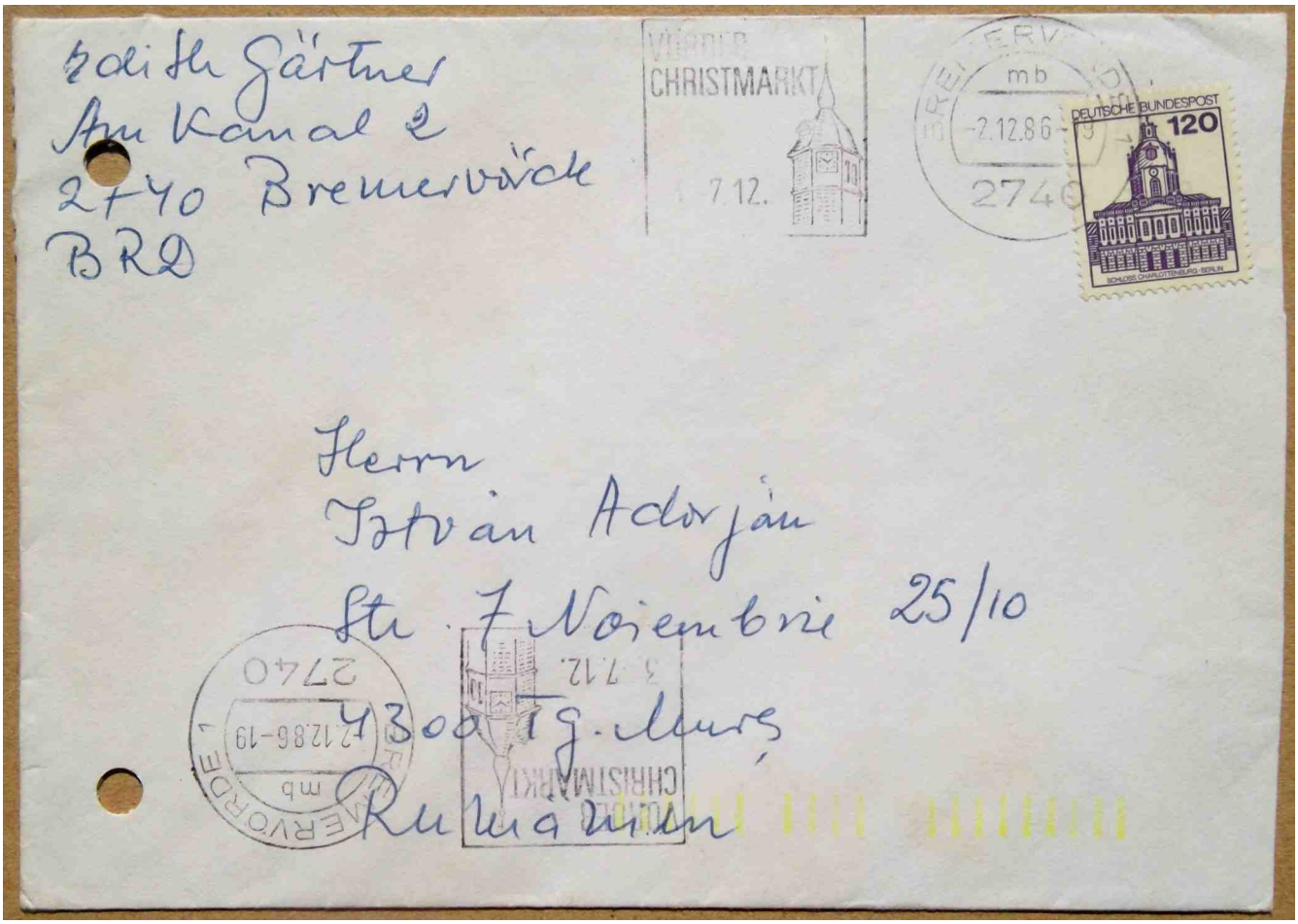
Am primit scrisoarea. Am dat un anunț în ziarul sașilor, care sînt răspîndiți în toată Germania. Treaba este de durată. Sincer, eu mă aștept o căsătorie cu o fată băștinașă de aici. Au alte mentalități. Dar cu o fată care provine de la noi este cu totul altceva. Personal nu prea cunosc. Dacă am fi rămas în sudul Germaniei, unde trăiesc mai mulți din Rom. ar fi fost cu totul altceva. Cu toții am să iau leg. cu cîteva persoane, care provin din Satu Mare, care cunosc toți și l. maghiară. Noi intenționăm ca în vacanța de primăvară să facem o vizită în Rom. sper să putem merge și în Tg. M. apoi să stăm de vorbă. Aș fi foarte îndicat că dacă ai aceste intenții, să înveți limba cît de puțin. În caz contrar este foarte greu și de durată ca un om să ajungă un serviciu.
Noi am ajuns mucă finalcă problema limbii nu am avut-o și am avut mare, mare noroc. Pentru asta a trebuit să venim însă prin nordul Germaniei. Ne merge bine. Ne-am obișnuit. Singur ce ne dorim este sănătate și muncă. Restul este în ordine.
Copiii noștri merg la liceu. Christian,

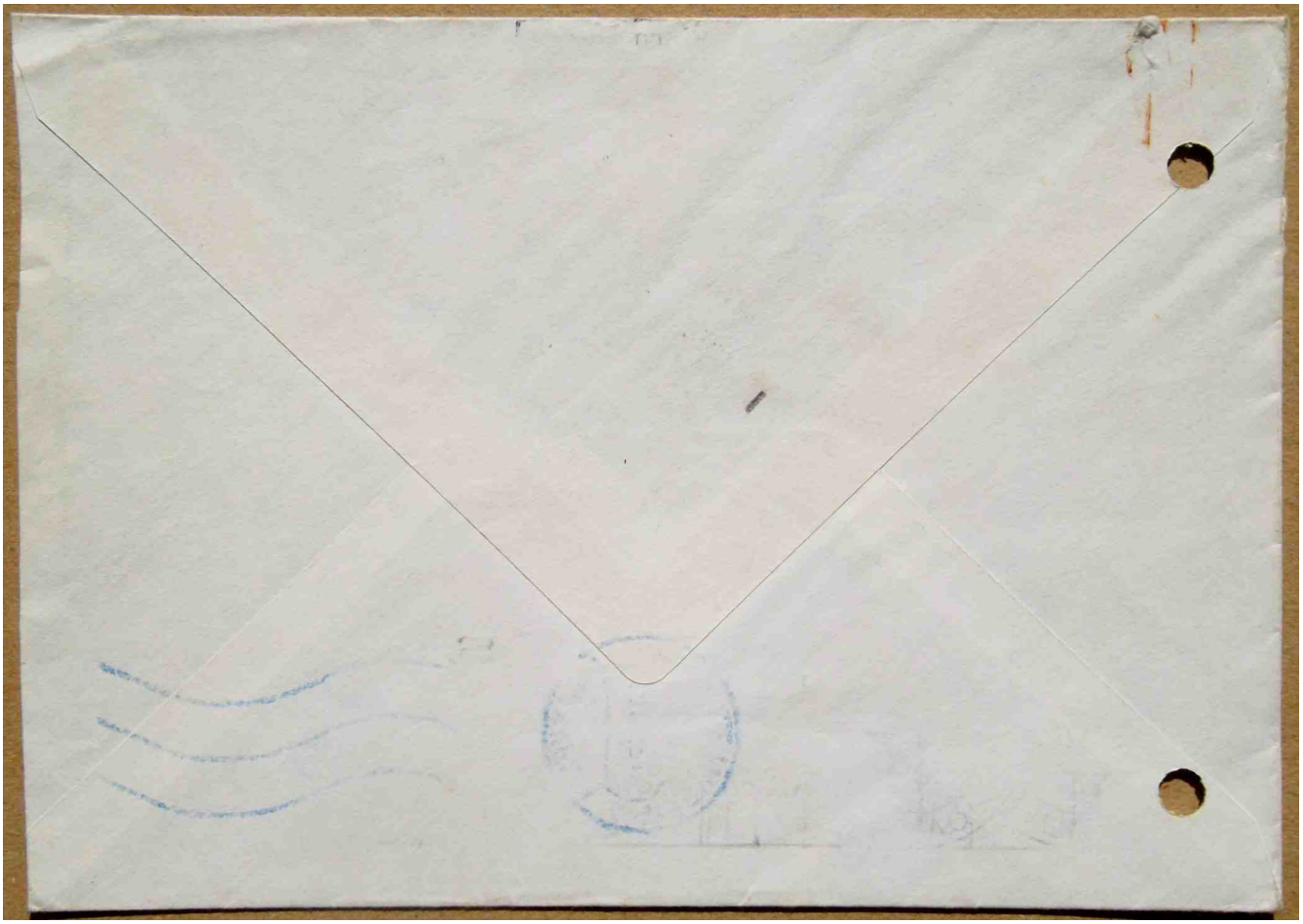
cel mare, termină anul acesta cl. 13-a. Intenționează să studieze mecanică fină. Asta este la o dist. de 400 km. Rainer, cel mic, este în cl. 8-a. Greutăți-au avut numai la limbi străine. Engleză-franceză. Aici se cere f. mult. Din cl. 5-a încep cu cîte 6 ore pe săptămînă. Da nu am scris ce lucrăm. Suntem aminatori la o școală profesională. Hans la secția „agricultură" - predă biologie și creșterea plantelor. Eu la secția de comerț predau mașc. de scris. Clasa este dotată cu 30 mașc. de scris electronice, la început nu a fost deloc ușor. Aș fi aflat ceva de părinți. Dar este probabil cînd vom veni la Tg. Mureș. Am să te mai țin la curent cu cele plănuite.

Cu ocazia sărbătorilor noi vă dorim la toți sărbători fericite și un An Nou cu bucurii.

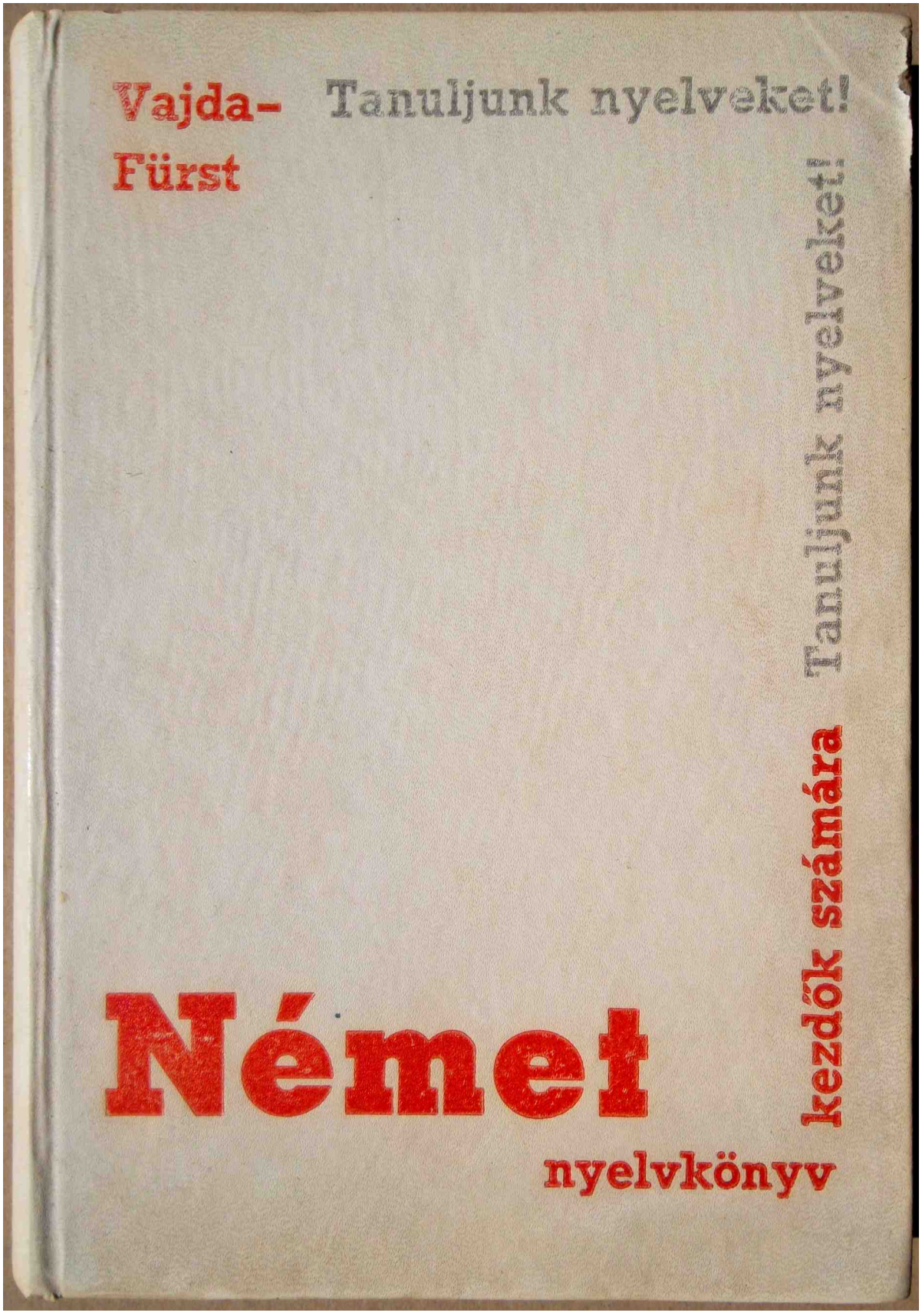
Edith Gärtner

Partial translation from the romanian language: 2 december 1986 / Dear István, / I have received the letter. I inserted an ad to the newspaper of the saxons, who are dispersed in the whole Germany. The matter is of duration. Honestly, i will not advise a marriage with an original girl from here. They have other mentalities. But with a girl who comes from us, it is quite another thing. Personally, i do not particularly know. If we had stayed in the south of Germany, where there live more people from Romania, it would have been quite another thing. I will still contact some persons who come from Satu Mare, [Read approximately: 'sʌtʊ 'mʌre. In the hungarian language: Szatmárnémeti.] who all know the hungarian language as well. We intend to visit Romania in the spring vacation, i hope we will be able to go also to Târgu Mureș to talk. It would be very recommended that if you have these intentions you should learn the language a little. Or else, it is very difficult and of duration for a human to get a job. / …





Presumably as a result of her recommendation, i began studying the german language from the book entitled “Text-book of German Language for Beginners”, published in the Hungarian People’s Republic in 1965, of which front cover around 16 centimeters wide is visible on the photo below:


Vajda–Fürst
Tanuljunk nyelveket!
Tanuljunk nyelveket!
Német
kezdők számára
nyelvkönyv

I continued serving the sentence from 4 december 1986 at the depository of packing materials in Raktárak [Read approximately: 'rɔkta:rɔk. In the romanian language: Depozitelor.] street of the Enterprise of Vegetables and Fruits in Marosvásárhely with repairing wooden boxes. I made the around five kilometers between my home and the place of work on foot, which meant around 100 minutes of walking per day, with which i was preparing myself for my second illegal fleeing attempt. A few days later, i was “invited” to the militia in Marosvásárhely, where was informed that during serving the sentence i had no right to leave Marosvásárhely without authorization, and that in case of an unjustified absence from the place of work the corrective labor would be revoked, and i would be imprisoned. They set a quadrangular seal in my bulletin, which indicated the prohibition relative to my leaving Marosvásárhely without authorization.

6.2.9. My second illegal emigration attempt

After the unexpected failure of my first illegal fleeing attempt, and especially the experiencing of the civil squealing at a relatively long distance from the frontier, it was natural for me to already in detention decide to choose my illegal frontier-crossing plan to Yugoslavia for my second illegal fleeing attempt.

There was a tradition of the romanian-yugoslav political relations that in the second half of december the heads of state of the two socialist countries held a short meeting in Romania, probably near the romanian-yugoslav frontier, in Temesvár. In 1986, there met Nicolae CEAUȘESCU and Sinan HASANI. On the common photo taken of this meeting, the yugoslav president on duty appeared to give more attention to the public than to the romanian president. I construed his this gesture to be a potential signal that Yugoslavia would receive me, if i had crossed the romanian-yugoslav frontier illegally. This presumption would be corroborated around 1995 by that — unlike the romanian-hungarian frontier treaty, and probably all the frontier treaties of the Socialist Republic of Romania with the other neighboring countries of the soviet block — the romanian-yugoslav frontier treaties, which i had found in the Maros County Library, [In the romanian language: Biblioteca Județeană Mureș. In the hungarian language: Maros Megyei Könyvtár.] comprised no provisions relative to the obligation of returning the persons who had crossed the frontier illegally. Yugoslavia being one of my target countries, i renounced my intention of traversing it towards Austria, and set myself the purpose of asking political asylum of it.

Beginning with 4 december 1986, my earning life had become the most difficult as compared to what i had experienced up to that time in my places of work: in a standing position, i had to hammer eight hours a day in a hammering environment. It was disturbing, boring, and humiliating my title of engineer. For this reason, i planned to start already in winter. But theoretically, in addition to identifying other disadvantages, i could not solve the problem of sleeping. This was decisive, mainly because in relation to the romanian-yugoslav frontier i could not afford getting down the train at just a few kilometers from it — as i ventured to do in relation to the romanian-hungarian frontier — the trains and stations there being controlled by the frontier guards, while approaching the frontier on foot and reconnoitering it needed several days.

I started from home on 30 march 1987, after midnight. In order to avoid my being spotted by the authorities, i deemed it necessary to reach a railroad line farther than that intersecting Marosvásárhely. In my planned route, i had to use the Nyárád-bridge being near the same railroad station beside which the buses had pulled up when being dispatched for gathering maize in september 1986. However, this sec-

ond coincidence was not sufficient for me to become aware of my permanent personal secret surveillance. I marched more than two days in the nature as far as the station of the village Szászegerbegy. [Read approximately: 'sa:segerbegj. In the romanian language of the epoch, and respectively of today: Agîrbiciu, Agârbiciu.] By several accommodation-trains and local services, i traveled as far as the big town Resicabánya, [Read approximately: 'reʃitsɔba:njɔ. In the romanian language: Reşiţa.] being in a straight line at around 30 kilometers from the frontier, [17] where i arrived in the morning of 3 april 1987.

Having marched across the south-eastern sides of the Dognácska Mountains, [Read approximately: 'dogna:tʃkɔ. In the romanian language: Munţii Dognecei.] in the morning of 5 april 1987 i approached the frontier at around 1 kilometer, which was indicated by a watch-tower. I held reconnoitering till the late afternoon of the next day, when turning to the west crossed the frontier at around 19 hours across the hills of Versec in the forest, in conformity with my plan.

On the territory of Yugoslavia, i went out of the forest and hills. Next day, i entered the town Versec on foot, exchanged 100 lei, and took a bus to Belgrade. There, i gave myself up to the militia.

During my second illegal fleeing attempt, i thought that i had succeeded in avoiding the secret personal surveillance of the authorities. However, during the writing reconstruction of the events, around 1996, i became conscious of that in fact i had been secretly followed with attention all the time, the romanian authorities had informed their yugoslav colleagues about my crossing, and the respective national secret political organizations had not had me captured earlier just in order not to produce evidences about their existence and respective actions. My respective experiences, namely the respective manifestations of the respective national secret political organizations are parts of the details of my second illegal fleeing attempt, and therefore are described in my book entitled “Across the Romanian-Yugoslav Frontier of the Forest — my second illegal fleeing attempt from the romanian communist state”, of which front cover is visible below:

I was arrested for fraudulent frontier crossing at the militia in Belgrade. Next day, a person of the authorities dealing with my case behaved ostentatiously suspiciously with me, as if he had suspected me with being a Securitate agent. At his question relative to my salary — considered by me potentially tendentious in that it could refer to a potential economic reason of my fleeing — i reacted negatively, whereupon he asked me to formulate my application in writing in the romanian language. I intended the application for political asylum in Yugoslavia, but i impliedly addressed it to the United Nations, which happened to in law conduct the asylum procedure in Yugoslavia. I wrote it on two sheets of paper of A4 format.

There came two other fugitives from Romania, Tudorache Petcu [Read approximately: tʊdo'rʌke 'petkʊ.] from Bucharest, and an ethnically serbian boy from the village Törökszákos, [Read approxi-

mately: 'tərəksa:koʃ. In the romanian language: Sacoşu Turcesc.] both wanting to further migrate to Australia. We were sentenced to 15 days of imprisonment, then for serving it we were transferred to the prison in Padinska Skela, a suburban locality of Belgrade north of the Danube.

As fugitives from Romania, we remained three, in spite of the fact that rumor had it, the prison in Belgrade was full of them. Only after around a week, there came one more, Nicolae MARINESCU, [Read approximately: niko'lʌje mʌri'neskʊ.] wanting to further migrate to the United States of America. In this way, we spent the time mostly with talking. I did it especially with Petcu and Nicu, both of them having proved to be fit for my confidentiality. My experiences relative to the secret agents of the authorities relative to my person were sufficient to quickly become aware of that the yugoslav authorities used them for gathering information on me. In order to diminish their suspicion and be received in Yugoslavia, i confessed them everything relative to my fleeing, and possibly even more. They also had manifestations, which referred to that there still subsisted the suspicion of my being a Securitate agent.

Once, Petcu referred to Mikhail GORBACHEV, by asking me provokingly: “Does comrade Gorbachev know that we are here?” This made it clear to me that the yugoslav authorities collaborated with the soviet ones in relation to my person. At the same time, it refuted my conception that as a leader of the non-aligned movement Yugoslavia was ideologically situated somewhere in the middle between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

I was liberated from the prison on 23 april 1987. On that occasion, i was given a certificate proving my having served the sentence, but not doing it in the prison in Padinska Skela, and a carbon copy of the sentence, the photostats of the originals of which are visible on the photos below: [Note: I published also other documents issued in connection with my second illegal fleeing attempt, and described the manifestations of the romanian national secret political organizations in connection with those documents with my book entitled “Documents and Objects relative to My Fraudulent Crossings of the State Frontier of the Socialist Republic of Romania”.]

11

ЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКА РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА
ГРАД БЕОГРАД
ОКРУЖНИ ЗАТВОР У БЕОГРАДУ

03- 656/87

ОТПУСНА ЛИСТА

За Adorjan Carola Ištvan из Rumunije

ји по решењу — пресуди SZP.Bgd. број 765/87 од

држао казну затвора у трајању од 15 dana

Казну издржао од 8.4.87 g. до 23.4.87 g.

ПРИМЕДБА:

ПОМОЋНИК УПРАВНИКА,
Dragoslav Biočanin

Ds.16.Up.br.765/87

bki sudija za prekršaje grada Beograda u prekršajnom postupku protiv
ADORJAN ISTVAN zbog prekršaja iz člana 1o6 stav 1 tačka 4 Zakona o
anju i boravku stranaca a na osnovu člana 1 stav 2 Zakona o prekrša-
kojima se povredjuju savezni propisi a na osnovu člana 68,8o.2o3 i 2o7
oSRSrbije doneo je dana o8.o4.87.godine

R E Š E NJ E

ADORJAN IŠTVAN od oca Carola, rodjen 1959.g. u Rumuniji, radnik, sa sta-
u ul. 7 novembra br.25

O d g o v o r a n j e

je na dan o7.o4.1987.godine oko 16 časova zatečen u Beogradu u Takovskoj
nakon čega je utvrdjeno da je o6.o4.87.godine oko 19 časova van graničnog
aza i bez putne isprave u blizini Vršca prešao Jugoslovensko-Rumunsku
icu a nije mu priznat status izbeglice ni pravo Azila čime je počinio delo
kršaja iz člana 1o6 stav 1 tačka 4 Zakona o kretanju i boravku stranaca
se na osnovu istog propisa i stav 1 i 2 navedenog Zakona

K A Ž NJ A V A

OM ZATVORA u trajanju od 15 (petnaest) dana koja će se izvršiti odmah
no čl.276 ZOP-a SR Srbije.

i kazne zatvora u smislu čl.1o6 stav 2 Zakona o kretanju i boravku
naca izriče ZAŠTITNA MERA UDALJAVANJA SA TERITORIJE SFRJ.

vršenju ove zaštitne mere staraće se Odelenje za strance GSUP-a Beograd.

O b r a z l o ž e nj e

Palilula pod br.533/87 od o7.o4.87.godine podneo je zahtev protiv gore
zbog prekršaja opisanog u izreci rešenja.

m iskazu datom preko tumača okr. je priznao navede podnete prijave
vljujući da je to učinio jer želi da emigrira na zapad.

snovu iskaza okrivljenog i navoda zahteva sudija je našao da je okr. po-
jući suprotno odredbama člana 34 tačka 4 počinio delo prekršaja koje mu
tavljeno na teret.

likom odlučivanja o kazni cenjene su sve okolnosti iz člana 33 Zakona o
kršajima kojima se povredjuju savezni propisi pa je izrečena kazna kao
reci rešenja.

štna mera udaljavanja sa teritorije SFRJ izrečena je shodno čl.1o6
2 Zakona o kretanju i boravku stranaca kao obavezna za ovu vrstu pre
ja.

vljeni je oslobodjen plaćanja troškova postupka shodno čl.12o ZOP-a SRS

rešenje izvršiće se odmah shono čl.276 ZOP.a SR SRbije jer je okrivljeni
ni državljanin pa postoji osnovana sumnja da će okrivljeni osujetiti iz-
nje izrečene kazne.

iv ovog rešenja može se izjaviti žalba Gradskom veću za prekršaje u
adu Masarikova br.2. u roku od 8 dana od dana prijema istog a preko ovo
ja.

o dana o8.o4.1987.g. pod Up.br.765/87.

o rešenje

GRADSKI SUDIJA ZA PREKRŠAJE
Vera Djordjević

I was on a bus to Versec, manacled, when a person in civilian clothes came nearer, and with the assent of the militiaman escorting me asked for my money, 2,000 lei, giving me to understand that the romanian authorities would take it and punish me for it. With this, it turned out clearly that, unlike Petcu and the boy, i would be returned to the Socialist Republic of Romania, without having been allowed into the UNO camp in Yugoslavia.

I was handed over to the romanian frontier guards with a militia van through the Temesmóra [Read approximately: 'temeʃmo:rɔ. In the romanian language: Moraviţa.] Point of Checking the Crossing of the Frontier. I spent the night in the cell of the watch-house in Alsósztamora. [Read approximately: 'ɔlʃo:stɔmorɔ. In the romanian language: Stamora.] Next day, i was taken to the frontier-guards in Oravicabánya. [Read approximately: 'orɔvitsɔba:njɔ. In the romanian language: Oraviţa.] On 25 april 1987, i signed the warrant for arrest at the Local Prosecution. I was detained by the Militia in that town. In the four-bedded cell of the station house, i met around ten failed fugitives, all the detainees were fugitives, which directly corroborated the rumor in the yugoslav prison relative to the great number of romanian fugitives, and indirectly corroborated the quality of secret agents of Petcu and Nicu.

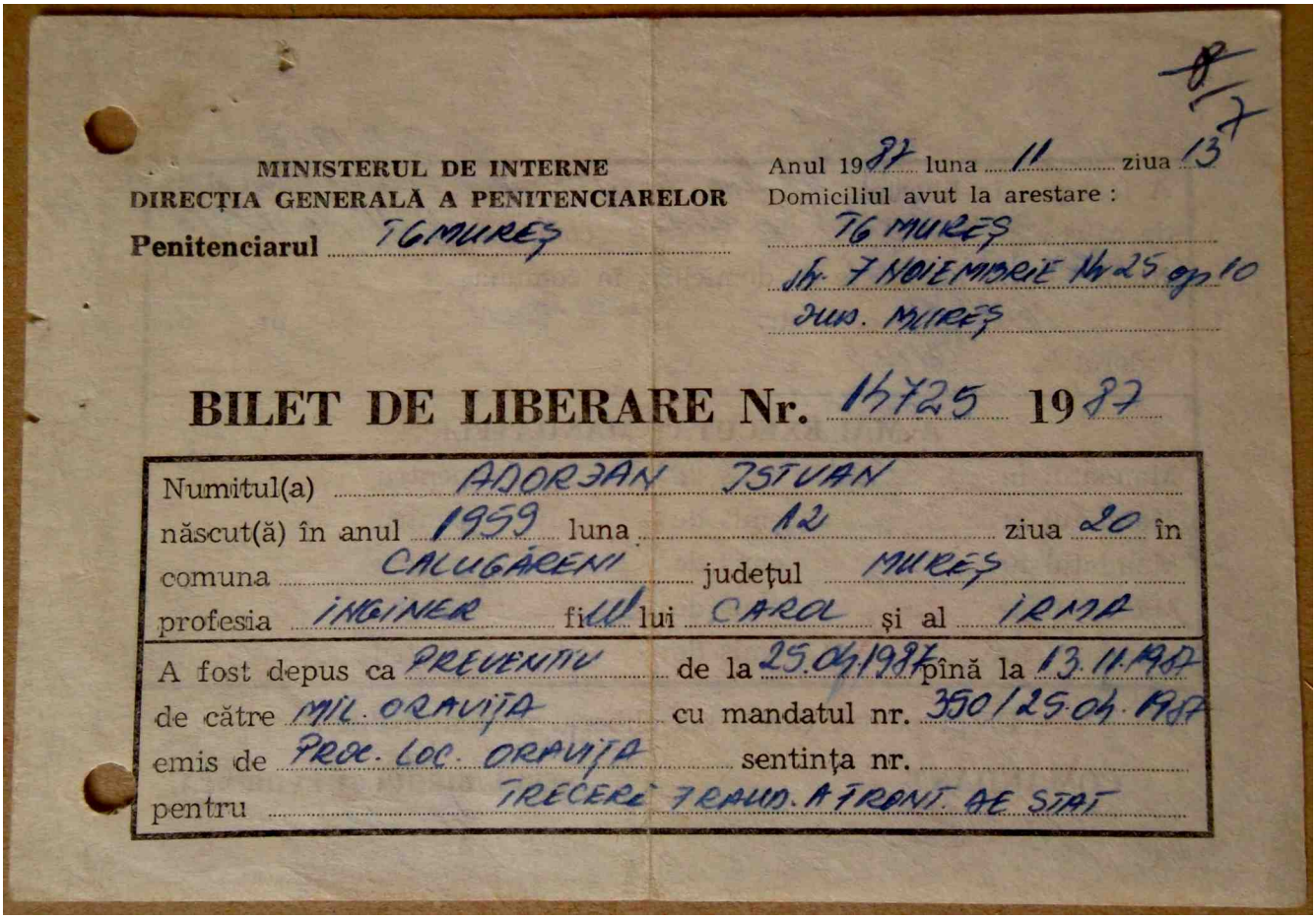
From the kind of jovial and cordial attitude towards me of some persons of the romanian authorities, there resulted that the Ceauşescu regime had reckoned with my being allowed to stay in Yugoslavia, and it was pleasantly surprised at my having been returned from there. The fact that, unlike in Bors, the frontier guards in Temesmóra, Alsósztamora and Oravicabánya did not maltreat me, was a personal secret political act of the romanian national secret political organization of stimulating my illegal frontier crossings to Yugoslavia, because it was not interested in my emigration to Hungary.

Around a week later, i was just looking out through the barred window of the cell, when saw Nicu entering the quadrangle of the militia. By this means, and with my returning to the Socialist Republic of Romania, the yugoslav authorities — namely primarily the serbian national secret political organization — brought me into the most difficult personal-security situation of my life: the Ceauşescu regime must have been informed at least of that i had asked political asylum of Yugoslavia, and therefore that i had left Romania with political purposes hostile to it. Nicu was not put in my cell right away, but later we were indeed confronted in another cell under the pretext of reorganization, which proved for me that he had furnished information about my person. Petcu had left his family in Romania, therefore he must have been interested as well in collaborating with the secret agents of the Ceauşescu regime in Yugoslavia, even if he would have been authorized to further migrate to Australia — as i consider it probable — because the reunification with his family depended on the Ceauşescu regime.

My presumption that the Ceauşescu regime was informed of essentially everything that i had confessed to Petcu and Nicu was further corroborated for me by that in the station house there were created conditions for stimulating confidential dialogs, just as in the yugoslav prison. Namely, after the transfer of the majority of the detainees to the Temesvár Penitentiary, [In the romanian language: Penitenciarul Timişoara.] we remained in the cell four. I construed this situation as expressing the expectation of the Ceauşescu regime to obtain explanations on my part. So that, i fabled and told to one of my cell-mates a story according to which in Versec i had been contacted by a person, who, in order for me to succeed with my emigration, had recommended to go to Belgrade, give myself up to the yugoslav authorities, ask asylum of Yugoslavia, and strive to give evidence for my social environment of my intention to stay in Yugoslavia, otherwise i would be returned to Romania. This story might have its right effect, since i would experience no negative repercussions on the part of the romanian authorities openly motivated by my asking asylum of Yugoslavia.

I was transferred to the Temesvár Penitentiary on 30 may 1987. From there, on 11 august 1987, i was further transferred to the Marosvásárhely Penitentiary, [In the romanian language: Penitenciarul Târgu Mureş.] through a transit of two weeks in the Rahova Penitentiary. I was liberated on 13 november 1987 through amnesty on the basis of the Decree of the Council of State no. 255 of 24 october 1987, on

the occasion of which there was issued a ticket of liberation, of which original is visible on the photos below:



MINISTERUL DE INTERNE
DIRECȚIA GENERALĂ A PENITENCIARELOR
Penitenciarul TG MUREȘ

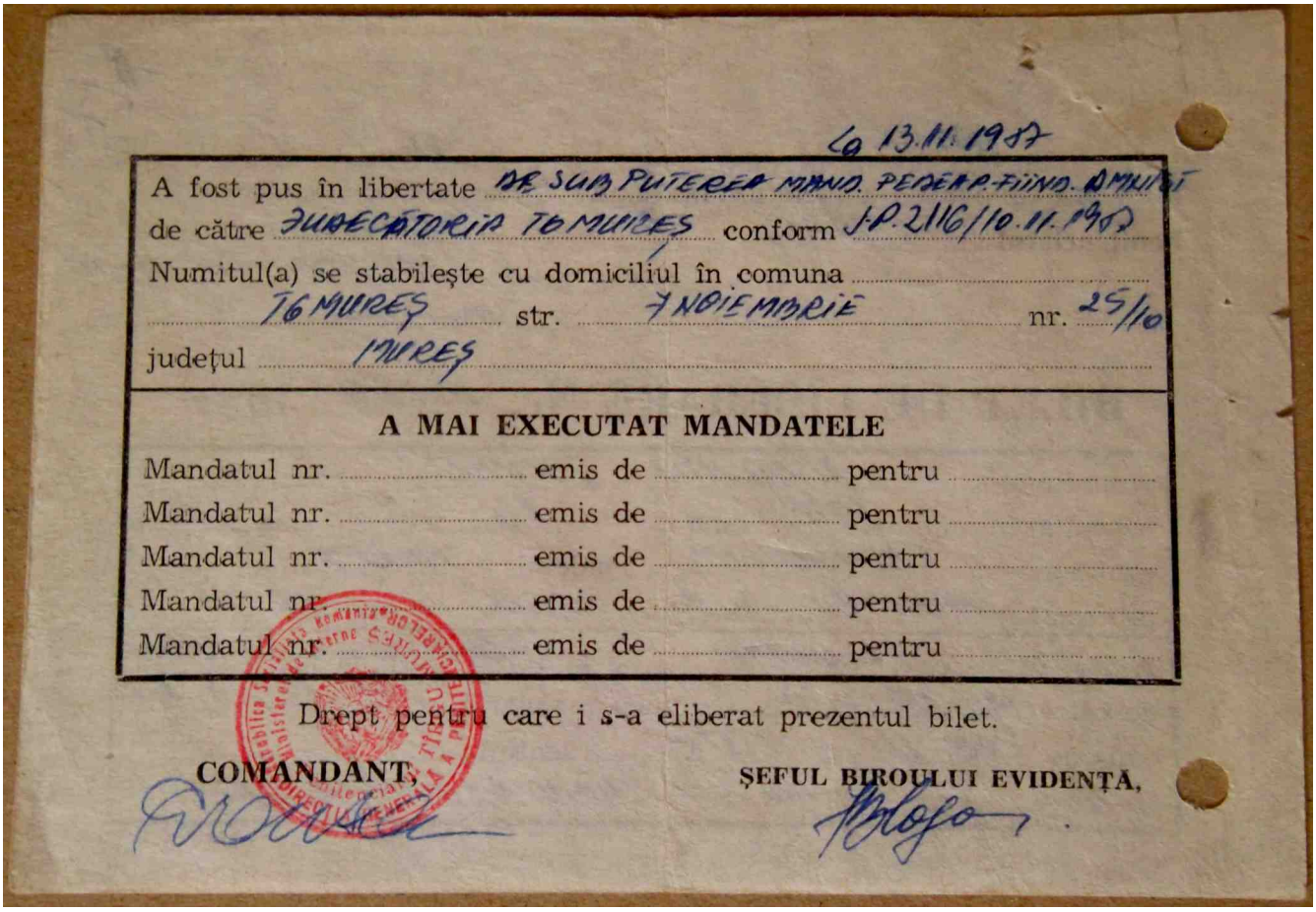
Anul 1987 luna 11 ziua 13
Domiciliul avut la arestare :
TG MUREȘ
str. 7 NOIEMBRIE Nr 25 ap 10
JUD. MUREȘ

BILET DE LIBERARE Nr. 14725 1987

Numitul(a) ADORJAN ISTVAN
născut(ă) în anul 1959 luna 12 ziua 20 în
comuna CĂLUGĂRENI județul MUREȘ
profesia INGINER fiul lui CAROL și al IRINA

A fost depus ca PREVENTIV de la 25.04.1987 până la 13.11.1987
de către MIL. ORAVIȚA cu mandatul nr. 350/25.04.1987
emis de PROC. LOC. ORAVIȚA sentința nr.
pentru TRECERE FRAUD. A FRONT. DE STAT

Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] Ministry of the Interior, General Directorate of Penitentiaries, Târgu Mureș Penitentiary / Year: 1987, month: november, day: 13. Domicile had at arrest: Târgu Mureș, 25 November 7 street, flat 10, Mureș county / **TICKET OF LIBERATION** No. 14725 of 1987 / The named István ADORJÁN, born on 20 december 1959 in Călugăreni, Mureș county, occupation: engineer, the son of Carol and Irma. He was deposed as arrested under remand from 25 april 1987 till 13 november 1987 by the Oravița Militia with the warrant no. 350/25 april 1987 made out by the Oravița Local Prosecution for fraudulent crossing of the state frontier.



13.11.1987

A fost pus în libertate DE SUB PUTEREA MANDATULUI PEDEAPSA FIIND AMNISTIATĂ
de către JUDECĂTORIA TG MUREȘ conform S.P. 2116/10.11.1987
Numitul(a) se stabilește cu domiciliul în comuna
TG MUREȘ str. 7 NOIEMBRIE nr. 25/10
județul MUREȘ

A MAI EXECUTAT MANDATELE

Mandatul nr. ..... emis de ..... pentru .....
Mandatul nr. ..... emis de ..... pentru .....
Mandatul nr. ..... emis de ..... pentru .....
Mandatul nr. ..... emis de ..... pentru .....
Mandatul nr. ..... emis de ..... pentru .....

Drept pentru care i s-a eliberat prezentul bilet.

COMANDANT,

ȘEFUL BIROULUI EVIDENȚA,

[Verso:] He was set at liberty on 13 november 1987 from under the power of the mandate, the punishment being granted amnesty, by the Târgu Mureș Judiciary in conformity with the penal sentence no. 2116/10 november 1987. The named settles with the domicile in Târgu Mureș, 25 November 7 street, flat 10, Mureș county. The reason why this ticket was made out to him. / Commandant, [indecipherable signature], [Seal] Socialist Republic of Romania, Ministry of the Interior, General Directorate of Penitentiaries, Târgu Mureș Penitentiary / Chief of recording office, [indecipherable signature].

I presume that the consequent delay of my transfer to the Temesvár Penitentiary, then to the Marosvásárhely Penitentiary, then of my sentencing, all were subordinated to the personal secret political purpose of granting me amnesty, for an act of concealing the personal secret political intention of deliberately shooting me at the frontier in the course of a future illegal fleeing attempt, by programing approximately the idea: “The central power of state had granted amnesty to István ADORJÁN, namely favored him, consequently it is unlikely that it is the originator of his being shot at the frontier, neither by ordering it, nor by creating the motives of his emigration.” This presumption can constitute a reason why the Securitate had never made a case of my illegal fleeing attempts, the romanian national secret political organization thinking approximately: “By striving to emigrate illegally, he offered us an opportunity to kill him with the frontier guards, under the cover of frontier guarding, there is no need to use the Securitate in this purpose.”

In spite of the fact that the yugoslav authorities returned me to the Socialist Republic of Romania, my second illegal fleeing attempt was a complete success from the point of view of that i had succeeded in carrying out my second illegal-fleeing plan completely. This made me still more independent

on Hungary. Yugoslavia became a rival of Hungary in relation to the emigration and national integration of my person. While it was relatively easy for the hungarian authorities to prevent my further migration to Austria by the help of the squealer network and “iron curtain”, which they had created, they could do nothing in relation to my reaching Yugoslavia, to or through which i could emigrate by just crossing the romanian-yugoslav frontier illegally. There was a hidden hungarian-serbian historical territorial opposition relative to the region Vajdaság, [Read approximately: 'vɔjdɔʃa:g. In the serbo-croatian language: Vojvodina.] which before 1920 had been a part of Hungary. Therefore, the hungarian national secret political organization was not interested in my illegal frontier crossing to Yugoslavia. At the same time, it knew me the best, because it received information about me not only from its romanian and serbian national secret political colleagues, but also from the hungarian ethnical secret political organization in Romania, which used my relatives and ethnically hungarian contacts in that purpose, and did not have to translate them. For this reason, the hungarian national secret political organization might have been the first to become aware of that my illegal emigrational movements were based on radical changes in my ideology. On the basis of these, i presume that april 1987, when the hungarian national secret political organization must have received the information relative to my presence in Yugoslavia, constituted the beginning of its conceiving the process of more than two years of radical reforms started in Hungary, which — under the circumstance of the expected lack of the Brezhnev doctrine from the Gorbachev foreign policy — was intended to be a quitting of the socialism and the Warsaw Treaty without joining the NATO, namely an “austrianization” or “finlandization” — as it was termed by Radio Free Europe — but after all, with the disappearance of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, it became a “western europeanization”. And indeed: in september 1987 there was founded the Hungarian Democratic Forum, [In the hungarian language: Magyar Demokrata Fórum.] [3] which would play a leading and determinant role in the above process.

6.2.10. Discovering the philosophical basis of the multiparty political system

After 16 february 1986, when i became a “capitalist” economically, i focused my researching attention to the dialectical materialism, because conjectured that if the marxism-leninism had proved to be faulty in political economy, it could be faulty in scientific socialism as well. The question was therefore, whether the “scientific socialist” notion of one-party system, and more generally the dialectical materialist notion of system with one element, can be refuted with an act of further development of the dialectical materialism.

I had been particularly thinking of the concept of relation as the primary principle of philosophy, as was the consciousness for the subjective idealism, the absolute idea for the objective idealism, and the matter for the materialism. I imagined the relation as consisting of two complementary aspects, the aspect of stability, as the congeries of the common properties of the related, and the aspect of instability, as the congeries of the different properties of the related. However, i subordinated the aspect of instability to the aspect of stability, which was consistent with the one-party system of the scientific socialism.

It occurred around the middle of may 1897, in the station house of the Militia in Oravicabánya, shortly after the transfer of the majority of the detained fugitives to the Temesvár Penitentiary. We remained four in the cell, each of us was in his bed. I was lying on the back with closed eyes. Presumably subconsciously stimulatively influenced by the above-formulated theoretical problem of refuting the notion of system with one element, i suddenly replaced subordination with co-ordination between unity and diversity, and proceeded with the relation to limit, conceiving that if the number of the related

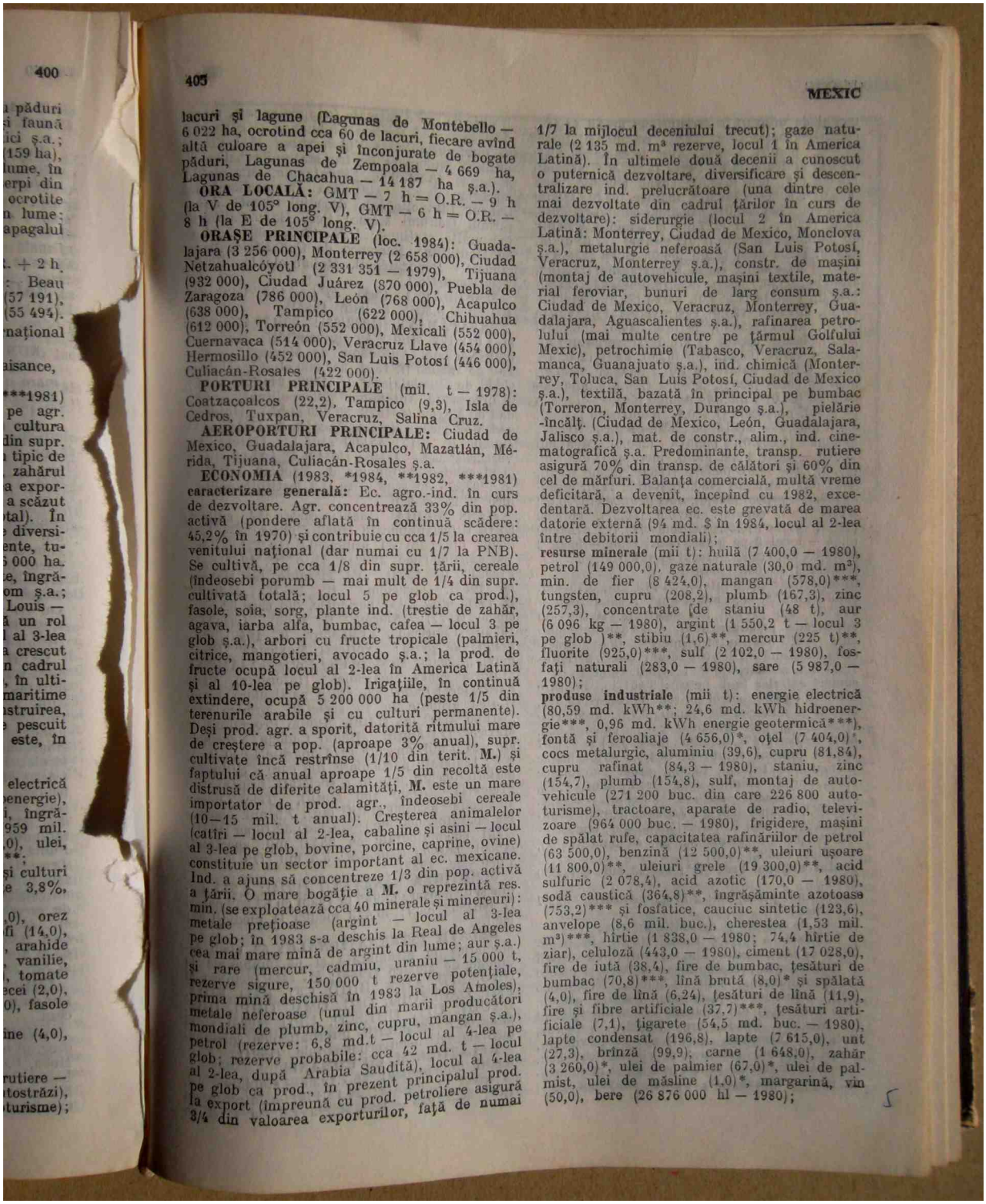
tends to infinite, the stability of the relation tends to zero, and if the number of the related tends to one, the stability of the relation tends to infinite. This meant that the system with an infinite number of elements and the system with one element are both theoretical extreme cases, they are non-relational, cannot exist in reality. Any system must consist of a finite number of, at least two elements.

This was what i considered to be the solution. Indeed, the general practice corroborates that any system consists of a finite number of, at least two elements. Particularly, the political practice of the free societies indicated that their political systems consisted of a finite number of, at least two parties. The political practice of the socialist countries indicated that their one-party system could exist only by the help of the political police. Namely, in their communist party, the communists were only legally alone politically in the society. In reality, the society was multi-colored from the point of view of the political views, only that the communist party stifled the political multi-coloredness through the force and threat of force of its political police, it did not allow it to the surface, neither in individual, nor in organized form. That was why dissidents existed, dissidence was a natural phenomenon.

Consequently, my final conclusion was that the one-party systems of the socialist countries had no philosophical-theoretical justification. With this, i became an adept of the multiparty system.

6.2.11. My third illegal emigration attempt

Considering the democratic political ideologies, i qualified myself as social democrat, because my ideology of economically “capitalist” and politically multiparty character resulted from the further development of the marxist-leninist political economy and respectively of the dialectical materialism. Studying the book entitled “Statele lumii”, i revaluated the states of the world, and chose Portugal for my main emigration target country, because its political system was overwhelmingly dominated by the Socialist Party and the Social Democratic Party, as well as owing to its relatively low level of living its need for development was the greatest. However, the becoming fully democratic of my ideology considerably increased the number of my potential emigration target countries. Presumably sometime after this revaluation, i tore out all the pages of the book on which i had underlined the relevant political parties, and some other additional pages as well, in order to destroy evidences of my political purposes for the case of a house search of the Securitate. [Note: On the photo below, it is visible the trace of my tearing out the page relative to the state organization of Mexico.]



lacuri şi lagune (Lagunas de Montebello — 6 022 ha, ocrotind cca 60 de lacuri, fiecare avînd altă culoare a apei şi înconjurate de bogate păduri, Lagunas de Zempoala — 4 669 ha, Lagunas de Chacahua — 14 187 ha ş.a.).

ORA LOCALĂ: GMT — 7 h = O.R. — 9 h (la V de 105° long. V), GMT — 6 h = O.R. — 8 h (la E de 105° long. V).

ORAŞE PRINCIPALE (loc. 1984): Guadalajara (3 256 000), Monterrey (2 658 000), Ciudad Netzahualcóyotl (2 331 351 — 1979), Tijuana (932 000), Ciudad Juárez (870 000), Puebla de Zaragoza (786 000), León (768 000), Acapulco (638 000), Tampico (622 000), Chihuahua (612 000), Torreón (552 000), Mexicali (552 000), Cuernavaca (514 000), Veracruz Llave (454 000), Hermosillo (452 000), San Luis Potosí (446 000), Culiacán-Rosales (422 000).

PORTURI PRINCIPALE (mil. t — 1978): Coatzacoalcos (22,2), Tampico (9,3), Isla de Cedros, Tuxpan, Veracruz, Salina Cruz.

AEROPORTURI PRINCIPALE: Ciudad de Mexico, Guadalajara, Acapulco, Mazatlán, Mérida, Tijuana, Culiacán-Rosales ş.a.

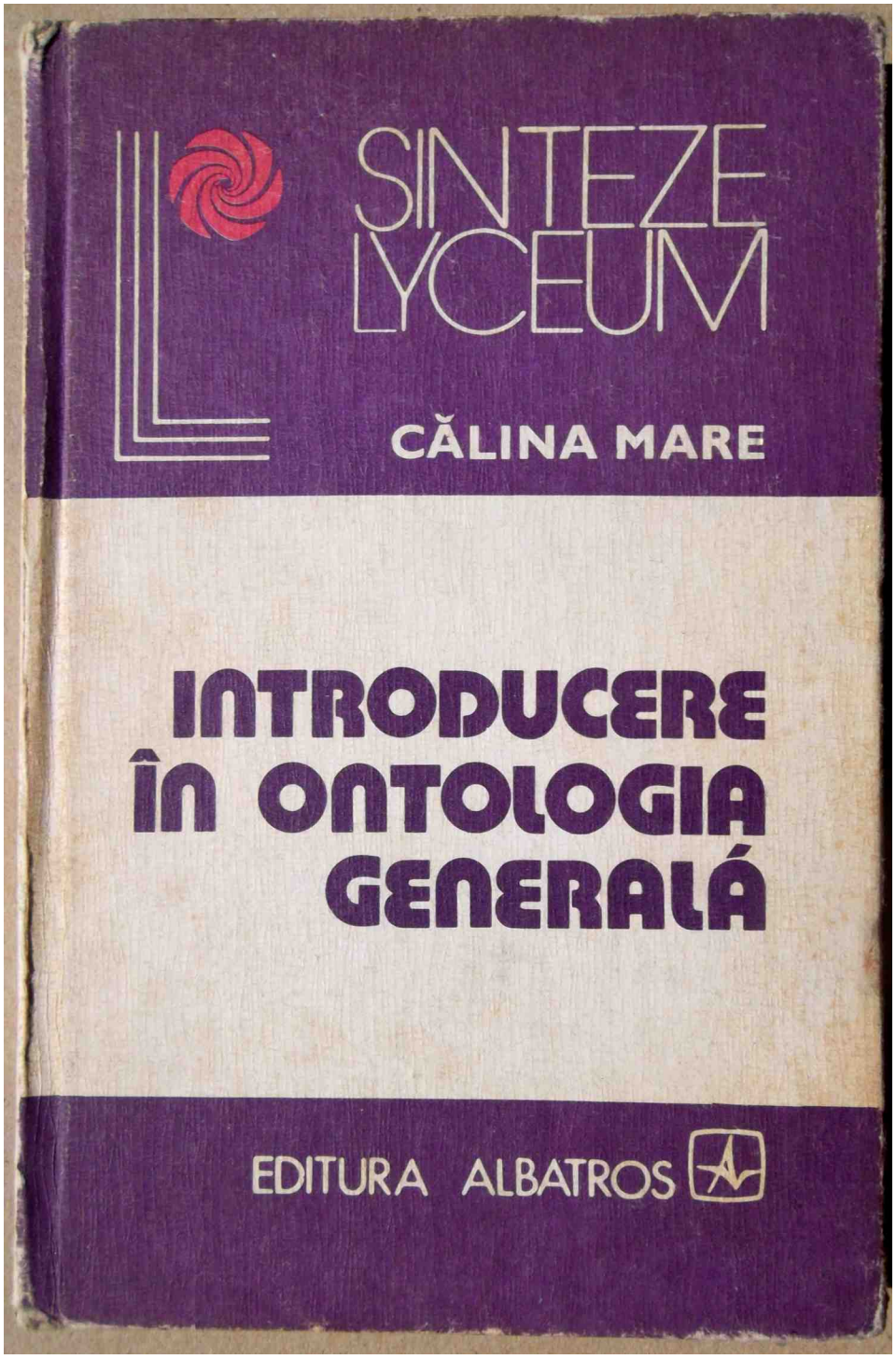
ECONOMIA (1983, *1984, **1982, ***1981) **caracterizare generală:** Ec. agro.-ind. în curs de dezvoltare. Agr. concentrează 33% din pop. activă (pondere aflată în continuă scădere: 45,2% în 1970) şi contribuie cu cca 1/5 la crearea venitului naţional (dar numai cu 1/7 la PNB). Se cultivă, pe cca 1/8 din supr. ţării, cereale (îndeosebi porumb — mai mult de 1/4 din supr. cultivată totală; locul 5 pe glob ca prod.), fasole, soia, sorg, plante ind. (trestie de zahăr, agava, iarba alfa, bumbac, cafea — locul 3 pe glob ş.a.), arbori cu fructe tropicale (palmieri, citrice, mangotieri, avocado ş.a.; la prod. de fructe ocupă locul al 2-lea în America Latină şi al 10-lea pe glob). Irigaţiile, în continuă extindere, ocupă 5 200 000 ha (peste 1/5 din terenurile arabile şi cu culturi permanente). Deşi prod. agr. a sporit, datorită ritmului mare de creştere a pop. (aproape 3% anual), supr. cultivate încă restrînse (1/10 din terit. **M.**) şi faptului că anual aproape 1/5 din recoltă este distrusă de diferite calamităţi, **M.** este un mare importator de prod. agr., îndeosebi cereale (10—15 mil. t anual). Creşterea animalelor (caţîri — locul al 2-lea, cabaline şi asini — locul al 3-lea pe glob, bovine, porcine, caprine, ovine) constituie un sector important al ec. mexicane. Ind. a ajuns să concentreze 1/3 din pop. activă a ţării. O mare bogăţie a **M.** o reprezintă res. min. (se exploatează cca 40 minerale şi minereuri): metale preţioase (argint — locul al 3-lea pe glob; în 1983 s-a deschis la Real de Angeles cea mai mare mină de argint din lume; aur ş.a.) şi rare (mercur, cadmiu, uraniu — 15 000 t, rezerve sigure, 150 000 t rezerve potenţiale, prima mină deschisă în 1983 la Los Amoles), metale neferoase (unul din marii producători mondiali de plumb, zinc, cupru, mangan ş.a.), petrol (rezerve: 6,8 md.t — locul al 4-lea pe glob; rezerve probabile: cca 42 md. t — locul al 2-lea, după Arabia Saudită), locul al 4-lea pe glob ca prod., în prezent principalul prod. la export (împreună cu prod. petroliere asigură 3/4 din valoarea exporturilor, faţă de numai 1/7 la mijlocul deceniului trecut); gaze naturale (2 135 md. m³ rezerve, locul 1 în America Latină). În ultimele două decenii a cunoscut o puternică dezvoltare, diversificare şi descentralizare ind. prelucrătoare (una dintre cele mai dezvoltate din cadrul ţărilor în curs de dezvoltare): siderurgie (locul 2 în America Latină: Monterrey, Ciudad de Mexico, Monclova ş.a.), metalurgie neferoasă (San Luis Potosí, Veracruz, Monterrey ş.a.), constr. de maşini (montaj de autovehicule, maşini textile, material feroviar, bunuri de larg consum ş.a.: Ciudad de Mexico, Veracruz, Monterrey, Guadalajara, Aguascalientes ş.a.), rafinarea petrolului (mai multe centre pe ţărmul Golfului Mexic), petrochimie (Tabasco, Veracruz, Salamanca, Guanajuato ş.a.), ind. chimică (Monterrey, Toluca, San Luis Potosí, Ciudad de Mexico ş.a.), textilă, bazată în principal pe bumbac (Torreron, Monterrey, Durango ş.a.), pielărie -încălţ. (Ciudad de Mexico, León, Guadalajara, Jalisco ş.a.), mat. de constr., alim., ind. cinematografică ş.a. Predominante, transp. rutiere asigură 70% din transp. de călători şi 60% din cel de mărfuri. Balanţa comercială, multă vreme deficitară, a devenit, începînd cu 1982, excedentară. Dezvoltarea ec. este grevată de marea datorie externă (94 md. $ în 1984, locul al 2-lea între debitorii mondiali);

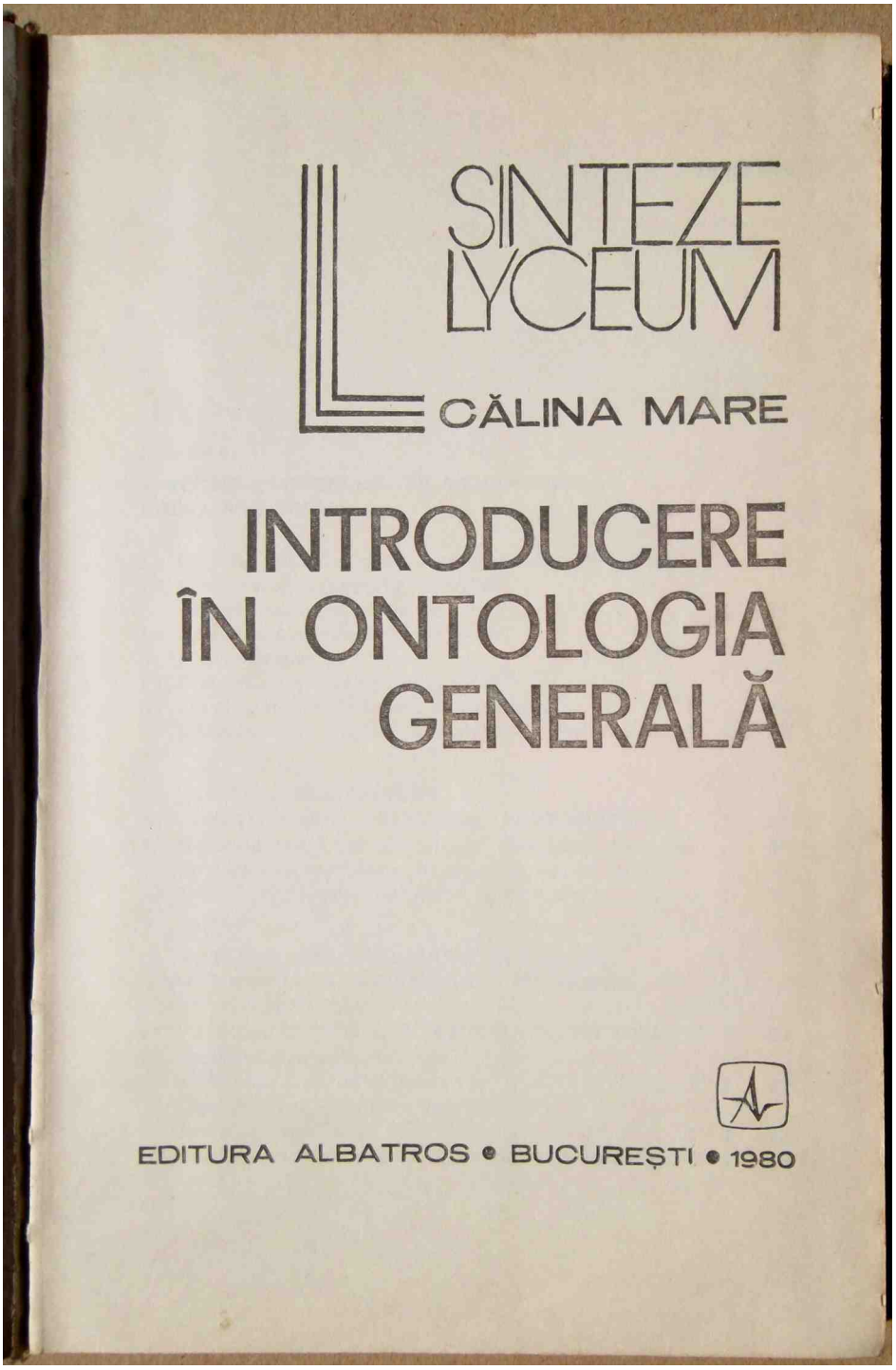
resurse minerale (mii t): huilă (7 400,0 — 1980), petrol (149 000,0), gaze naturale (30,0 md. m³), min. de fier (8 424,0), mangan (578,0)***, tungsten, cupru (208,2), plumb (167,3), zinc (257,3), concentrate (de staniu (48 t), aur (6 096 kg — 1980), argint (1 550,2 t — locul 3 pe glob)**, stibiu (1,6)**, mercur (225 t)**, fluorite (925,0)***, sulf (2 102,0 — 1980), fosfaţi naturali (283,0 — 1980), sare (5 987,0 — 1980);

produse industriale (mii t): energie electrică (80,59 md. kWh**; 24,6 md. kWh hidroenergie***, 0,96 md. kWh energie geotermică***), fontă şi feroaliaje (4 656,0)*, oţel (7 404,0), cocs metalurgic, aluminiu (39,6), cupru (81,84), cupru rafinat (84,3 — 1980), staniu, zinc (154,7), plumb (154,8), sulf, montaj de autovehicule (271 200 buc. din care 226 800 autoturisme), tractoare, aparate de radio, televizoare (964 000 buc. — 1980), frigidere, maşini de spălat rufe, capacitatea rafinăriilor de petrol (63 500,0), benzină (12 500,0)**, uleiuri uşoare (11 800,0)**, uleiuri grele (19 300,0)**, acid sulfuric (2 078,4), acid azotic (170,0 — 1980), sodă caustică (364,8)**, îngrăşăminte azotoase (753,2)*** şi fosfatice, cauciuc sintetic (123,6), anvelope (8,6 mil. buc.), cherestea (1,53 mil. m³)***, hîrtie (1 838,0 — 1980; 74,4 hîrtie de ziar), celuloză (443,0 — 1980), ciment (17 028,0), fire de iută (38,4), fire de bumbac, ţesături de bumbac (70,8)***, lînă brută (8,0)* şi spălată (4,0), fire de lînă (6,24), ţesături de lînă (11,9), fire şi fibre artificiale (37,7)***, ţesături artificiale (7,1), ţigarete (54,5 md. buc. — 1980), lapte condensat (196,8), lapte (7 615,0), unt (27,3), brînză (99,9), carne (1 648,0), zahăr (3 260,0)*, ulei de palmier (67,0)*, ulei de palmist, ulei de măsline (1,0)*, margarină, vin (50,0), bere (26 876 000 hl — 1980);

I undertook no earning activity, because of my negative experiences with repairing wooden boxes. At the same time, my parents supported me morally, and could do it financially as well, because their enterprise, The Zootechnical Research Station in Marosszentgyörgy [Read approximately: 'mɔroʃsentgjərgj. In the romanian language: Staţiunea de Cercetări Zootechnice Sângeorgiu de Mureş.] regularly yielded good results, so that every year they received a premium comparable to an annual salary. This

lack of stress, made it possible for me to wait for the summer with starting my third illegal fleeing attempt. The warm weather made it considerably easier and safer the fleeing, because it needed the least amount of clothes, it did not need the sleeping-bag, and in this way there remained more room for food in the rucksack. For this reason, i could afford including in my third illegal-fleeing plan a part relative to the sea fleeing, which considerably increased the number of my potential fleeing and emigration target countries. My land fleeing target country remained Austria, which i planned to reach through Yugoslavia, because of the complete success of my second illegal fleeing plan, with which i succeeded to reach Belgrade. In my free time, i read the book of romanian language entitled “Introduction in General Ontology” — of which front cover around 13.5 centimeters wide and title page are visible on the photos below — with the purpose of integrating the principle of relation with the other chapters of the dialectical materialism.


SINTEZE
LYCEUM
CĂLINA MARE
INTRODUCERE
ÎN ONTOLOGIA
GENERALĂ
EDITURA ALBATROS

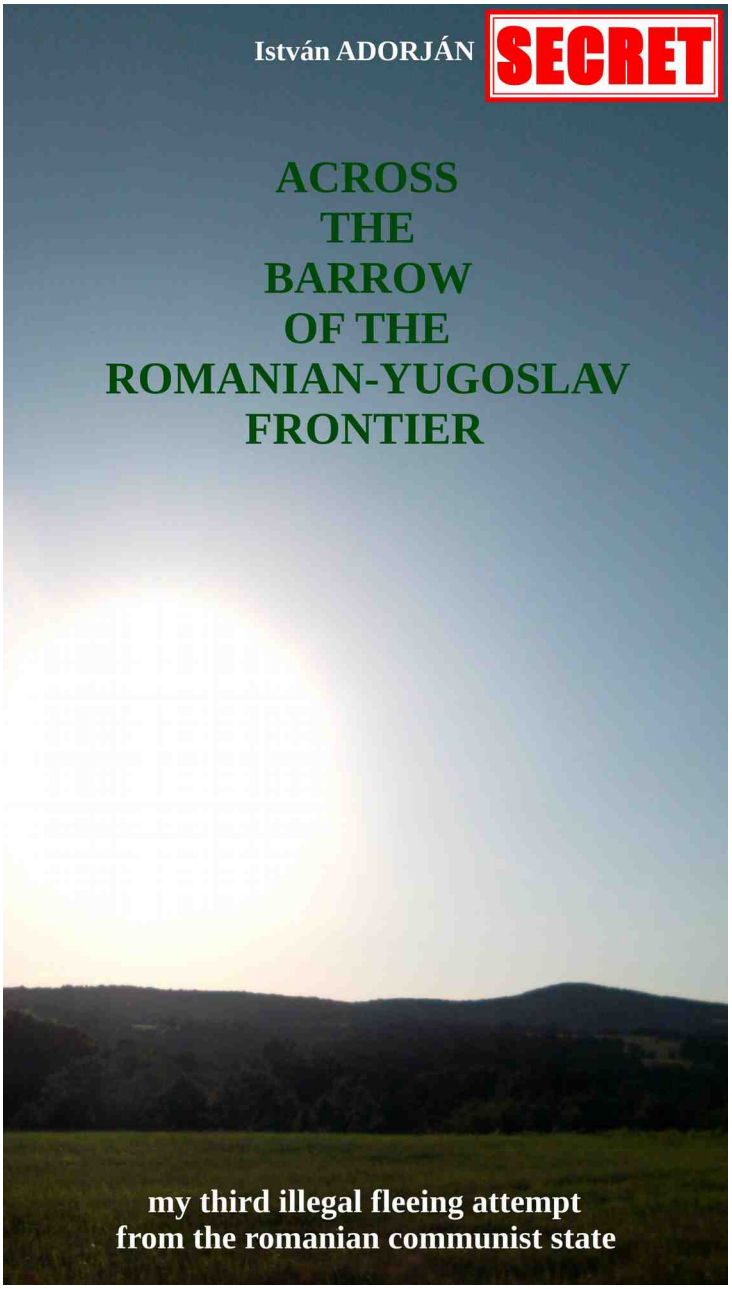


I started from home on 21 june 1988, after midnight. Marched around three days in the nature as far as the railroad station of the village Dános. [Read approximately: 'da:noʃ. In the romanian language: Daneș.] By several accommodation-trains and local services, i traveled as far as the big towns Galați on the Danube, then Constanţa [Read approximately: kon'stʌntsʌ.] at the Black Sea. On 27 and respectively 28 june 1988, i reconnoitered the environs of the ports there, but saw no sea-going ships, and considered it too risky to penetrate into them illegally. In this way, i turned towards the land romanian-yugoslav frontier.

On 3 july 1988, i got down the train in the village Ezeres, [Read approximately: 'ezereʃ. In the romanian language: Ezeriş.] being in a straight line at around 30 kilometers from the frontier. [17] Having marched across the south-eastern sides of the Dognácska Mountains, in the morning of 7 july 1988 i approached the frontier at around 4 kilometers, in the same tract as the previous year. I crossed the frontier next morning across the hills of Versec in the forest.

On the territory of Yugoslavia, i went out of the forest and hills. Next day, in the forenoon, i was squealed by vine-dressers, and captured by the militia.

During my third illegal fleeing attempt, i thought that i had succeeded in avoiding the secret personal surveillance of the authorities. However, during the writing reconstruction of the events, around 1996, i became conscious of that in fact i had been secretly followed with attention all the time, the romanian authorities had informed their yugoslav colleagues about my crossing, and the respective national secret political organizations had not had me captured earlier just in order not to produce evidences about their existence and respective actions. My respective experiences, namely the respective manifestations of the respective national secret political organizations are parts of the details of my third illegal fleeing attempt, and therefore are described in my book entitled “Across the Barrow of the Romanian-Yugoslav Frontier — my third illegal fleeing attempt from the romanian communist state”, of which front cover is visible below:


István ADORJÁN
SECRET
ACROSS THE BARROW OF THE ROMANIAN-YUGOSLAV FRONTIER
my third illegal fleeing attempt
from the romanian communist state

At the militia in Versec, i was sentenced to 20 days imprisonment, for the serving of which i was transferred to the prison in that town. This time, i was prepared to deal with the secret agents of the serbian authorities, they could not achieve and did not even try to achieve what they had with Petcu and Nicu in Padinska Skela the previous year. Instead, they focused on my employment with hard manual work: handling cases of refresher and bricks. In this way, by the end of serving the sentence my walking would become more difficult.

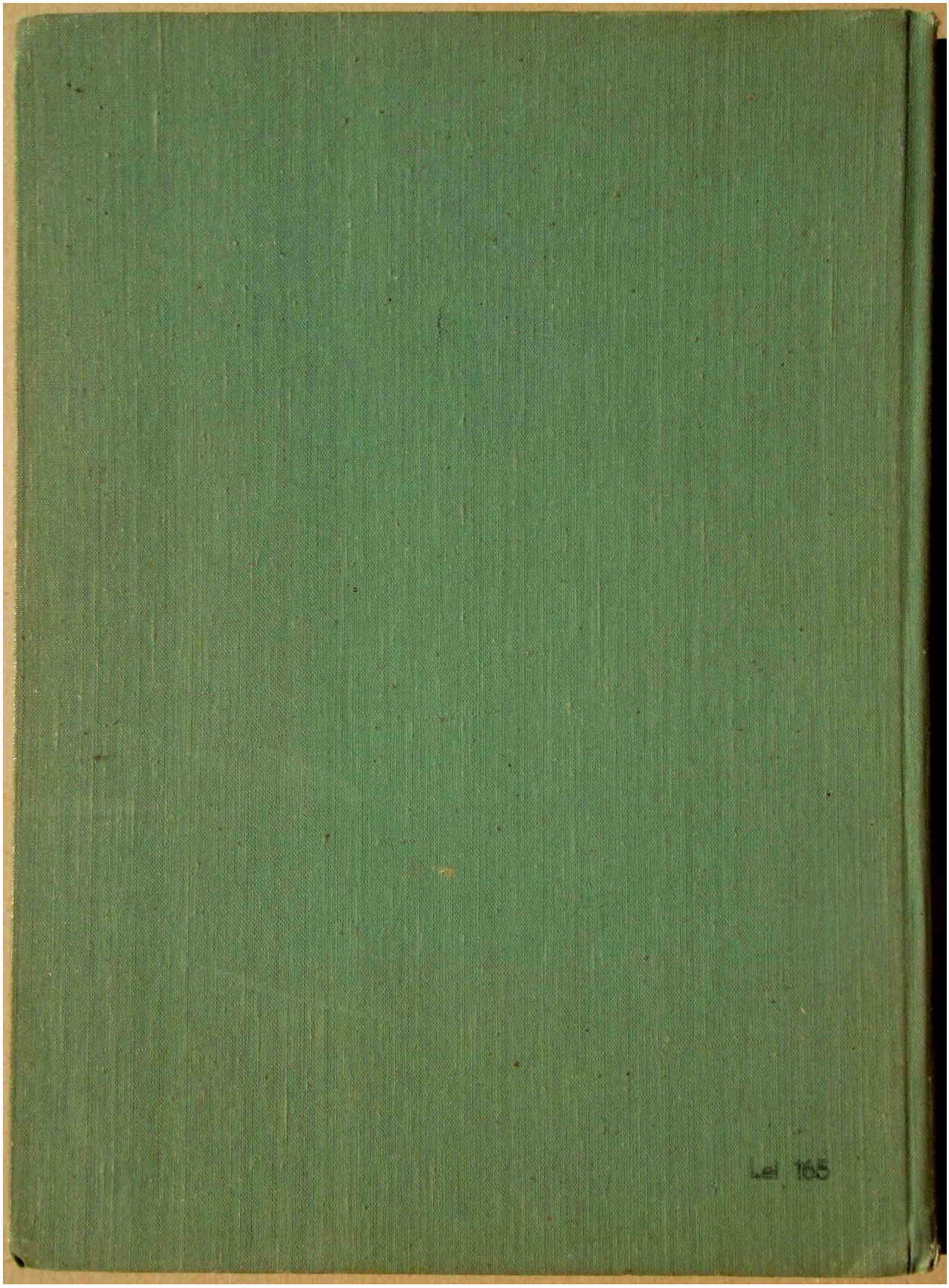
I was in the prison, when a militiaman called me to the entrance, pretexting it with that i was an engineer. There was a middle-tall person dressed in a suit. He conducted me into an office, and started a conversation in the romanian language. He essentially inquired after where and why there i wanted to further migrate. Having answered that to Portugal, because there the social democratic parties domi-

nated, he made a gesture with his head and face, as if he had cringed to me, probably intending to give me to understand that with that motive i could immigrate into Yugoslavia as well, and he could help me with that. However, at that time i did not have this understanding, possibly subconsciously because on the one part ideologically i had become fully democratic, Yugoslavia no longer interested me in 1988, like in april 1987, on the other part i was not inclined to arrange my relations with a state through a private conversation with an obscure person probably of some authorities. In other words, in that particular unexpected situation i let myself be guided by my instincts.

In the brick-factory Ciglana [Read approximately: 'tsiglʌnʌ.] near Versec in the direction of Belgrade, we had to load trucks. We were dressed in prisoner clothes though, but otherwise were free, under the supervision of a militiaman. In a break having approached the militiaman, he asked me: “Filosof?” Taking into account the meaning of the same word existing in the romanian vocabulary, i understood it as “philosopher”. With this, in all certainty, he inquired after my intention of pursuing a career of philosopher, or one of politician in Yugoslavia. I had not had a previous dialog with him, therefore he could only be a secret agent in relation to my person and this particular problem. That question was an evidence for me of my secret personal surveillance, and referred to the interest of the yugoslav authorities to utilize me politically.

I finished serving the sentence on 29 july 1988. Before getting on the police van, unlike Padinska Skela, there were issued no certificates. I presume that this was the quasi-general yugoslav practice, ordered by the center — namely by the serbian national secret political organization — and issuing certificates in Belgrade was meant to conceal the originator and create its public image of being better than the province. The smaller sentence inflicted in Belgrade served the same purpose.

I was handed over to the romanian frontier guards with a militia jeep through the Temesmóra Point of Checking the Crossing of the Frontier, together with a fugitive from Nérasolymos [Read approximately: 'ne:rɔʃojmoʃ. In the romanian language: Socol.] named Nicu. I presume that my having being related with, as well as the coincidence in nickname and in status between the Nicu of 1987 in Padinska Skela and this Nicu was the result of the romanian-yugoslav personal secret political collaboration relative to my person, programing the interest of the romanian national secret political organization to utilize me politically: “If you are returned from Yugoslavia, you may become the leader of Romania by becoming the foster-son of Nicolae CEAUȘESCU.” And indeed: rumor had it that Nicu CEAUȘESCU, the son of Nicolae CEAUȘESCU pursuing a political career, was suffering from cirrhosis. Otherwise, my this potential relation with Nicolae CEAUȘESCU appears to have been programed also with the page with his picture of the atlas which i had bought in 1985, with the green of its cover referring to the illegal frontier crossing, which cover and page are visible on the photos below:


Lei 165

TOVARĂŞUL NICOLAE CEAUŞESCU
Secretar general al Partidului Comunist Român,
preşedintele Republicii Socialiste România

I had by me 3,200 lei in banknotes of 100, which was registered by the searching frontier guard in Alsósztamora. Next day, i was taken to the frontier-guards in Oravicabánya. There, i gave a banknote of 100 lei to a frontier guard to buy some cakes. The frontier guards did not maltreat me this time either. On 1 august 1987, i signed the warrant for arrest at the Local Prosecution. I was detained by the Militia in that town, where on my searching the sum of 3,100 lei was officially confiscated.

I was transferred to the Temesvár Penitentiary towards the end of august. On 27 september 1988, the Oravicabánya Judiciary sentenced me to 10 months of imprisonment for fraudulent frontier crossing, and 1 year for contraband. This was the surprising and shocking experience of what i found out later: the customs code qualified the taking out of the country of sums greater than 3,000 lei as contraband, and punished it with imprisonment from 2 to 7 years. I was "favored" with 1 year probably because i had not spent, but the state recovered that money, which constituted an extenuating circumstance. In fact, i was not favored, with that the authorities had not winked at the money, so much the more as it was close to the legal limit of 3,000 lei, and i was counter-favored with that they did not consider the contraband as having been made from the necessity of getting rid of the imprisonment.

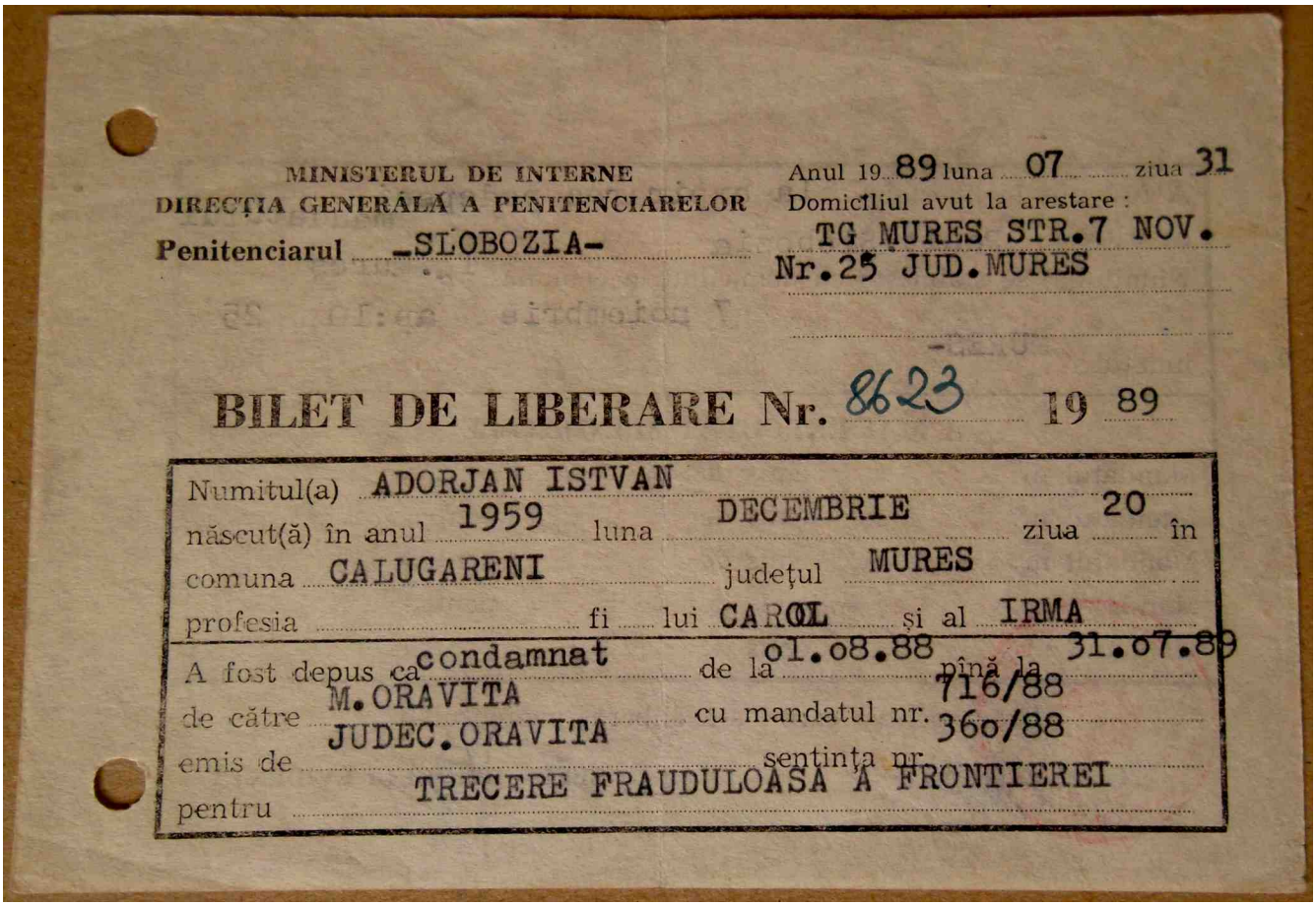
On 27 september 1986, at the frontier-guards in Berettyóújfalu, the Hungarian People's Republic, i had 400 lei by me, and the captain frontier guard warned me that it was better for me to leave that sum there, because the romanian authorities would punish me for it, and i left it there. Essentially the same happened on 23 april 1987 on the bus to Versec, when i had 2,000 lei by me. And when on 29 july 1988, at the prison in Versec, i was given back my civilian clothes with the sum of 3,200 lei, they said nothing, neither did it at the Militia. This refers to the relative malice of the personal secret policy relative to my person of the serbian national secret political organization from the very beginning. My ostentatious suspecting with being a Securitate agent at the militia in Belgrade appears to have been at least partly a sham motive to conceal this malice. Sending me to the holiday-resort-like prison in Padinska Skela, instead of cramming me into the prison in Belgrade, was not a favor, but a measure necessary for obtaining confidential information about me, with persons who were primarily romanian secret agents, and thus setting the Ceaușescu regime on me by forwarding those information to it. It is also significant that while we were put to perform hard manual work, they were given us soup-like thin meals.

Although the serbian national secret political organization particularly, and the southern slav national secret political organizations generally, were not interested in being parts of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and that is why they had maintained the yugoslav federation, but they relatively strongly linked with the soviet slav national secret political organizations by their common slav ethnical origin and communist ideology. In this way, allowing Petcu and the boy wanting to further migrate to Australia into the UNO camp, and returning Nicu wanting to further migrate to the United States of America, can be considered to have been a programing reflecting a pan-slav political interest: "We may allow you to further migrate to Australia, but not to America." Therefore, the malice i experienced in 1987 and 1988 on the part of Yugoslavia, must have been essentially the same as the malice i had experienced in 1986 on the part of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic relative to the Chernobyl nuclear "accident".

According to certain signs, the Ceaușescu regime — namely the romanian national secret political organization — reckoned with the eventuality of my political career in Yugoslavia as well. Presumably in the periods of a few weeks immediately preceding my second and third illegal fleeing attempts, when therefore the romanian authorities considered it possible that i would succeed in crossing the romanian-yugoslav frontier and immigrating into Yugoslavia, particularly possibly in march 1987 and june 1988, it struck me the disappearance of Nicolae CEAUȘESCU from the mass media for a few weeks, which contrasted with his usual daily presence there. Once probably around september 1988, in the Temesvár Penitentiary, with the purpose of obtaining information about my political attitude, this

was remarked by a prisoner saying approximately: “Is he dying, or what is wrong with him that sometimes he cannot be seen in the newspaper?!” I construed this phenomenon as referring to that Nicolae CEAUŞESCU was a puppet in the hands of other occult politicians, and they intended to replace him and his regime by a murder concealed with sham health problems, if i had succeeded in immigrating into Yugoslavia. Just as in 1989 János KÁDÁR of the Hungarian People’s Republic was presumably murdered under the concealment of an apparent long-lasting disease before the rehabilitation of Imre NAGY [Read approximately: 'imre 'nɔgj.] — who had made already in 1956 the reforms they were making in 1989 — and the proclamation of the Hungarian Republic. They could not survive the radical political changes neither politically nor physically, because were puppets of the respective national secret political organizations, politically had to make room for the new puppets required by their new policies, and physically had to take the responsibilities for the old policies to the grave, by this means the national secret political organizations programing their self-clearing and self-relieving conception: “The old policies and the responsibilities relative to them were of the leader.”

I was kept in the Temesvár Penitentiary till 19 march 1989, when i was transferred to the Slobozia [Read approximately: slobo'ziʌ.] Penitentiary for liberation, which ensued on 31 july 1989. On that occasion, there was issued a ticket of liberation, of which original is visible on the photos below:



MINISTERUL DE INTERNE
DIRECȚIA GENERALĂ A PENITENCIARELOR
Penitenciarul -SLOBOZIA-

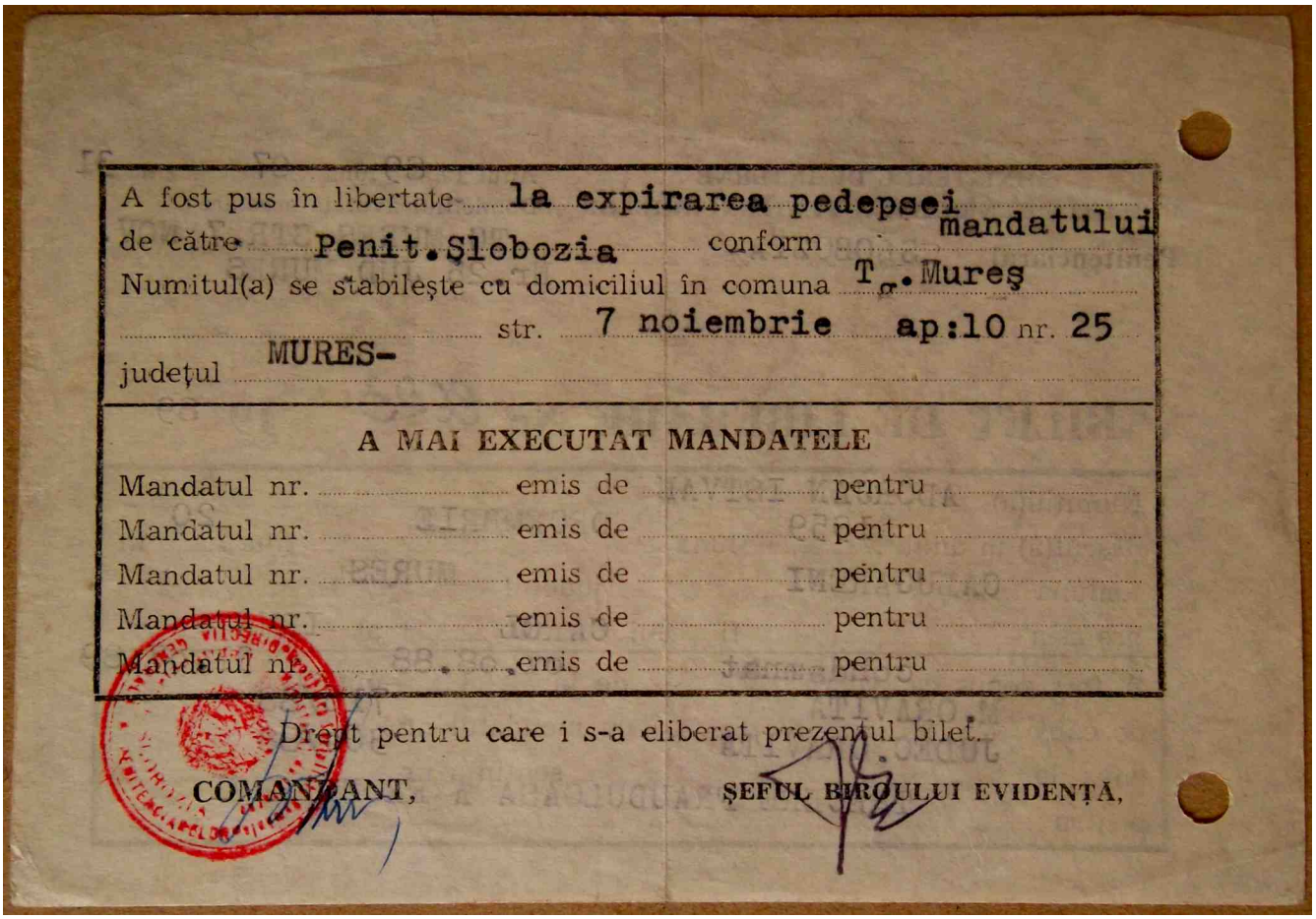
Anul 19 89 luna 07 ziua 31
Domiciliul avut la arestare :
TG MURES STR.7 NOV.
Nr.25 JUD.MURES

BILET DE LIBERARE Nr. 8623 19 89

Numitul(a) ADORJAN ISTVAN
născut(ă) în anul 1959 luna DECEMBRIE ziua 20 în
comuna CALUGARENI județul MURES
profesia fi lui CAROL și al IRMA
A fost depus ca condamnat de la 01.08.88 până la 31.07.89
de către M.ORAVITA cu mandatul nr. 716/88
emis de JUDEC.ORAVITA sentința nr. 360/88
pentru TRECERE FRAUDULOASA A FRONTIEREI

Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] Ministry of the Interior, General Directorate of Penitentiaries, Slobozia Penitentiary / Year: 1988, month: july, day: 31. Domicile had at arrest: Târgu Mureș, 25 November 7 street, Mureș county / **TICKET OF LIBERATION** No. 8623 of 1988 / The named István ADORJÁN, born on 20 december 1959 in Călugăreni, Mureș county, the son of Carol

and Irma. He was deposed as convict from 1 august 1988 till 31 july 1989 by the Oravița Militia with the warrant no. 716/88, [on the basis of the] sentence no. 360/88 made out by the Oravița Judiciary for fraudulent crossing of the frontier.



A fost pus în libertate la expirarea pedepsei mandatului
de către Penit. Slobozia conform
Numitul(a) se stabilește cu domiciliul în comuna T. Mureș
str. 7 noiembrie ap:10 nr. 25
județul MURES-

A MAI EXECUTAT MANDATELE

Mandatul nr. emis de pentru
Mandatul nr. emis de pentru
Mandatul nr. emis de pentru
Mandatul nr. emis de pentru
Mandatul nr. emis de pentru

Drept pentru care i s-a eliberat prezentul bilet.

COMANDANT, ȘEFUL BIROULUI EVIDENȚA,

[Verso:] He was set at liberty upon expiration of the punishment by the Slobozia Penitentiary in conformity with the mandate. The named settles with the domicile in Târgu Mureș, 25 November 7 street, flat 10, Mureș county. The reason why this ticket was made out to him. / Commandant, [indecipherable signature], [Seal] Socialist Republic of Romania, Ministry of the Interior, General Directorate of Penitentiaries, Slobozia Penitentiary / Chief of recording office, [indecipherable signature].

6.2.12. My fourth illegal emigration attempt

The father-in-law of my sister, Károly FAZEKAS, [Read approximately: 'ka:roj 'fɔzekɔʃ.] arranged for her and her husband, and for myself a place of work each at the oil-industrial enterprise in Százhalombatta, Hungary, the predecessor of the today's MOL. On the basis of that, around september 1989, i submitted an application for an immigration visa to the consulate of the Hungarian People's Republic in Bucharest. However, because of its greater efficiency due to its political motive and purpose, i gave preference to the new opportunity of illegal emigration.

According to Radio Free Europe, the Hungarian People's Republic had received refugees from Romania already since around the end of 1987. Owing to this and the greater risks and expenses running with traversing Yugoslavia, i planned to reach Austria through the territory of the hungarian state. However, by summer 1989, the situation had worsened to such a degree that there were reported cases of death of persons attempting to illegally cross and a building of fence at the romanian-hungarian frontier.

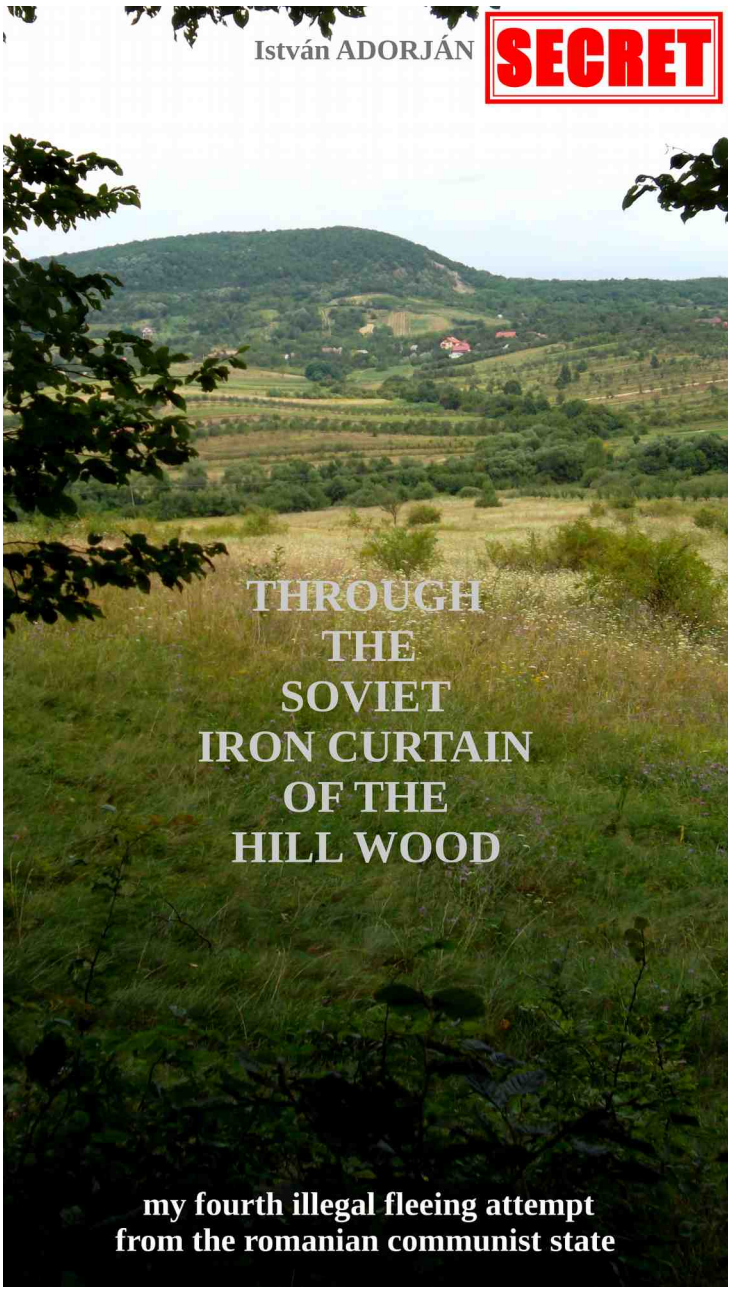
My former chief in Dicsőszentmárton Béla NAGY had done his military service at the frontier-guards on a north-moldavian section of the romanian-soviet frontier. According to his telling, the inhabitants beside the frontier used to go over to the Soviet Union illegally for shopping. Additionally, Radio Free Europe reported that four soviet citizens crossed the soviet-finnish frontier illegally. These information appeared to substantiate and respectively corroborate my presumption that at the romanian-soviet frontier there was no fence, and it could be crossed illegally relatively easily. For this reason, and in order to eliminate the increased threat of being shot at the romanian-hungarian frontier, i planned to reach Hungary across a soviet strip of land wide around 17 kilometers.

I started from home on 2 october 1989, after midnight. Marched around six days in the nature as far as the railroad station of the village Sajószentandrás. [Read approximately: 'ʃɔjo:sentɔndra:ʃ. In the romanian language of the epoch, and respectively of today: Sfîntu, Sfântu.] By several accommodation-trains and local services, i traveled as far as the village Hagymáslápos, [Read approximately: 'hɔgjma:ʃla:poʃ. In the romanian language: Lăpuşel.] being in a straight line at around 40 kilometers from the frontier, [17] where i arrived on 9 october 1989. After that i marched across the south-western and western sides of the Guttin [Read approximately: 'gʊttin. In the romanian language: Munţii Gutâi.] Mountains, then to the north and north-west on the partly plain and partly hilly terrain. In the morning of 18 october 1989, approached the frontier at around 4 kilometers, in the neighborhood of the village Tamásváralja. [Read approximately: 'tɔma:ʃva:rɔljɔ. In the romanian language: Tămăşeni.] Crossed the frontier next morning across the hill there in the wood at the frontier-stones number 74.

As i found it out later, the pair of complex fences, which i had to pierce through and respectively managed to climb, was the pattern of the "iron curtain" at the hungarian-austrian frontier, and the touching of its barbed wires could be perceived by the frontier guards electronically.

On the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, approaching the fringe of the wood i was about to get into an outpost, but a frontier guard suddenly stood up in front of me with his back to me, whereupon thinking that he had observed me i put down the rucksack, began to edge away, and stopped behind the leaves of a tree. Waited till the soldiers went away, then took the rucksack, and waited for the nightfall. In the dark, i tried to go round the near-by village, {Note: Possibly, Szőlősgyula. [Read approximately: 'sə:lə:ʃgjʊlɔ.] In the ukrainian language: Yulivchi.} [18] but was caught by two frontier guards from a hidden outpost.

During my fourth illegal fleeing attempt, i thought that i had succeeded in avoiding the secret personal surveillance of the authorities. However, during the writing reconstruction of the events, around 1997, i became conscious of that in fact i had been secretly followed with attention all the time, the romanian authorities had informed their soviet colleagues about my crossing, and the respective national secret political organizations had not had me captured earlier just in order not to produce evidences about their existence and respective actions. My respective experiences, namely the respective manifestations of the respective national secret political organizations are parts of the details of my fourth illegal fleeing attempt, and therefore are described in my book entitled "Through the Soviet Iron Curtain of the Hill Wood — my fourth illegal fleeing attempt from the romanian communist state", of which front cover is visible below:



I was taken to the watch-house in the village. Two officers questioned me. I admitted that had intended to further migrate to Austria or Hungary, and expressed my wish that, instead of being returned to Romania, i would have preferred to stay in the Soviet Union, therefore spontaneously giving them to understand that my stay in the Soviet Union would have been based rather on my disliking the Ceaușescu regime, than my liking the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. At the end, captain Rangu [19] asked: "Why did you wait at the outpost for the soldiers to leave?" / "In order not to be observed." I considered this question as a soviet manifestation of the same suspicion, which i had first experienced at the militia in Belgrade on 7 april 1987. The suspicion was probably caused by the contrast between the failure of the romanian frontier guards and the success of the authorities of the neighboring socialist countries with my capturing, culminating with my going to Belgrade and asking political asy-

lum of Yugoslavia. And indeed: all these could appear before the authorities as potential manifestations of my possible having been missioned by the Securitate. Therefore, the above question and answer must have had the effect of at least appeasing that suspicion, but the tone and attitude of captain Rangu even suggested that with this they had solved the problem of my quality.

With a jeep, i was carried to another watch-house in another village. There, a soldier took of me four photos with a Smena camera with a flashlamp. I presumed that those photos were to be examined by specialists in order to find out more information about my attitude to the socialism and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Captain Rangu called me into an office, and saying that someone from Romania had still crossed the frontier illegally, asked me if i knew about that person. As i was returned alone to Romania, i construed the above scene as an allusion to that it was possible to ask for political asylum in the Soviet Union, made with the purpose of stimulating my further coming to the country illegally, which was relatively easy, because the fences were inside its territory at around 20 meters from the frontier-stones. I presume that the above allusion reflects that the soviet decision relative to abandoning the socialism had already been made. And indeed: in march 1990, the Congress of People's Deputies would institute the multiparty system at the proposal of Mikhail GORBACHEV.[4] The allusion also reflects that the soviet authorities could not foresee the events of december 1989 in Romania.

I was handed over to the romanian frontier guards with the same jeep through the Halmi [Read approximately: 'hɔlmi. In the romanian language: Halmeu.] Point of Checking the Crossing of the Frontier. There, the soviet officers still organized a test meant to produce a piece of information to corroborate or refute their presumption of my being a Securitate agent. When we got out of the jeep in the Socialist Republic of Romania, captain Rangu put my rucksack down on the concrete, and placed beside it my plastic bottle for water. Because my principle was to furnish the least possible information for the romanian authorities about my illegal fleeing attempt, and with the purpose of producing an evidence for the unfounded character of the suspicion of the respective socialist authorities, i decided not to take the bottle. But the romanian non-commissioned officer frontier guard proved to be wide-awake enough to observe it, say "What is this?", approach it, take it up, look at it, and hand it over to me, saying: "Carry this as well!" This scene had happened in the visual field of the soviet officers, so that they must have obtained a new evidence about my not being a Securitate agent.

During my questioning, the romanian captain frontier guard acknowledged with his questions that his soviet colleagues had informed him about my political motives of fleeing Romania, which i denied. This was for me a soviet manifestation of the same personal secret political malice which i had experienced with the yugoslav authorities of setting the Ceaușescu regime on my person by abusing my sincerity, but first of all with the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic itself of producing the Chernobyl nuclear "accident". It corroborated the soviet-yugoslav personal secret political collaboration relative to my person on slav ethnical and communist ideological bases.

The captain frontier guard maltreated me with hitting the soles of my shoes with a shovel-shank resembling stick. I had expected this, because intended to reach Hungary, like in 1986. It was an act of implementation of the personal secret policy of the romanian national secret political organization of discouraging my illegal frontier crossing towards Hungary.

In the morning of 20 october 1989, a non-commissioned officer frontier guard took me to the frontier-guards in the big town Szatmárnémeti. [Read approximately: 'sɔtma:rne:meti. In the romanian language: Satu Mare.] I was put in a cage of iron bars, where there had been several failed fugitives. A soldier called me to the toilet, where his colleague maltreated me by pummeling. In the evening, we were carried to the militia, and put unmanacled into a small room, which was full of failed fugitives. This reflected on the political level the radical reforms in Hungary, and on the social level the becoming a mass phenomenon of the illegal fleeing: while in october 1986 in the cell of the station house of the

militia in Nagyvárad we were two fugitives for around a week, in october 1989 in the respective room of the militia in Szatmárnémeti we were around twenty for a single night.

On 21 october 1989, my sector militiaman took four of us from Maros county to Marosvásárhely by train. In Szatmárnémeti, he took away our money, but when we arrived he gave it back. This practice relative to money of the romanian authorities refers to that the taking away of my 2,000 lei in 1987 on the bus to Versec was part of the personal secret political malice of the serbian national secret political organization aimed at worsening my financial condition.

He took us to the militia, and we had to spend the rest of the night there. In the morning, the other three fugitives to be indicted for the first time were let home with an "invitation" to appear later. They were to be sentenced to the place of work, as it had happened with me in 1986. Consequently, the practice applied in 1986 to me and at least the fugitives in my environment was till 1989 generalized, presumably with the purpose of concealing the personal secret policy relative to my person of the romanian national secret political organization by presenting it as a general policy. At the same time, its effect and possible secondary purpose was that it practically eliminated the fugitive prisoner environment, and in the prison i could be surrounded with criminals sentenced for crimes involving moral turpitude. In order to be let home, i had to write and sign a statement according to which i had renounced the illegal frontier crossing.

In the morning of 23 october 1989, at the militia, i was questioned by a lieutenant militiaman. He took me to the prosecution, where the public prosecutor Vasile GAVRILUȚI [Read approximately: vʌ'sile gʌvri'lʊtsi.] [35, p. 211] inquired among others after my foreign relatives, and included that information in the document entitled as my statement, signed by me, as if i had furnished it of myself, just as there had done the captain frontier guard Gheorghe RUSE [Read approximately: 'gheorghe 'rʊse.] [35, p. 53] on 25 april 1987 at the frontier-guards in Oravicabánya. I presume these forced references to the lack of my foreign relatives as having been acts of primarily the Ceaușescu regime aimed at clearing itself from responsibility for the illegal character of my emigration attempts, after that with my granting amnesty in october 1987 it had aimed at clearing itself from responsibility for the motives of my emigration, approximately programing: "He tried to emigrate illegally not because we had not granted him a passport, but because he could not obtain any immigration visa for lack of foreign relatives." These can particularly be considered as acts of preparation for my deliberate shooting at the frontier, because in case of its happening the responsibility of the Ceaușescu regime for it could not be established just on the basis of these acts.

I signed the warrant for arrest. The militiaman took me to the station house of the militia to be detained. I was quickly transferred to the Marosvásárhely Penitentiary. In the first weeks, i did not have access to the news, because was punished with two times ten days of isolation for work refusal. When i returned to my room in the second half of november 1989, the radical changes in the eastern-european socialist countries had already been in progress: communist parties were corporately and roughly simultaneously abandoning the socialism in practice, but not in theory.

It is significant that earlier those communist parties were reluctant even to the glasnost and perestroika of Mikhail GORBACHEV, and towards the end of 1989, after having ousted their scapegoat leaders, they did not start their own glasnost and perestroika, but straight introduced the occidental democracy. I presume that their this extreme attitude was possible only by its having been suggested by the soviet authorities — namely primarily by the russian national secret political organization — with the approximate message: "You had better abandon the socialism, because we are now determined to do so, and it is better for you to do it before us than after us," with the purpose of obtaining information on how to do their own transition from the socialist to private property, from the one-party to multiparty system, because this type of transition was unknown in history, and the final impetuses for this soviet decision and origination were my extreme perseverance and determination to emigrate, indicated

for the fourth time by my starting on 2 october 1989 to my fourth illegal fleeing attempt, and the information obtained by captain Rangu refuting their presumption of my being a Securitate agent. Thus, what the hungarian national secret political organization had understood about the ideological significance of my movements already in 1987, the soviet national secret political organizations could understand only in october 1989.

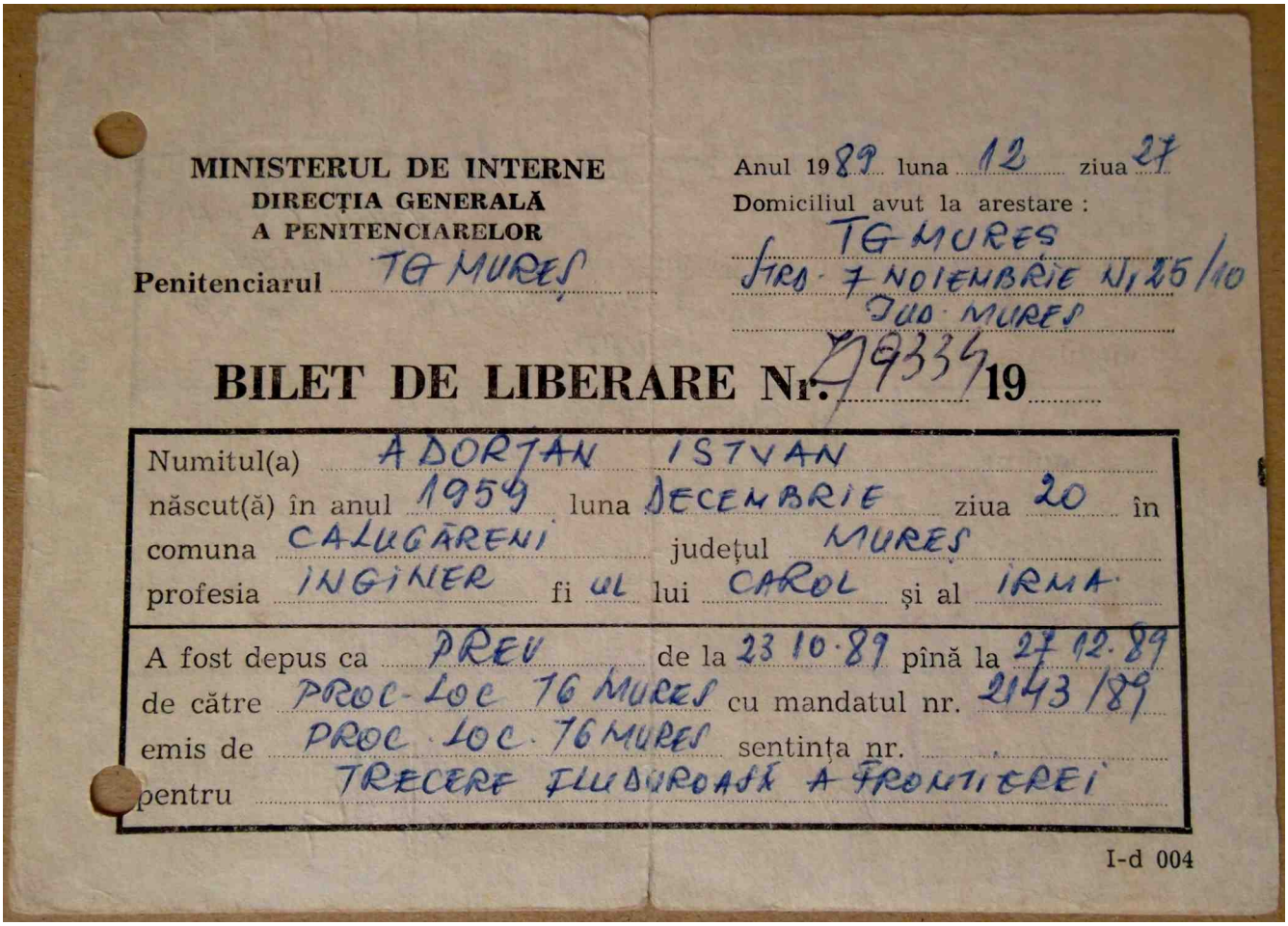
The hypothesis that shortly after 19 october 1989 — the day of my being in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics — the soviet authorities furnished the information about their decision to abandon the socialism to the Ceauşescu regime is corroborated by the calendar of events of the hungarian reformed pastor in Romania László TŐKÉS. [Read approximately: 'la:slo: 'tə:ke:ʃ.] His talented and rebellious personality was appointed to Temesvár on 17 february 1986 by the bishop of the reformed episcopacy in Nagyvárad, László PAPP. [20] [Read approximately: 'pɔpp.] This act can be presumed to have been originated by the hungarian national secret political organization, as it was a “worse person to the worse place” kind of option from the point of view of the security of the Ceauşescu regime, so that the Securitate made a case of it by questioning the bishop. In march 1989, László PAPP ordained the transfer of László TŐKÉS[4] to the remote village of Menyő. [Read approximately: 'menjə:. In the romanian language: Mineu.] But he resisted, which resulted in an eviction trial being in progress in october 1989. At that time, the Ceauşescu regime was hastening the trial, in order to enforce the transfer as soon as possible. However, there occurred a turning-point, which was recorded by László TŐKÉS on 17 november 1989 as follows: “The hearing of appeal in the Temesvár Judiciary. The episcopacy unexpectedly asks for adjournment, and receives it. As opposed to the haste till now, it is an astonishing development.” [21]

This information conveyance substantiates the hypothesis that sometime after 20 october 1989 — the date of the eviction sentence[4] — and before 17 november 1989 the romanian national secret political organization, on the basis of the information received from its soviet colleagues, considered the possibility of giving up its Ceauşescu regime through an apparent revolution staged by it with the purpose of avoiding the probable situation, negatively affecting the dignity of the romanian nation and state, that the romanian people would be the only unable to shake off communism, and the Socialist Republic of Romania would remain the only socialist country in Eastern Europe. In this action, it intended to use László TŐKÉS for the role of “spark of revolution”, in order to conceal itself and create confusion.

With the trial adjournment, and then setting the date of the eviction, the romanian national secret political organization used the judiciary for delaying it, so that it could make itself sure of that all the eastern-european countries would have abandoned the socialism, before implementing its own scenario of revolution, which it started on 15 december 1989 in Temesvár. This manifested itself in the Marosvásárhely Penitentiary in that beginning with around 17 december 1989 the working prisoners were not taken out to work. We were informed about the revolutionary changes on 22 december 1989 through the country-wide daily newspaper entitled Scânteia poporului, [Read approximately: skɨn'tejʌ po'porʊlʊj. In the english language: The Spark of the People.] which before that date was entitled only Scânteia.

I could hardly believe those radical historical political changes. The concept of national secret political organization had not formed in my mind yet, i just experienced it by that my environment of informers had not changed at all, the getting of information was unflaggingly and invariably continued around me, both in the short period of political vacuum, when the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Republic of Romania were known not to exist any longer, and the remaining state was known not to have a government yet, and in the following days under the new government, said by Ion ILIESCU to be an “emanation of the revolution”. I was inclined to hypothesize that the Ceauşescu regime had disappeared completely, the social and political relations had changed radically, that although i had not succeeded in reaching the occidental democracy, but instead it was it that had reached me. I had a

feeling of want relative to that throughout years i had been striving to reach a country considered to be propitious for asserting my ideology of the private property and the multiparty system resulted from the dialectical materialism, in order to then experience that it had already been implemented practically completely in the whole Eastern-Europe, started even from the most radical practice of the scientific socialism, while i had been deprived of liberty of action in a manner creating the appearance of my having done nothing in this transition. I was disappointed at that my such an ambitious purpose of life had been carried out within a few weeks with the respective persons of the authorities as puppets manipulated from the background, with the appearance of my no contribution, with my person appearing as just languishing in prison, and hiding in nature during attempting to illegally cross frontiers, and hindered even in traversing a neighboring country, not to write about reaching a democratic country. My only satisfaction was the consciousness that with my letter to the soviet authorities, with risking my corporal integrity and life four times, with my illegally crossing the frontier four times in four consecutive years, with the information i furnished and potentiated to the socialist authorities during the around five weeks of my staying abroad illegally, with my more than two years of served imprisonment, with my investing so much time, energy, liberty and money, i finally succeeded in convincing them that the socialism was wrong not only in practice, but also in theory, and they implemented my theory, even if they could not get to know its details. Besides finding out what really happened, i felt the need for doing something: probably on 26 december 1989 i asked for a report at the commandant to tell him about my political purposes, and ask for my liberation. However, before getting the opportunity, on 27 december 1989, i was taken to the judiciary, which ordered my immediate setting at liberty, considering that there were no grounds for my further keeping in detention. This was carried into execution on the same day, on the occasion of which there was issued a ticket of liberation, of which original is visible on the photos below:



MINISTERUL DE INTERNE
DIRECȚIA GENERALĂ
A PENITENCIARELOR
Penitenciarul TG MUREȘ

Anul 1989 luna 12 ziua 27
Domiciliul avut la arestare :
TG MUREȘ
STR. 7 NOIEMBRIE NR. 25/10
JUD. MUREȘ

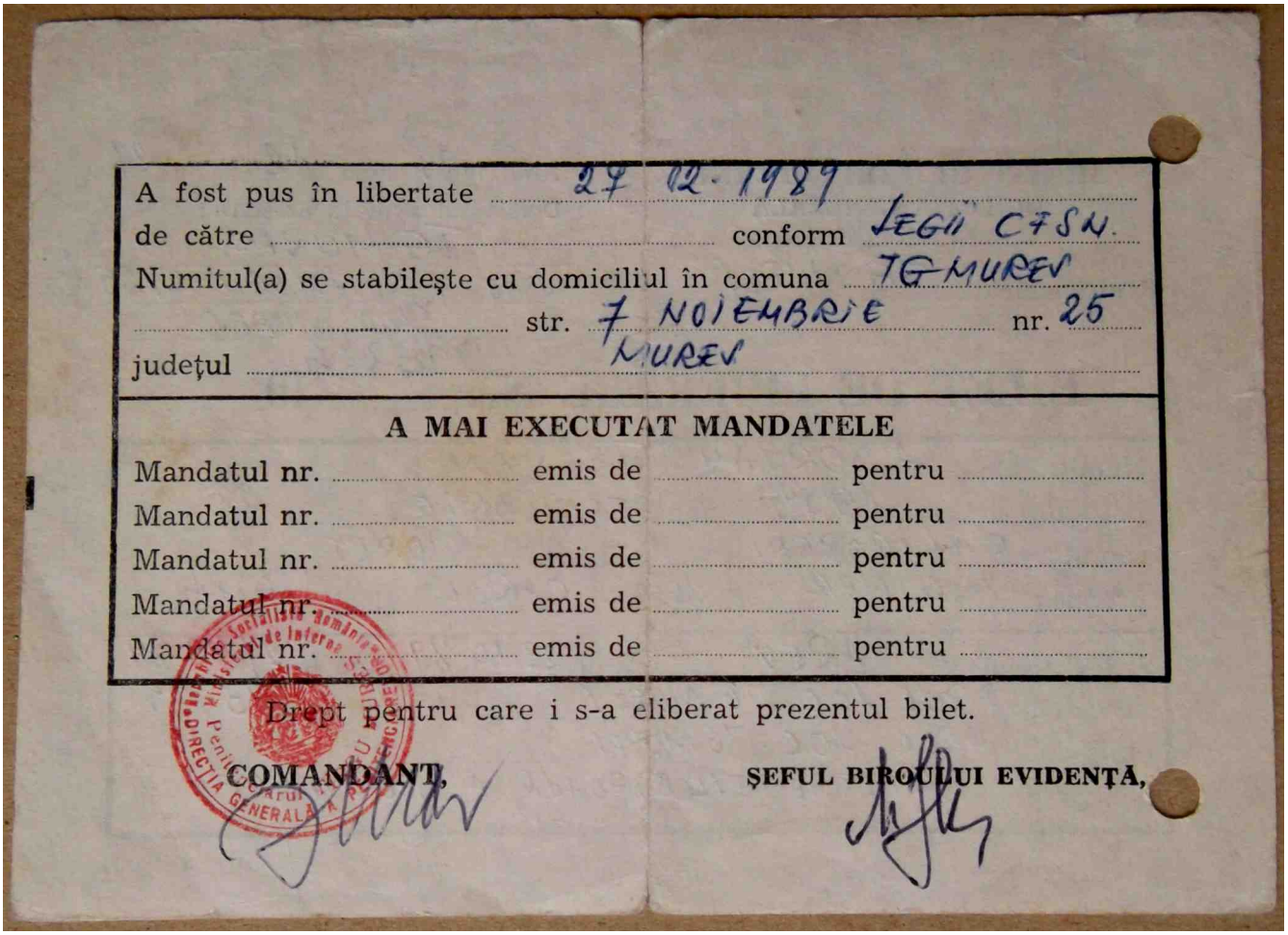
BILET DE LIBERARE Nr. 9334 19

Numitul(a) ADORJAN ISTVAN
născut(ă) în anul 1959 luna DECEMBRIE ziua 20 în
comuna CĂLUGĂRENI județul MUREȘ
profesia INGINER fi UL lui CAROL și al IRMA

A fost depus ca PREV de la 23.10.89 până la 27.12.89
de către PROC. LOC. TG MUREȘ cu mandatul nr. 2143/89
emis de PROC. LOC. TG MUREȘ sentința nr.
pentru TRECERE ILUZORIE A FRONTIEREI

I-d 004

Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] Ministry of the Interior, General Directorate of Penitentiaries, Târgu Mureș Penitentiary / Year: 1989, month: december, day: 27. Domicile had at arrest: Târgu Mureș, 25 November 7 street, flat 10, Mureș county / **TICKET OF LIBERATION** No. [1]9334 of 1989 / The named István ADORJÁN, born on 20 december 1959 in Călugăreni, Mureș county, occupation: engineer, the son of Carol and Irma. He was deposed as arrested under remand from 23 october 1989 till 27 december 1989 by the Târgu Mureș Local Prosecution with the warrant no. 2143/1989 made out by the Târgu Mureș Local Prosecution for fraudulent crossing of the frontier.



A fost pus în libertate 27 12. 1989
de către ..... conform LEGII C7SN.
Numitul(a) se stabileşte cu domiciliul în comuna TG-MUREŞ
..... str. 7 NOIEMBRIE nr. 25
judeţul MUREŞ

A MAI EXECUTAT MANDATELE

Mandatul nr. ..... emis de ..... pentru .....
Mandatul nr. ..... emis de ..... pentru .....
Mandatul nr. ..... emis de ..... pentru .....
Mandatul nr. ..... emis de ..... pentru .....
Mandatul nr. ..... emis de ..... pentru .....

Drept pentru care i s-a eliberat prezentul bilet.

COMANDANT, **ŞEFUL BIROULUI EVIDENŢA,**

[Verso:] He was set at liberty on 27 december 1989 in conformity with the Law of the National Salvation Front. The named settles with the domicile in Târgu Mureș, 25 November 7 street, Mureș county. The reason why this ticket was made out to him. / Commandant, [indecipherable signature], [Seal] Socialist Republic of Romania, Ministry of the Interior, General Directorate of Penitentiaries, Târgu Mureș Penitentiary / Chief of recording office, [indecipherable signature].

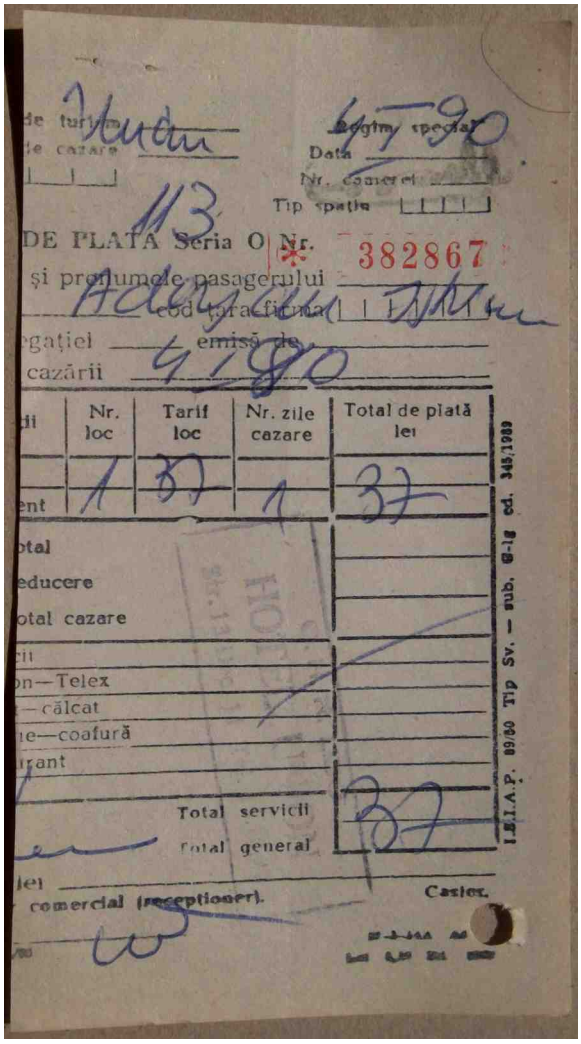
7. My experiencing the democracy of Romania

With my relatively immature consciousness still devoid of the concept of national secret political organization, i did not exclude the possibility that certain elements of the Ceauşescu regime were still active, shadowed me, and could revenge my activity, which finally led to the collapse of their favorite political system. In order to avoid such potential “terrorists” — as the respective secret agents of the romanian national secret political organization were termed at that time — i went home from the prison on a roundabout. My father had collected the issues of the county daily newspaper Vörös Zászló become re-entitled Népújság [Read approximately: 'ne:pʊ:jʃa:g. In the english language: People’s Newspaper.] with articles about the “revolution”, which i read through. However, those regularly described the surface of the events, they were not enough to find out what had really happened in the political background. Further, in that political situation, i saw a unique opportunity for me to begin my political activity generally, and to help building up the romanian democracy within the Council of the National Salvation Front [In the romanian language: Frontul Salvării Naționale.] in Romania especially, which i could not miss. At the same time, i wanted to get rid of my mafia-like social environment of secret agents composed mostly of ethnically hungarian humans, even relatives, which i had been experiencing mostly since 22 july 1985, when began functioning in Marosvásárhely, which defied my kindred and human relations, which i considered abusive and — in lack of sufficient experience — pronouncedly characteristic to the special political situation of the hungarian national minority in Romania. Because in the expectation of the coming of democracy of occidental type, i waited for the secret-agent activity to cease to exist completely, and my normal relations with the humans surrounding me to finally establish.

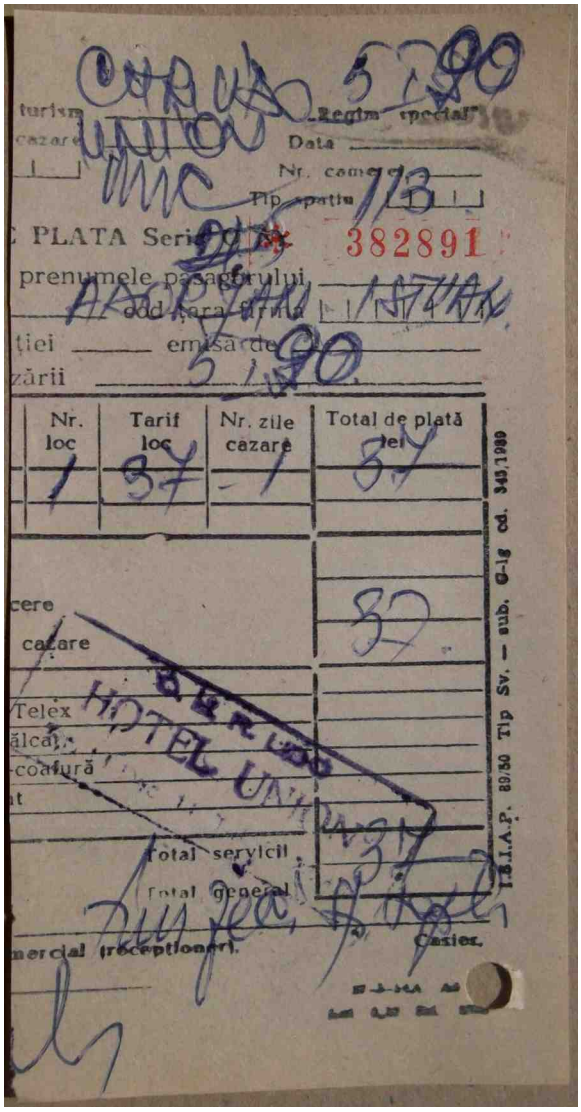
I filled a suitcase with my most important books, a bag with personal things necessary for traveling, and presumably in the evening of 3 january 1990 i got on the train Marosvásárhely-Bucharest. Starting from the hypothesis and hope that in Romania there had occurred a genuine popular revolution, i was determined not to return, if in the capital i found a political self-assertion and a “new world” free not only of dictatorship, but also of secret agents, namely occult political entities employing secret agents.

Next morning, i left my baggage at the check-room of the Nord Station [Read approximately: 'nord. In the romanian language: Gara de Nord.] in Bucharest, and went to the Victoriei [Read approximately: vik'toriej. In the romanian language: Palatul Victoriei.] Palace, where there was the seat of the Council of the National Salvation Front as the governing public body of Romania. Two committees were accessible to the public, from which i chose the one for dwellings. After my particulars were registered in a big register-book, i expressed my wish to contact the council. The clerk advised me to write and submit an application.

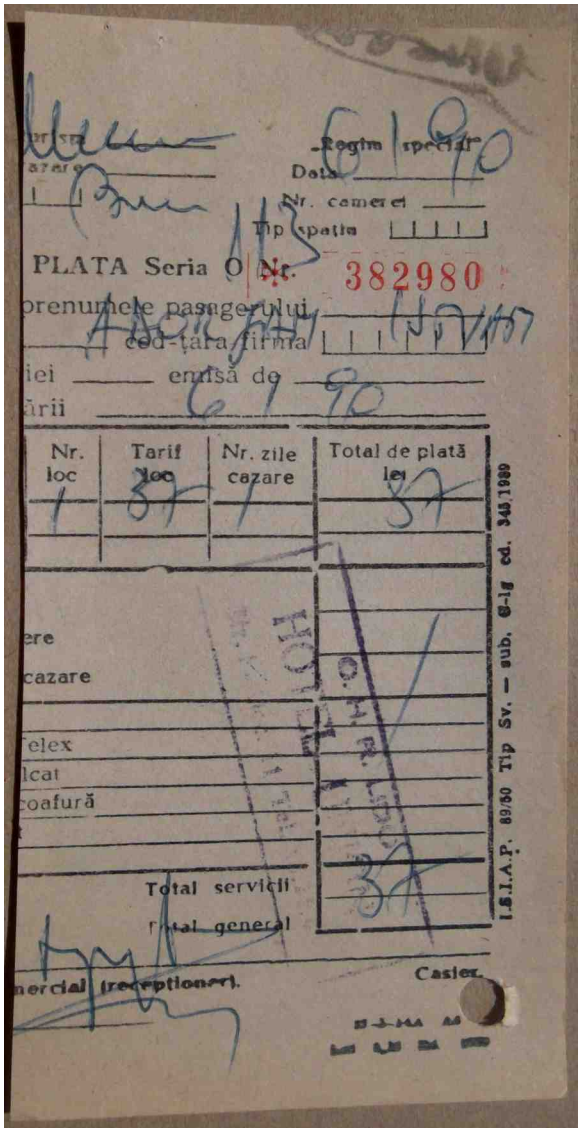
During my stay in Bucharest, i slept in Hotel Union, [Read approximately: ʊni'on.] which issued me five notices to pay, of which originals are visible on the photos below:



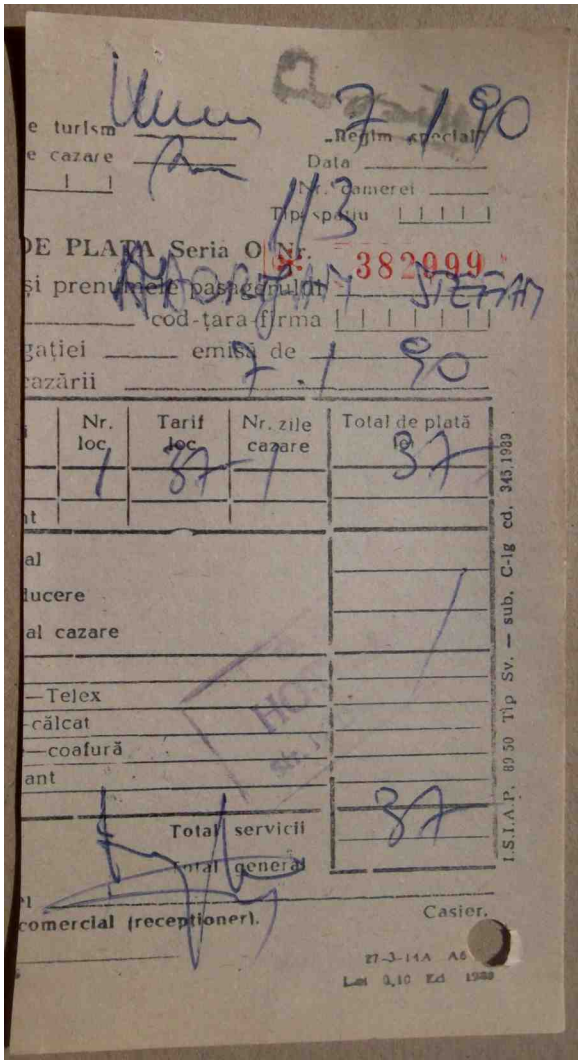
Translation from the romanian language: Lodging unit: Union / Date: 4 january 1990, Room number: 113 / **NOTICE TO PAY** Series O No. 382867 / Surname and first name of passenger: István ADORJÁN, Lodging [date]: 4 january 1990 / Number of places: 1, Tariff per place: 37, Number of days of lodging: 1, Total to pay, lei: 37, General total: 37 / [Seal:] O.H.R. {Oficiul pentru Hoteluri și Restaurante [In the english language: Office for Hotels and Restaurants.]} Lido, HOTEL UNION, 11 December 13 street, Tel. […] / Receptionist, [indecipherable signature]



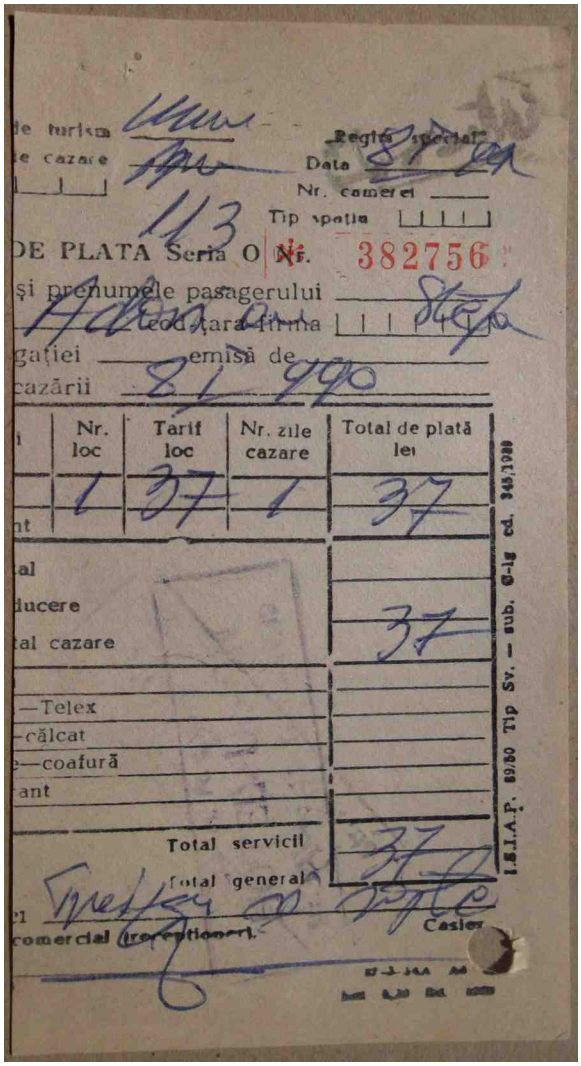
Translation from the romanian language: Tourism [unit]: O.H.R. {Oficiul pentru Hoteluri și Restaurante [In the english language: Office for Hotels and Restaurants.]} Lido, Lodging unit: Union, Bucharest / Date: 5 january 1990, Room number: 113 / **NOTICE TO PAY** Series O No. 382891 / Surname and first name of passenger: István ADORJÁN, Lodging [date]: 5 january 1990 / Number of places: 1, Tariff per place: 37, Number of days of lodging: 1, Total to pay, lei: 37, General total: 37, thirty-seven / [Seal:] O.H.R. Lido, HOTEL UNION, 11 December 13 street, Tel. […] / Receptionist, [indecipherable signature]



Translation from the romanian language: Lodging unit: Union, Bucharest / Date: 6 january 1990, Room number: 113 / **NOTICE TO PAY** Series O No. 382980 / Surname and first name of passenger: István ADORJÁN, Lodging [date]: 6 january 1990 / Number of places: 1, Tariff per place: 37, Number of days of lodging: 1, Total to pay, lei: 37, General total: 37 / [Seal:] O.H.R. {Oficiul pentru Hoteluri şi Restaurante [In the english language: Office for Hotels and Restaurants.]} Lido, HOTEL UNION, 11 December 13 street, Tel. […] / Receptionist, [indecipherable signature]



Translation from the romanian language: Lodging unit: Union, Bucharest / Date: 7 january 1990, Room number: 113 / **NOTICE TO PAY** Series O No. 382999 / Surname and first name of passenger: István ADORJÁN, Lodging [date]: 7 january 1990 / Number of places: 1, Tariff per place: 37, Number of days of lodging: 1, Total to pay, lei: 37, General total: 37 / [Seal:] O.H.R. {Oficiul pentru Hoteluri și Restaurante [In the english language: Office for Hotels and Restaurants.]} Lido, HOTEL UNION, 11 December 13 street, Tel. […] / Receptionist, [indecipherable signature]



Translation from the romanian language: Lodging unit: Union, Bucharest / Date: 8 january 1990, Room number: 113 / **NOTICE TO PAY** Series O No. 382756 / Surname and first name of passenger: István ADORJÁN, Lodging [date]: 8 january 1990 / Number of places: 1, Tariff per place: 37, Number of days of lodging: 1, Total to pay, lei: 37, General total: 37 / [Seal:] O.H.R. {Oficiul pentru Hoteluri și Restaurante [In the english language: Office for Hotels and Restaurants.]} Lido, HOTEL UNION, 11 December 13 street, Tel. […] / Receptionist, [indecipherable signature]

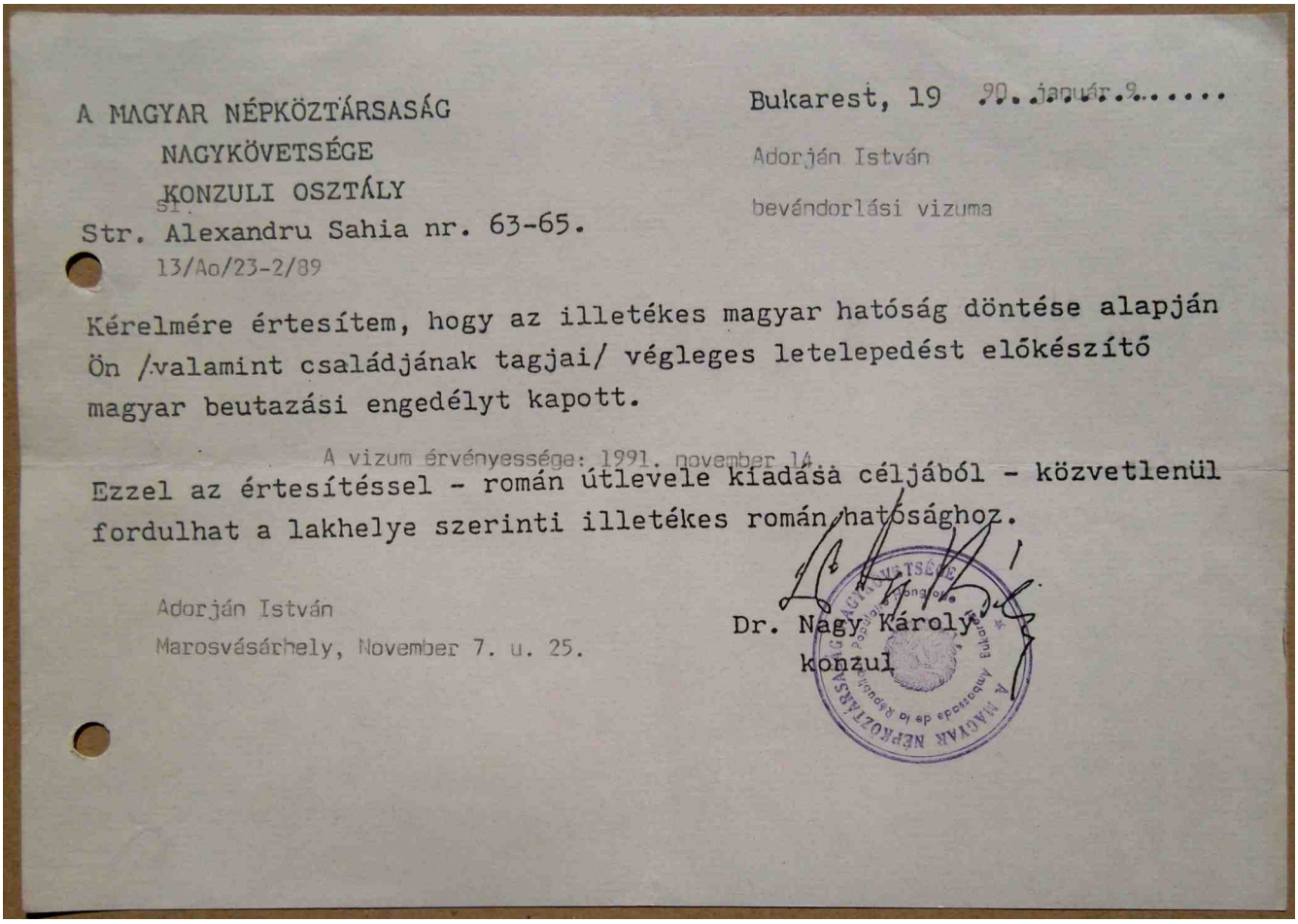
I did not use means of public transport, but preferred to walk on the streets. On some walls, there could be seen the holes left by bullets. In some places, candles were burning in the memory of those shot dead there. I was looking for a place to conceive and write my application. Having found a building of the University of Bucharest in the Republicii Boulevard, i went upstairs to a vacant hall, and sat into a bench.

I conceived a bicameral parliament, in which the lower house, reflecting and representing the non-political society, was constituted by the civil society from representatives of its different classes, and the upper house, reflecting and representing the political society, was constituted by political parties from their representatives. This was the essential political offer on which i based my application. When i handed it in on 6 january 1990, the clerk took it, without an acknowledgment of receipt, and said ap-

proximately: “You should go back to the enterprise at which you worked before.” As i had not been let in to contact the council directly, i would have expected him to say at least: “You should go home, and wait for the answer of the council.” Instead, he gave me an answer instructing me not to deal with politics, but with engineering, before having taken notice of the contents of the application, which therefore must have been the answer of the council itself or an occult political entity controlling it and my person at the same time, because it had nothing to do with the dwelling matters, with which he had been charged to deal with officially. This understanding of mine was corroborated by the last two notices of pay received in the hotel, on which my first name appears translated into romanian: Ștefan, which translation had been brought about in all certainty with the intention of programing approximately: “You shall receive a political position, if you romanianize your name.” In this way, i was not only denied a political self-assertion, but the whole relating office work appeared to me carried out by secret agents, giving me the evidence of that the council related to me just like the Ceaușescu regime had done. On the basis of these experiences, i concluded that the political changes in Romania were superficial, the Ceaușescu regime functioned on under the surface, in essence nothing had changed. However, at that time, still did not become conscious of that that essence was the intension of the concept of national secret political organization.

In the morning of probably 9 january 1990, the last day of my staying in Bucharest, i bought the country-wide daily newspaper of romanian language Adevărul, [Read approximately: ʌde'vərʊl. In the english language: The Truth.] and discovered that a medium-sized article of its plagiarized the essence of the contents of my application, presenting it as being contained by the personal thoughts of its ethnically romanian signer. With this act of its, the romanian national secret political organization used the method of plagiarizing the essence, which the national secret political organizations intend to use or already used in relation to my books as well, misleadingly programing the posterity approximately: “The truth is that István ADORJÁN did not submit an application to the council, and the ideas he asserts originate from the romanian nation generally, and the author of the article in Adevărul particularly, which he read when he was in Bucharest.” Besides its being a method of plagiarism characteristic to the national secret political organizations, this act also indicates how they understand to promote their own nations, to falsify history by presenting the conceptions reflecting their subjective interests as historical facts, and to relate to the persons of my kind through their personal secret policies.

I went to the consulate of Hungary in Bucharest to inquire after my immigration visa, for which i had applied in september 1989. There, i was issued the notice, of which original is visible on the photo below:



A MAGYAR NÉPKÖZTÁRSASÁG
NAGYKÖVETSÉGE
KONZULI OSZTÁLY
Str. Alexandru Sahia nr. 63-65.
13/Ao/23-2/89

Bukarest, 19 90. január 8.

Adorján István
bevándorlási vizuma

Kérelmére értesítem, hogy az illetékes magyar hatóság döntése alapján Ön /valamint családjának tagjai/ végleges letelepedést előkészítő magyar beutazási engedélyt kapott.

A vizum érvényessége: 1991. november 14.

Ezzel az értesítéssel - román útlevele kiadása céljából - közvetlenül fordulhat a lakhelye szerinti illetékes román hatósághoz.

Adorján István
Marosvásárhely, November 7. u. 25.

Dr. Nagy Károly
konzul

Translation from the hungarian language: The Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic, Consular Section, 63-65 Alexandru SAHIA [Read approximately: ʌlek'sʌndrʊ sʌ'hiʌ.] street, 13/Ao/23-2/89 / Bucharest, 8 january 1990, The immigration visa of István Adorján / On your request, i inform you that on the basis of the decision of the competent hungarian authority you have received a hungarian entry permit preparing the definitive settlement. / The validity of the visa: 14 november 1991. / With this notice, with the purpose of the issuance of your romanian passport, you can directly apply to the romanian authority competent according to your dwelling-place. / István ADORJÁN, Marosvásárhely, 25 November 7 street / Dr. Károly NAGY, consul, [indecipherable signature], [Seal:] The Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic, Bucharest.

Presumably on 10 january 1989, there was published a decree of the council which ordained for the enterprises something to the effect that they were obliged to re-engage those employed by them before. Beyond that it appeared to me as being a communist, rather than "capitalist" measure, i did not continue my professional integration with Romania by going back to my enterprise where i had functioned till september 1986, in conformity with the instruction given at the council, but resumed my emigration attempts.

Ion ILIESCU introduced the notion of "original democracy", which was presumably inspired by my application to the council, of which president he was. In spite of the fact, the House of Deputies would not be ordained to be constituted by the classes of civil society, presumably because of the political control which the romanian national secret political organization wanted to exercise over the lower

house, and which could be accomplished much more easily with by-it-originated political parties as entities most resembling the national secret political societies. However, the parliament of Romania was ordained to be bicameral, as i had suggested with my application.

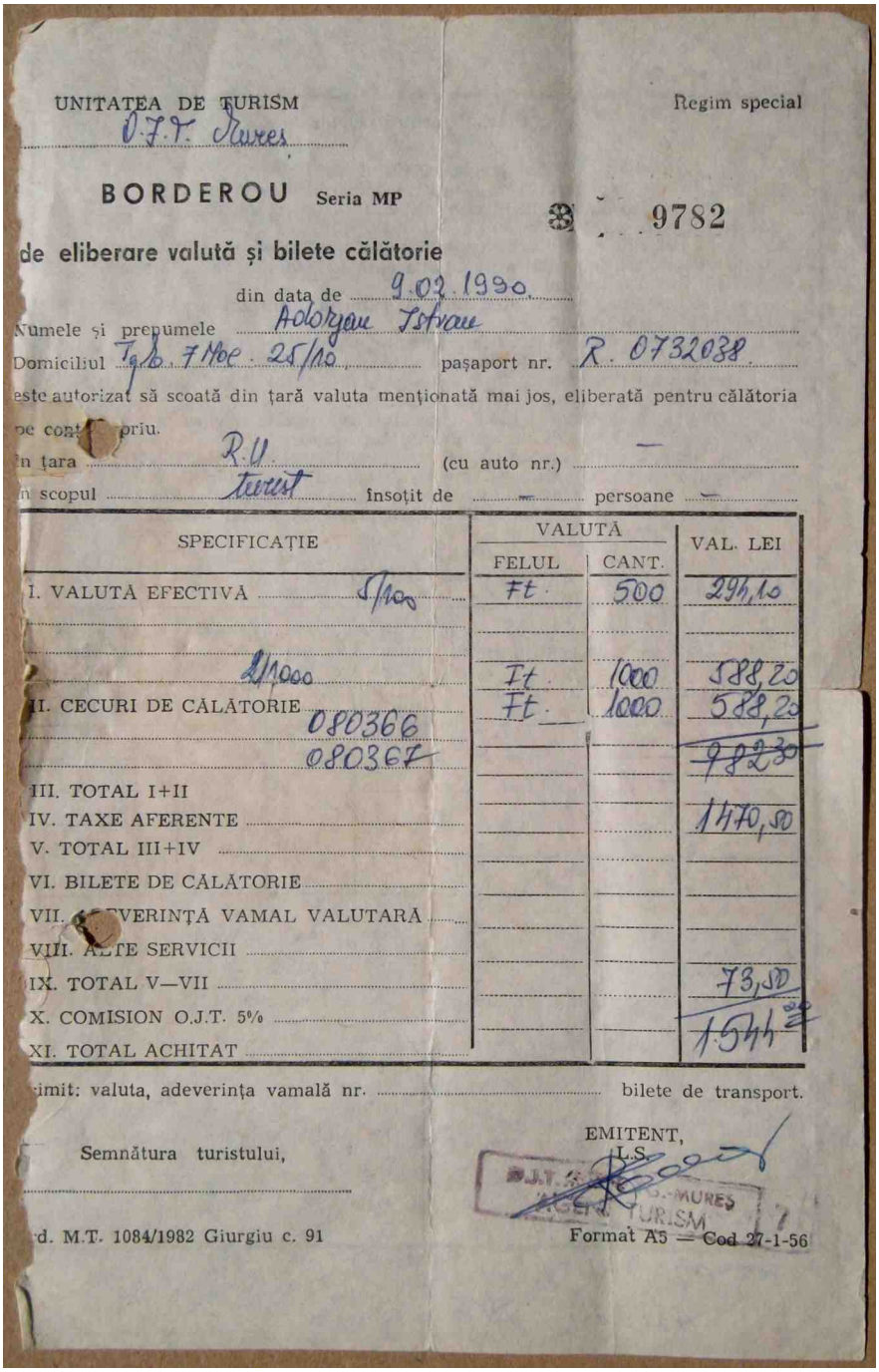
8. My experiencing the occidental democracy of Austria

Around the middle of january 1990, the Council of the National Salvation Front passed a legal rule, with which it ordained and ensured the liberty of movement. In conformity with this, all the citizens had the right of permanently possess a passport. This was new in Romania, because during the Ceaușescu regime the privileged persons who could travel abroad had to hand in the passport immediately after their return. This put me in the situation to choose between emigrating to Hungary with employment purpose, and asking for asylum in Austria with political purpose.

Since may 1984, i had no longer had chemical engineering or scientific purposes, the Ceaușescu regime forced me not to have them. Instead, it unintentionally motivated me to undertake political purposes, which since that time were partly attained, even if not directly by me, i just had to write and send a letter, research social sciences, obtain some theoretical results, and express them by attempting to assert them through an illegal emigration activity, namely be the “guide”, as programed with the surname of “major Ghidiu”, by indicating approximately: “His striving to reach Austria shows his emigration not only from Romania, but also from the socialism, shows his abandoning the socialism not only in practice, but also in theory, shows the direction not only of his emigration, but also of political development.” The abandonment of the communist rule in the former socialist countries was an outcome with a social utility which i could have achieved not in the least in any laboratory, in any field of chemistry, and with all the possible institutional support. By way of comparison, at the level of Mihai MEDELEANU by 1990 i would have become a university assistant. [11] And while there would have certainly been a competition for that position and status, i experienced no emulation for the further development of the dialectical materialism, political economy, and scientific socialism, i had to be rather alone with that task, as for the institutional scientists it must have meant the strengthening, rather than questioning and denying those elements of the official ideology, and which one of them would have risked his or her living and status, as well as even liberty and life by concluding and asserting that the socialist property and the leading role of the communist party had no theoretical justification. Therefore, if i had not tackled that problem, then possibly only the practice might have convinced the communist leaders that they and their idols, Marx, Engels and Lenin had been wrong, if they had been malleable enough to that kind of persuasion, at least under the threat of their being swept away by a major social catastrophe. In addition, i had a feeling of want towards Austria, because i had not succeeded in reaching it with my three illegal fleeing attempts, of which final purpose it had been. I cherished in relation to it the hypothesis and hope that as a country of occidental democracy it was devoid of occult political entities employing secret agents. Therefore, the prospective greater social utility of my actions with political purposes, and the need for experiencing Austria made the choice easy for me: despite of the mass demand for it, i submitted an application for a touristic passport to the passport office. There, i found out that for Austria it was not needed an entry visa.

8.1. Traveling to Austria

I received the passport presumably on 9 february 1990, when i could buy some cash and traveler’s cheques of hungarian forints, as registered on the list of which original is visible on the photo below: [Note: The documents issued on the occasion of the traveling are the same as those issued during the Ceaușescu regime.]



UNITATEA DE TURISM
O.J.T. Mureș

Regim special

BORDEROU Seria MP 9782

de eliberare valută și bilete călătorie

din data de 9.02.1990

Numele și prenumele Adorjan Istvan

Domiciliul Tg. M. 7 Noe. 25/10 pașaport nr. R. 0732038

este autorizat să scoată din țară valuta menționată mai jos, eliberată pentru călătoria pe cont propriu.

în țara R.U. (cu auto nr.) —

în scopul turist însoțit de — persoane —

SPECIFICAȚIE	VALUTĂ FELUL	VALUTĂ CANT.	VAL. LEI
I. VALUTĂ EFECTIVĂ 5/100	Ft.	500	294,10
2/1000	Ft.	1000	588,20
II. CECURI DE CĂLĂTORIE 080366	Ft.	1000	588,20
080367			~~9823~~
III. TOTAL I+II			
IV. TAXE AFERENTE			1470,50
V. TOTAL III+IV			
VI. BILETE DE CĂLĂTORIE			
VII. ADEVERINȚĂ VAMAL VALUTARĂ			
VIII. ALTE SERVICII			
IX. TOTAL V—VII			73,50
X. COMISION O.J.T. 5%			~~1544~~
XI. TOTAL ACHITAT			

Primit: valuta, adeverința vamală nr. ..... bilete de transport.

Semnătura turistului,

EMITENT,
L.Ș.

O.J.T. MUREȘ AGENȚIA TURISM

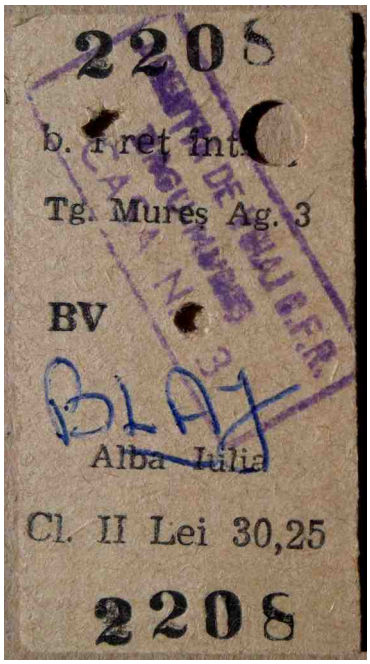
Ed. M.T. 1084/1982 Giurgiu c. 91

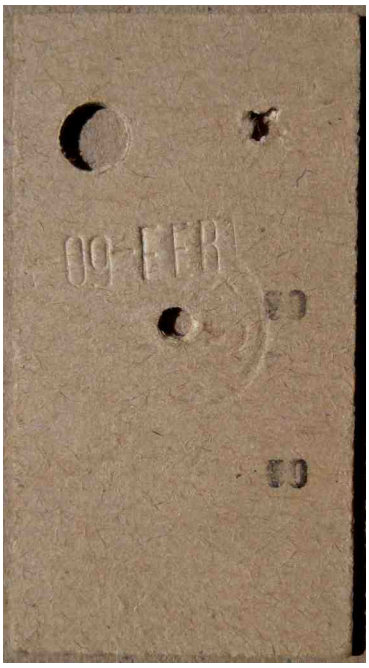
Format A5 — Cod 27-1-56

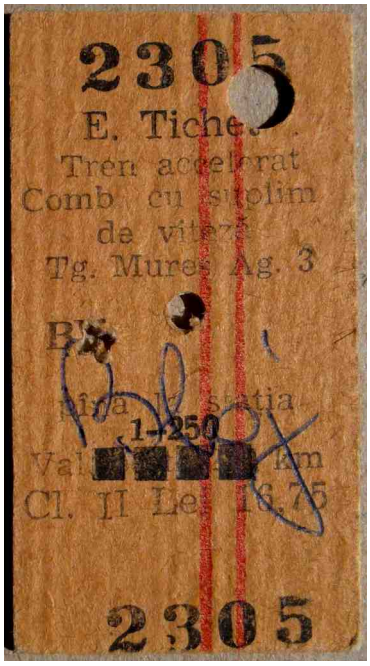
Translation from the romanian language: Unit of Tourism: Mureș County Office of Tourism / Series MP, LIST of issuing currency and traveling tickets of 9 february 1990 / Surname and first name: Adorján István, dwelling: Târgu Mureș, 25 November 7 street, flat 10, passport number: R 0732038, is authorized to take out of the country the currency mentioned below, issued for traveling at private expense to the Hungarian Republic with a touristic purpose. / [Table headings:] Specification, Type and Quantity of Currency, Value in lei / 1. Effective currency: 5 times 100 = 500 forints = 294.10 lei / 2. Traveler's Cheques: 2 times 1,000 = 2,000 forints = 2 times 588.20 lei / Total: 1470.50 / Commission: 73.50 % / Total to pay: 1544. / Issuer: [Seal:] County Directorate of Tourism […] Târgu Mureș,

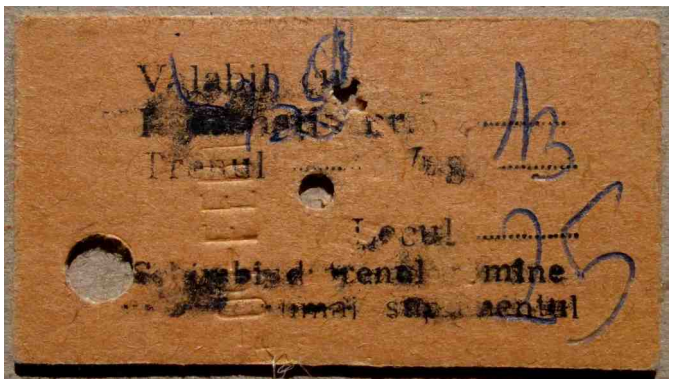
Tourism Agency, [indecipherable signature].

I started from home in the evening of that day. Probably with the fast train to Bucharest went down to Balázsfalva, [Read approximately: 'bɔla:ʒfɔlvɔ. In the romanian language: Blaj.] with the tickets around 3 centimeters wide of which originals are visible on the photos below:



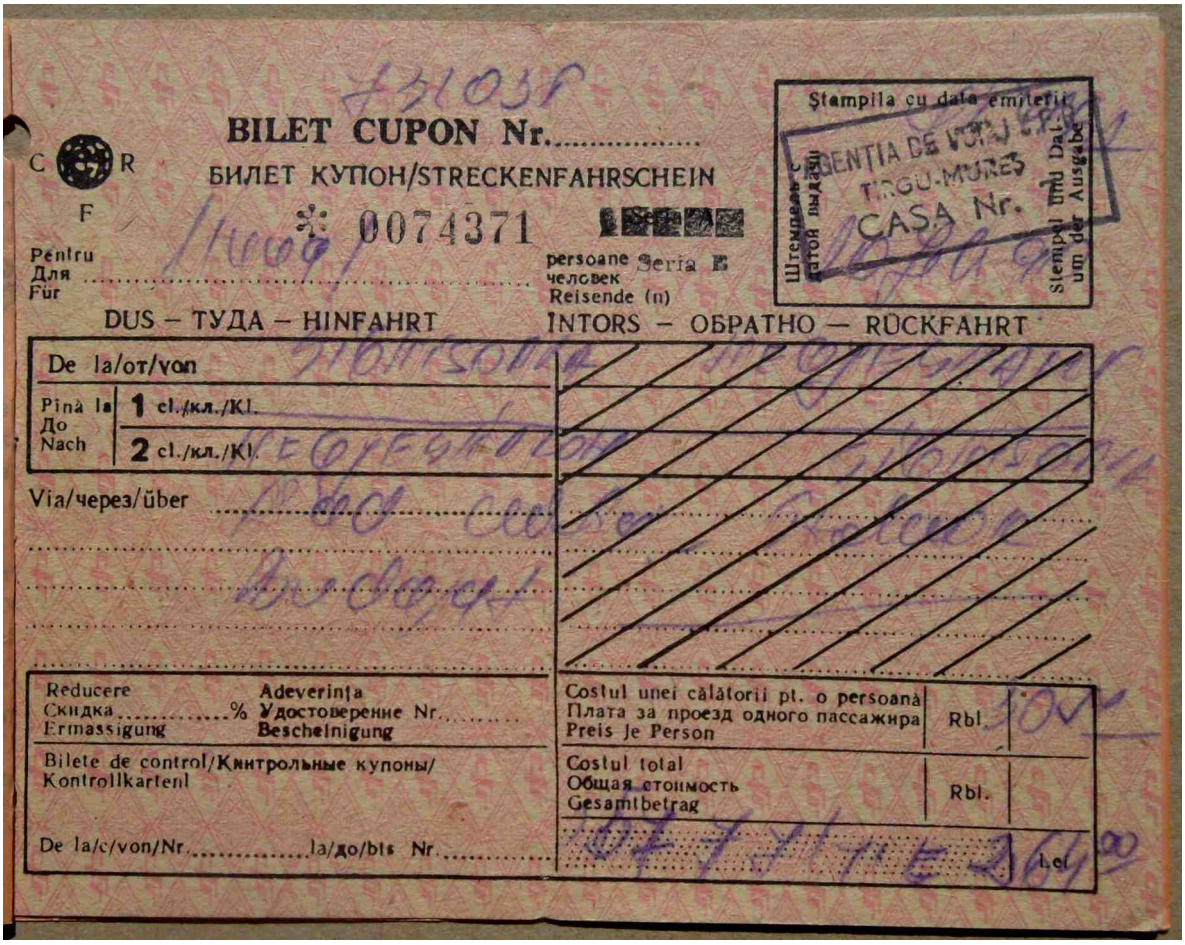






where towards 1 hours on 10 february 1990 i changed to the international train Dacia Express to Budapest, where i arrived in the morning.

CAILE FERATE ROMÂNE
РУМЫНСКИЕ ЖЕЛЕЗНЫЕ ДОРОГИ/RUMÄNISCHE EISENBAHNEN
C.F.R.
CARNET CU BILETE CUPOANE
КУПОННАЯ КНИЖАК/BUCHFAHRKARTE
Valabil
Срок годности
Geltungsdauer
2 luni
месяца
4 Monate
din ziua emiterii
со дня выдачи
vom Datum der Ausgabe an
Prețul total
Общая стоимость
Gesamtbetrag
In valuta țării de emitere
В валюте страны вдачи
Im der Währung des Ausgabelandes
Ştampila unității emitente şi data
Штемпель места выдачи — датой
Tagesstempel
CASA Nr. 7
I. P. „Filaret" — cd 6095/87 — D.M.C.



BILET CUPON Nr......

C R

БИЛЕТ КУПОН/STRECKENFAHRSCHEIN

F

№ 0074371

Pentru
Для
Für ..... persoane / человек / Reisende (n)

Ştampila cu data emiterii
Штемпель с датой выдачи
Stempel und Datum der Ausgabe

DUS – ТУДА – HINFAHRT

INTORS – ОБРАТНО – RÜCKFAHRT

De la/от/von		
Pînă la / До / Nach	1 cl./кл./Kl.	
	2 cl./кл./Kl.	
Via/через/über		

Reducere / Скидка ..... % / Ermässigung
Adeverinţa / Удостоверение Nr. ..... / Bescheinigung

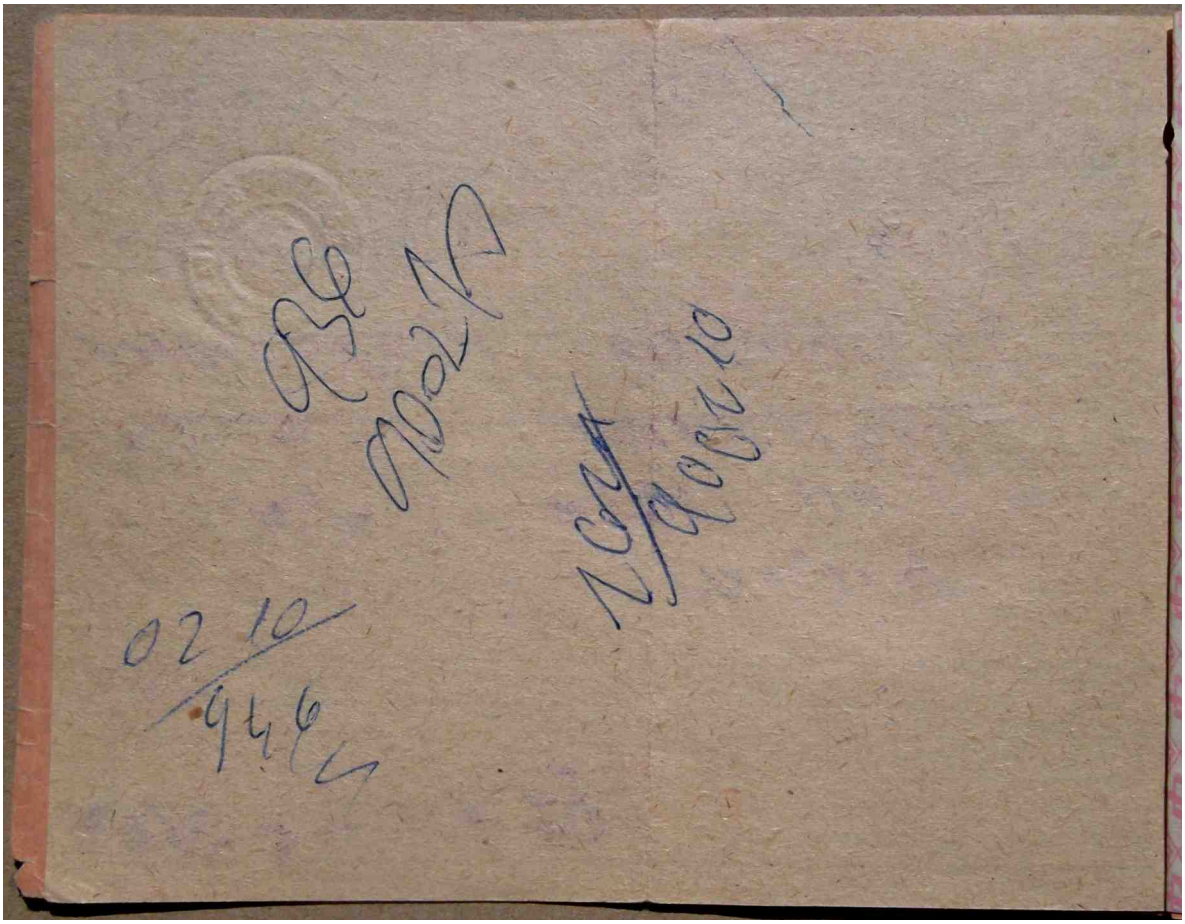
Bilete de control/Контрольные купоны/Kontrollkarten!

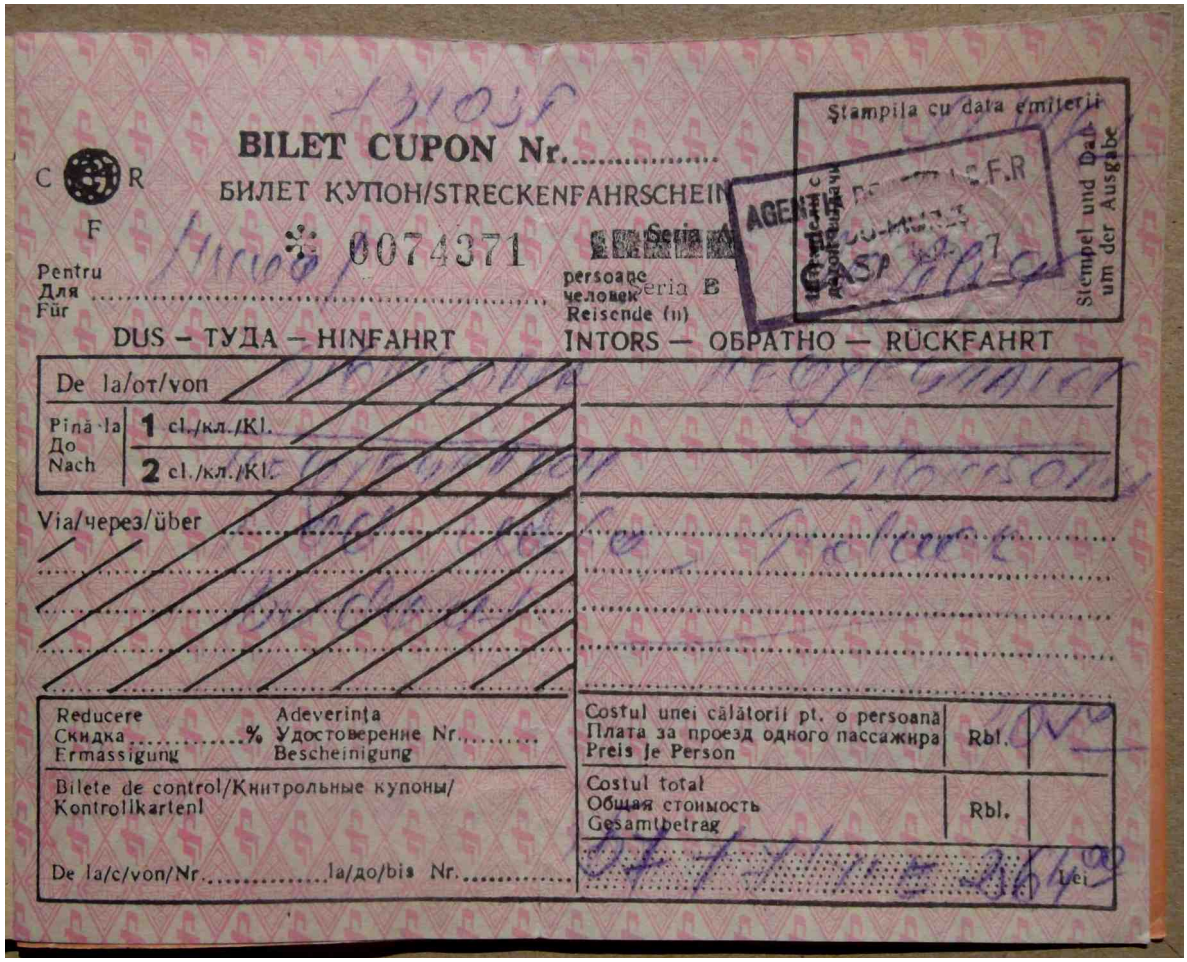
De la/c/von/Nr. ..... la/до/bis Nr. .....

Costul unei călătorii pt. o persoană / Плата за проезд одного пассажира / Preis je Person — Rbl.

Costul total / Общая стоимость / Gesamtbetrag — Rbl.

Lei





C R
F

BILET CUPON Nr......

БИЛЕТ КУПОН/STRECKENFAHRSCHEIN

Seria A 0074371 Seria B

Pentru persoane
Для человек
Für Reisende (n)

Ştampila cu data emiterii

Stempel und Datum der Ausgabe

DUS – ТУДА – HINFAHRT **INTORS — ОБРАТНО — RÜCKFAHRT**

De la/от/von

Pînă la / До / Nach: **1** cl./кл./Kl. **2** cl./кл./Kl.

Via/через/über

Reducere / Скидка .....% / Ermassigung
Adeverinţa / Удостоверение Nr..... / Bescheinigung

Bilete de control/Контрольные купоны/ Kontrollkarten!

De la/c/von/Nr..... la/до/bis Nr.....

Costul unei călătorii pt. o persoană / Плата за проезд одного пассажира / Preis je Person — Rbl.

Costul total / Общая стоимость / Gesamtbetrag — Rbl.

Lei

9566

b. Tichet

Tren rapid

Sighişoara

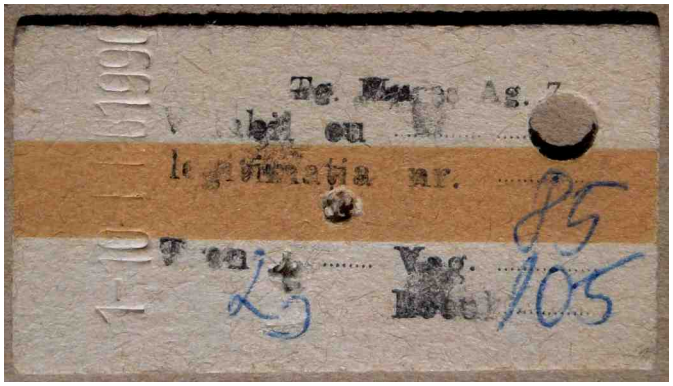
pînă la staţia

BV

Val. peste 250 km

Cl. II Lei 21

9566



Ag. 7

Vag. 25

85

105

I exchanged the two cheques of 1,000 forints into 1,980 forints of cash:

ADÓMENTES
STEUERFREI, TAXFREE

Valuta
Deviza VÉTEL

Nr.	1 393
Beváltóhely száma	8.6
Dátum	19900210
Valutanem	HUF
Valutaérték	2 000
Árfolyam (Kurs)	100
Ft	2 000
Költség (Spesen)	-20
Kifizetendö Ft	1 980
Csekkszám	0
Útlevélszám (Passport Nr.)	0

15 ITL	20 GRD	25 ESP
16 AUD	21 NLG	26 SEK
17 BEF	22 JPY	27 KWD
18 DKK	23 CAD	28 MNT
19 FIM	24 NOK	

PLEASE KEEP IT WHILE IN HUNGARY!
BITTE BEWAHREN SIE DIESE QUITTUNG
WÄHREND IHRES GESAMTEN
UNGARNAUFENTHALTES!
IBUSZ 6114. - 70767 4906. 89/313301-0

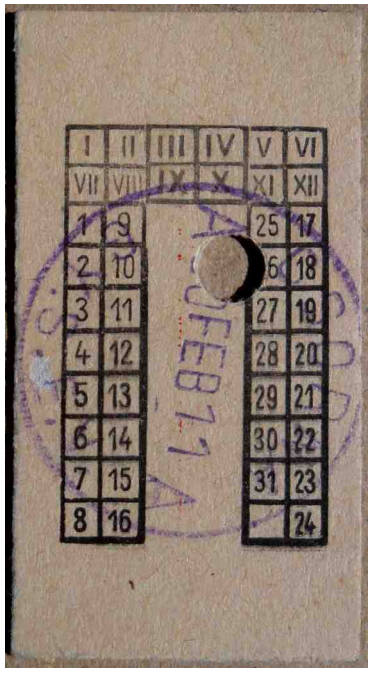
ADÓMENTES

In the afternoon, i took an accommodation-train to Hegyeshalom, [Read approximately: 'hegjeʃhɔlom.] a frontier village of Hungary with Austria, in the building of the railroad station of which i spent the night.

In the morning of 11 february 1990, i started towards the frontier marching on the edge of the road. Tried hitch-hiking, but no car pulled up. So that, exited Hungary on foot through the road frontier crossing-place Hegyeshalom-Nickelsdorf. During heading for the austrian frontier-guards building, following a pine plantation i saw the plowed stripe wide around 30 meters — as compared to the around 6 meters of the one at the romanian frontier — stretching to the south in a bee-line unsurveyably. After it, there showed white the piles around 1 meter high of a fence system. These all were the remains of the “iron curtain” era, for the making it disappear of which had not been sufficient financial resources when dismounting the “iron curtain” in the previous year.

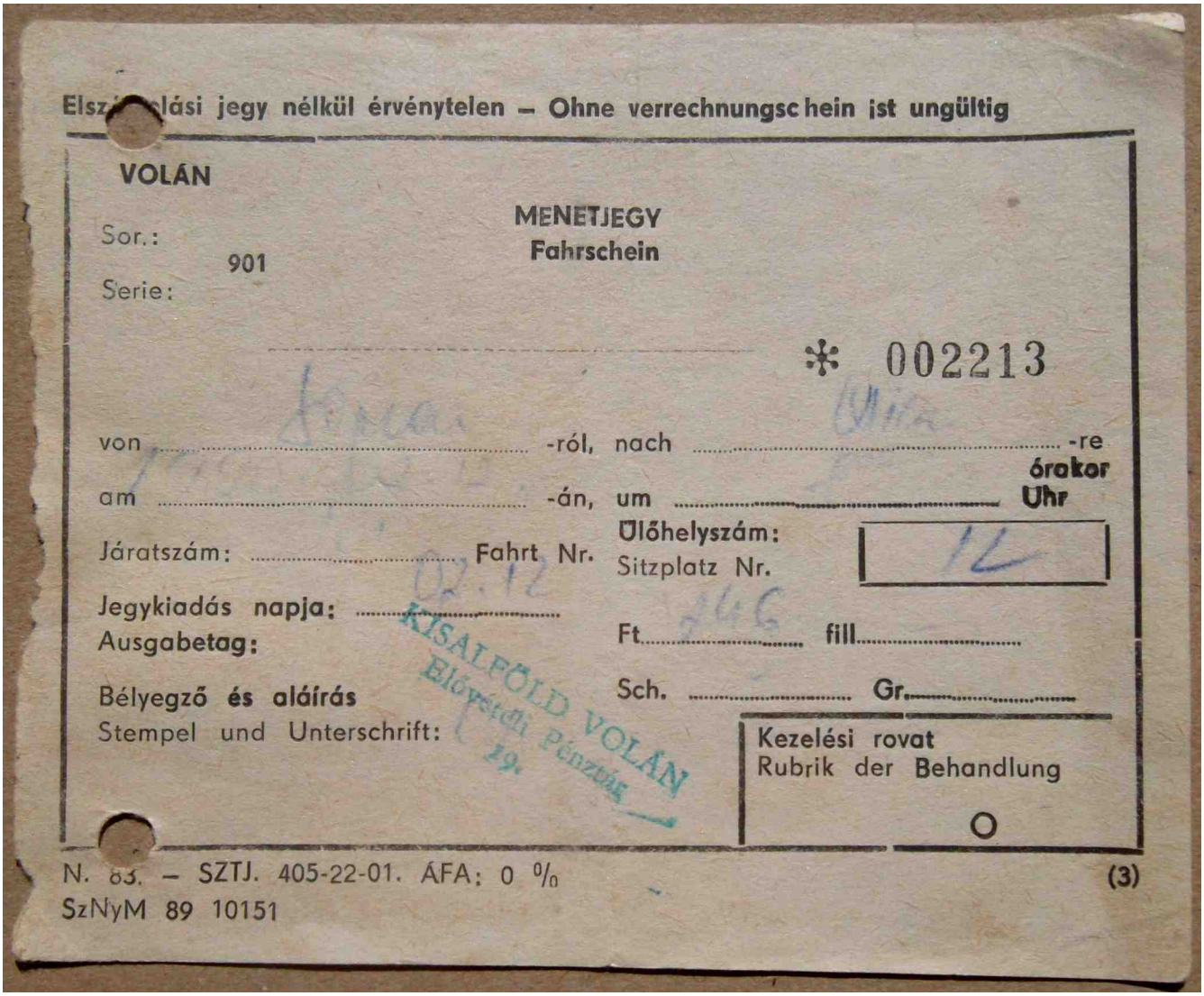
I told the austrian frontier-guards that i wanted to ask for political asylum in Austria, but they did not let me in, only advised me to try at the next frontier crossing-place, that at the town Sopron. [Read approximately: 'ʃopron.] I went back to the railroad station, and took a local service to the town Csorna. [Read approximately: 'tʃornɔ.]

From there, i continued my traveling by train as far as Sopron.



Examining the schedule, i established that there were several trains to Austria. Then, went to the bus terminal, where discovered a bill advertising a one-day trip to Vienna. The bus was to start next day at 8.00 hours. Spent the night near the railroad station in a bus-stop.

In the morning of 12 february 1990, i bought a return ticket:



Elszámolási jegy nélkül érvénytelen – Ohne verrechnungsc hein ist ungültig

VOLÁN

MENETJEGY
Fahrschein

Sor.: 901
Serie:

* 002213

von Szolnok -ról, nach Budapest -re

am 12.2. -án, um 6 órakor Uhr

Járatszám: Fahrt Nr. 02.12

Ülőhelyszám: 12
Sitzplatz Nr.

Jegykiadás napja: 12.2.
Ausgabetag:

Ft 246 fill

Sch. Gr.

Bélyegző és aláírás
Stempel und Unterschrift:

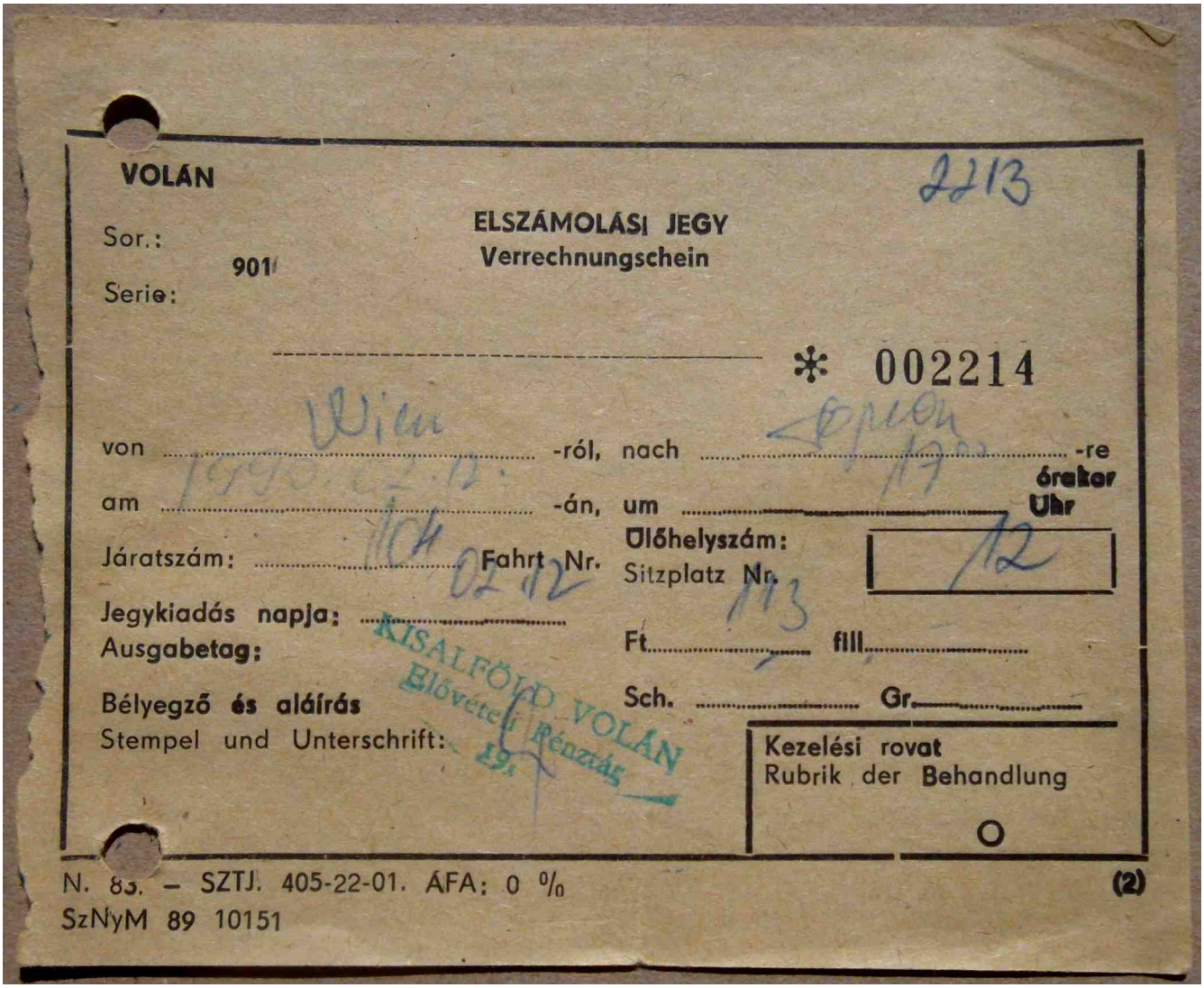
KISALFÖLD VOLÁN
Elővételi Pénztár
19.

Kezelési rovat
Rubrik der Behandlung

O

N. 83. – SZTJ. 405-22-01. ÁFA: 0 %
SzNyM 89 10151

(3)



VOLÁN

2213

ELSZÁMOLÁSI JEGY
Verrechnungschein

Sor.: 901
Serie:

* 002214

von Wien -ról, nach Sopron -re

am 1990.12.12. -án, um 17 órakor Uhr

Járatszám: 1CH Fahrt Nr. 0242 Ülőhelyszám: Sitzplatz Nr. 12

Jegykiadás napja: 113
Ausgabetag:

Ft ..... fill .....

KISALFÖLD VOLÁN Elővételi Pénztár 19

Bélyegző és aláírás
Stempel und Unterschrift:

Sch. ..... Gr. .....

Kezelési rovat
Rubrik der Behandlung

O

N. 85. – SZTJ. 405-22-01. ÁFA: 0 %
SzNyM 89 10151

(2)

Through the road frontier crossing-place Sopron-Klingenbach, i succeeded in entering Austria.

8.2. Living in the refugee camp in Traiskirchen

This traveling captivated me through its similarity in purpose and route with my first illegal fleeing attempt, as well as through its efficiency, and as such constituted a kind of spiritual satisfaction for the failure of all my three illegal fleeing attempts of which target country was Austria.

From the bus, i was admiring the conspicuously much higher level of development, as compared to those experienced up to that time in the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, thinking approximately: "While the socialist countries were playing the communism, the humans in the 'capitalist' countries were working hard."

The bus carried me as far as the square Karlsplatz in Vienna. I entered the first police station which i

had observed, and asked for political asylum. A policeman directed me to the foreign police in Tannengasse, from where i was further directed to the refugee camp in Traiskirchen, a village around 15 kilometers south of Vienna.

In the afternoon of 12 february 1990, i had already been received in the camp, together with other asylum seekers thronging mostly from Romania. In the evening, to my surprise there arrived my former class-mate of general school Csaba BOKOR, [Read approximately: 'tʃɔbɔ 'bokor.] who is visible in the middle on the second photo of the point 3. His presence disappointed me at the same time in the bottom of my soul, because i was convinced that he must have been sent by the hungarian ethnical occult political entity in Romania, which had been functioning around me mostly between july 1985 and september 1986. My this conjecture was corroborated by his behavior of secret-agent type, and the potential programing message which his surname bore: [Bokor ⟶ bokor (hungarian) = bush, namely decoded approximately: "Your this immigration attempt to Austria shall fail, and you shall have to cross the frontier illegally to again reach Austria."] Therefore, while the romanian "revolution", mock as it was, ensured me the possibility of legal fleeing, from the hungarian national side there appeared a manifestation of an endeavor to push me back into my conditions had during the Ceaușescu regime. Evidently, this programing was in the interest of the hungarian ethnical secret political organization in Romania, and the hungarian national secret political organization. Further, according to his telling, Csaba BOKOR came to Austria with an evidence created by the county daily newspaper Népújság, an article allegedly proving his persecution after the "revolution". With this, the hungarian ethnical secret political organization in Romania had created a parallel case, with the purpose of concealing itself, as well as surpassing and fading my person as the target person, by asserting approximately the idea: "The case of Csaba BOKOR is more documented, more serious, and more timely than that of István ADORJÁN." [Note: Otherwise, paralleling is a general method of the ethnical and the national secret political organizations for combating inconvenient persons or phenomena. In this way, i consider David Icke to have been created by the english ethnical-national secret political organization to parallel my this researching, writing and publishing activity.]

It was also disappointing to experience that the secret-agent activity had appeared around me in Austria as well. The single essential note which distinguished it from the former ones was that it appeared to be well-intentioned. In this way, in a conversation with me in the quarantine large room on the second upper storey, a sub-saharan african asylum seeker appeared to be verifying whether i knew the names of the presidents of different african countries, by so doing appearing to determine the efficiency of my former activity of studying the states of the world, and referring to that the Securitate had known about my that activity and shared that information with other authorities. Another asylum seeker having entered the Freilager [In the english language: free camp.] large room on the ground-floor, in which i lived right before my transfer, cried: "Felipe!", by this means appearing to strive to find out whether i was inclined to further migrate from Austria to Spain, the prime minister of the government of which being at that time Felipe GONZALES, and as it would turn out before me, it being possible to submit an asylum application to Spain through its consulate in Vienna.

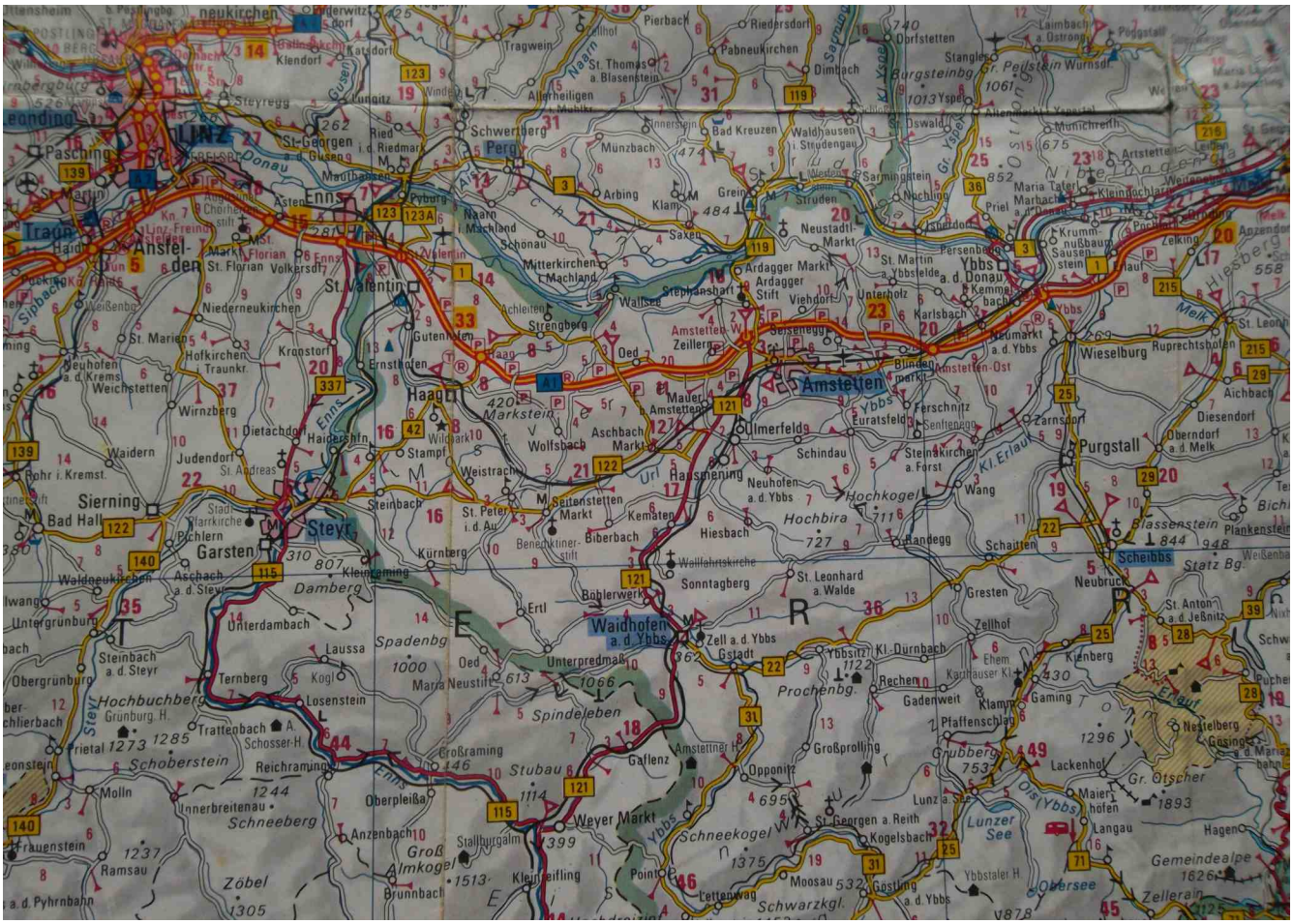
This secret-agent activity meant that the austrian national occult political entity employing the secret agents had been informed about my coming to Austria, just as it would be shown around 1995 by the memories of my experiences acquired during my illegal fleeing attempts that, when they already could do no more for preventing my illegal frontier crossings, the romanian authorities furnished some information about my person and whereabouts to their colleagues in the socialist countries which i was to enter.

At the same time, in the room, an asylum seeker was once asserting a photo of the former emperor of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy Franz Josef. As i did not think that the government or the two governing parties of Austria, the Socialist Party (SPÖ) and the People's Party (VPÖ), had something to do

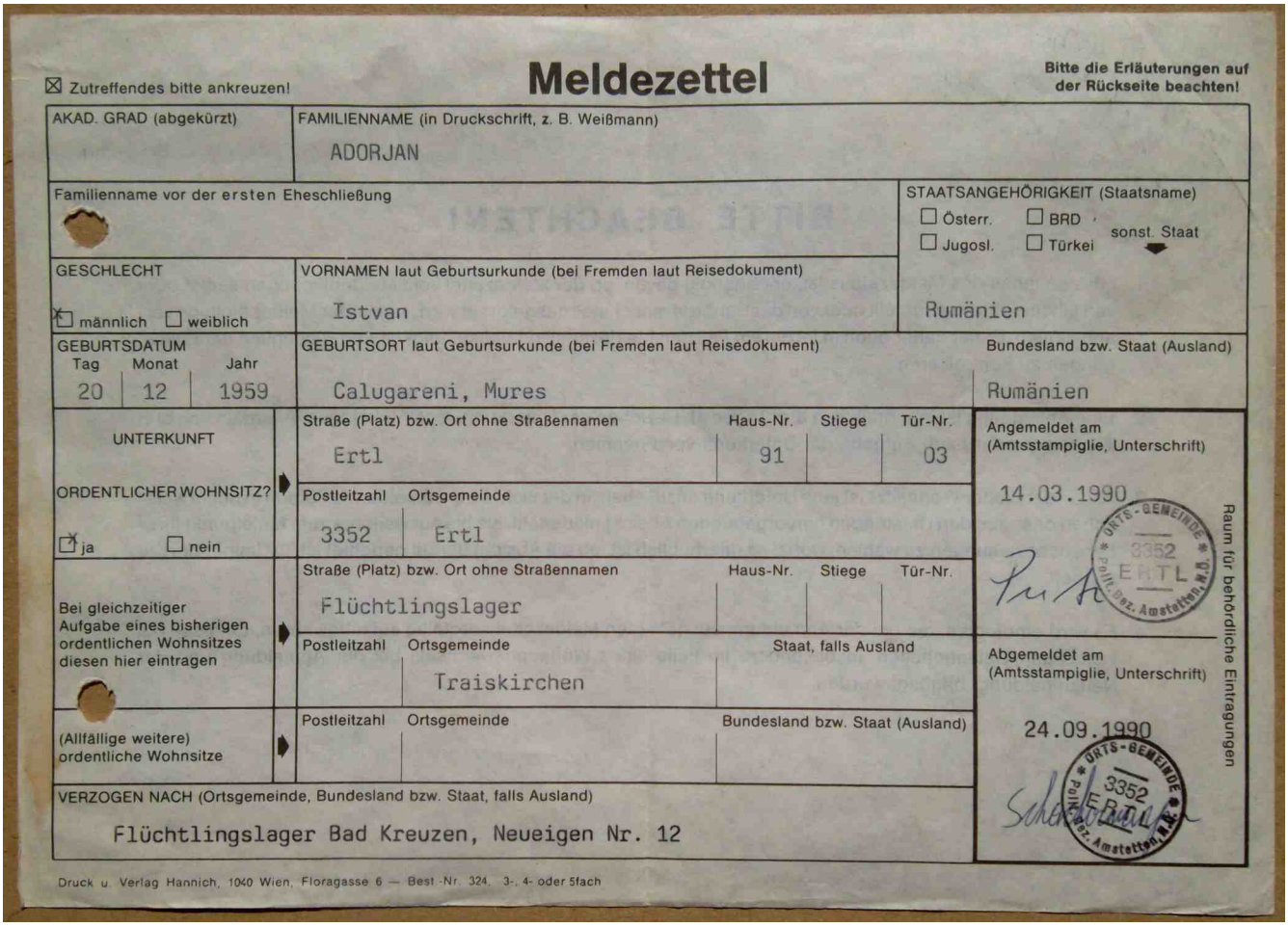
with the former emperor and monarchy, i considered this as well a propagandistic action having the same origination as the activity of the secret agents.

8.3. Living in the pension in Ertl

On 14 march 1990, i was transferred to the pension of the inn Gasthof Teufel at number 91 in the isolated village of Ertl, Lower Austria, at a certain place between the towns Amstetten and Steyr, as it is represented on the map visible on the photo below: [22]



The nearest railroad station was at around 15 kilometers. This moving was registered at the local authority, which issued a registration sheet, of which original is visible on the photo below:



☒ Zutreffendes bitte ankreuzen!

Meldezettel

Bitte die Erläuterungen auf der Rückseite beachten!

AKAD. GRAD (abgekürzt)

FAMILIENNAME (in Druckschrift, z. B. Weißmann)
ADORJAN

Familienname vor der ersten Eheschließung

STAATSANGEHÖRIGKEIT (Staatsname)
☐ Österr. ☐ BRD ☐ Jugosl. ☐ Türkei sonst. Staat
Rumänien

GESCHLECHT
☒ männlich ☐ weiblich

VORNAMEN laut Geburtsurkunde (bei Fremden laut Reisedokument)
Istvan

GEBURTSDATUM
Tag 20 | Monat 12 | Jahr 1959

GEBURTSORT laut Geburtsurkunde (bei Fremden laut Reisedokument)
Calugareni, Mures

Bundesland bzw. Staat (Ausland)
Rumänien

UNTERKUNFT

ORDENTLICHER WOHNSITZ?
☒ ja ☐ nein

Straße (Platz) bzw. Ort ohne Straßennamen: Ertl | Haus-Nr.: 91 | Stiege: | Tür-Nr.: 03
Postleitzahl: 3352 | Ortsgemeinde: Ertl

Angemeldet am (Amtsstampiglie, Unterschrift)
14.03.1990
ORTS-GEMEINDE 3352 ERTL Polit. Bez. Amstetten N.Ö.

Bei gleichzeitiger Aufgabe eines bisherigen ordentlichen Wohnsitzes diesen hier eintragen

Straße (Platz) bzw. Ort ohne Straßennamen: Flüchtlingslager | Haus-Nr.: | Stiege: | Tür-Nr.:
Postleitzahl: | Ortsgemeinde: Traiskirchen | Staat, falls Ausland:

Abgemeldet am (Amtsstampiglie, Unterschrift)
24.09.1990
ORTS-GEMEINDE 3352 ERTL Polit. Bez. Amstetten N.Ö.

(Allfällige weitere) ordentliche Wohnsitze

Postleitzahl: | Ortsgemeinde: | Bundesland bzw. Staat (Ausland):

VERZOGEN NACH (Ortsgemeinde, Bundesland bzw. Staat, falls Ausland)
Flüchtlingslager Bad Kreuzen, Neueigen Nr. 12

Raum für behördliche Eintragungen

Druck u. Verlag Hannich, 1040 Wien, Floragasse 6 — Best.-Nr. 324, 3-, 4- oder 5fach

In the pension, the rooms were considerably smaller than in the camp. In the period in which i lived there, i was accommodated in three three-bedded rooms, namely in chronological order that at the left corner, regarded facing the entrance from the outside, and those at the right and the left ends of the corridor, regarded from the upstairs direction. The majority of the asylum seekers were from Romania, my room-mates were all from there. In this way, the personal relations intensified, which combined with the secret-agent activity became embarrassing for me.

It was an aggravating circumstance that i did not have to deal with isolated secret agents, but as such they collaborated with each other, forming around me a kind of mafia. According to their manifestations, the austrian authorities did not exclude the possibility of my being a secret agent either. Partly as a reaction to their this attitude, i looked up almost every consulate in Vienna by the help of the telephone book and the book of maps bought in Traiskirchen — of which front cover around 14 centimeters wide and a page with some embassies marked by me are visible on the photos below —

freytag & berndt
BUCHPLAN
WIEN
DAS GESAMTE STADTGEBIET
MIT STRASSENVERZEICHNIS
89/90
Der Wien-Plan
Nummer 1

12Augarten
32
Obere Donaustr.
Augartenstraße
Porzellangasse
Rossauer Lände
Alserbach
Liechtenstein pk.
Allg. Krankenhs.
Roosevelt pl.
S. Freud-Pk.
Laudongasse
Schönborn pk.
Rathaus platz
Freyung
Börse pl.
Schottenstift
Volksgarten
Helden pl.
Burggarten
Mar. Theres. Pl.
Stadtpark
Kursalon
Schwarzenbergpl.
Karlspl.
Resselpark
Stubenring
Kärntner Straße
Graben
Kohlmarkt
Stephans pl.
Am Hof
Tiefer Graben
Judenpl.
Josefs pl.
Minoritenpl.
Ballhausgasse
Schmerlingplatz
Dr. Karl Lueger Ring
Universitätsstraße
Landesgerichtsstr.
Währinger Straße
Schlickgasse
Berggasse
Türkenstraße
Währinger Gürtel
Wasagasse
Lange Gasse
Josefstädter Straße
Alserstraße
Lerchenfelder Straße
Mariahilfer Straße
Neubaugasse
Kirchengasse
Siebensternplatz
Lindengasse
Stiftgasse
Stiftskaserne
Messepalast
Operngasse
Schillerplatz
Kärntner Ring
Schwarzenbergstraße
Lothringerstraße
Johannesgasse
Himmelpfortgasse
Seilerstätte
Weihburggasse
Plankengasse
Wipplingerstraße
Fleischmarkt
Rotenturmstraße
Judenplatz
Gumpendorfer Straße
Linke Wienzeile
Rechte Wienzeile
Getreidemarkt
Gußhausstraße
Operngasse
Theresianum
Mayerhofgasse
Wiedner Hauptstraße
Prinz Eugen-Straße
Belvedere
Alpengtn.
Landstr. Hauptstr.
Marx. pl.
Schönbrunner Straße
Meidlinger Hauptstr.
Hamburgerstr.
Mollardgasse
Gumpendorfer Straße
Mariahilfer Gürtel
Westbahnstraße
Neubaugürtel
Lerchenfelder Gürtel
Währinger Gürtel
Nußdorfer Straße
Sechsschimmelgasse
Spitalgasse
Strudlhofgasse
Porzellangasse
Seegasse
Grünentorgasse
Rossauer Lände
Obere Donaustr.
Untere Donaustr.
Franz Josefs-Kai
Schwedenbrücke
Salztorbrücke
Rudolfspl.
Concordiapl.
Morzinpl.
Schwedenpl.
Rotenturmstr.
Wollzeile
Stephansplatz
Dominikanerbastei
Seitenstettengasse
Tuchlauben
Graben
Kohlmarkt
Am Hof
Freyung
Herrengasse
Strauchgasse
Bankgasse
Minoritenplatz
Ballhausplatz
Volksgarten
Burgtheater
Burgring
Dr. Karl Renner-Ring
Schmerlingplatz
Landesgerichtsstr.
Schottenring
Schottengasse
Universitätsstraße

purposes to be manipulated by some entity, they could hardly accept the idea of independence of such persons.

In Ertl, there was also an asylum seeker from Romania called Nicu, just as in the prison in Padinska Skela in 1987, and in the prison in Versec in 1988. He was assisting Mr. Teufel with the household farming, and had the privilege of living in the possibly only two-bedded rooms of the pension. My being related with him was for me a probable reference to the trilateral collaboration relative to my person among the romanian, yugoslav and austrian national occult political entities, and proved that this collaboration was based on not ideological, but national grounds. This collaboration appeared before me as trilateral because from among my countries of asylum up to that time i met with other asylum seekers from Romania only in Yugoslavia and Austria, but it can be another reference to a general collaboration of the national secret political organizations relative to my person particularly, and relative to the persons of my kind generally.

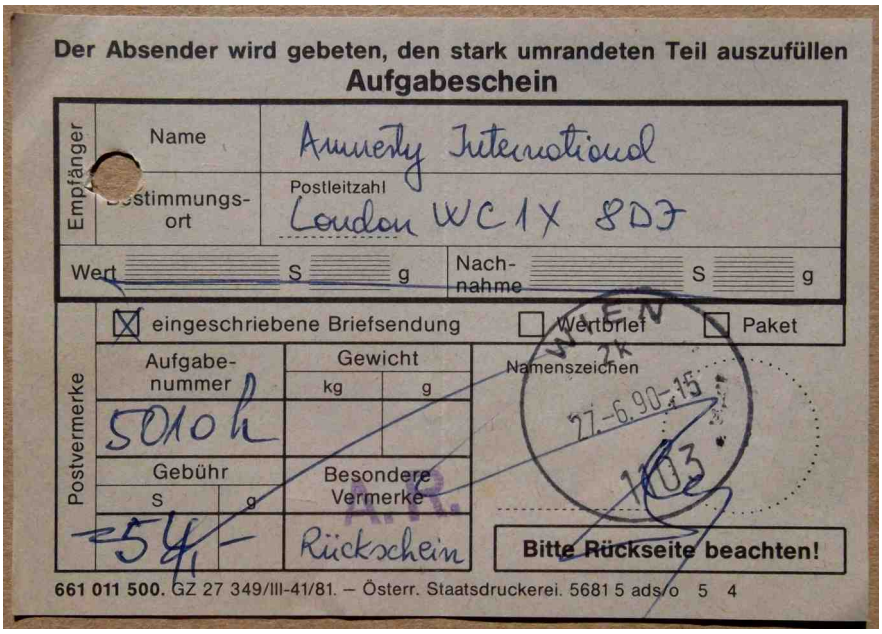
I experienced an ill-intentioned behavior even on the part of the wife of the innkeeper Josef Teufel. Once, i caught her having entered my room when there was no one in. To my objection, she said: “Mein Haus.” [In the english language: My house.] Consequently, she appeared not to have known the probably general spirit of the penal-law provisions relative to the home violation that the interdiction relative to the unauthorized entering of an inhabited room does not depend on whether the inhabitant is a tenant or a proprietor. As regards serving the meals, she had the habit of rationing them into plates in the kitchen, and we had to enter there and take it to the dining-hall under her supervision. Once, i took a plate from a place from where i had not been wont to, and started towards the dining-hall, whereupon she began to object, saying something to the effect that i should have taken a plate from another place, probably from where i had been wont to. Consequently, she appeared to differentiate among the plates — which refers to that counter to the appearance they had essentially different contents — and apply a kind of discrimination, namely she wanted me to take a certain plate or from a certain group of plates. I did this to obtain information on whether in Austria there was persecution against my person with potentially or effectively harmful materials susceptible for administration with meals, as i had experienced in Romania from both the romanian national and the hungarian ethnical occult political entities. At the level of my senses, at Gasthof Teufel i experienced no such persecution. However, this cannot refute the presumption of its existence, otherwise corroborated with the above information, because there are potentially or effectively harmful materials which can be administered in quantities unperceivable for the human senses.

On 24 may 1990, i was in Vienna to look for a translator, when it having turned out to be holiday sitting on a bench on the bank of the river in Stadtpark i saw a person on a bridge filming with the camera directed towards me. Became suspicious of that i was his target person though, but did not take any measure at that time, because he was at around 100 meters from me. On 27 june 1990, i was arranging in Vienna my appeal against the austrian negative asylum decision, when for resting i entered the Stadtpark, and in order to avoid my possible filming looked for a more hidden part of it. Sat down on a bench being in the curve of a concrete path, and placing my forearms on the knees, bent forward looking at the ground. I was rather out of spirits, because to save money i had not eaten for around three days.

From the left, a pair of an older woman and a younger man were approaching walking conversing. They went past in front of me, turned off the path, then halted on my right at around 5 meters, turning towards the low fence-like construction being in front of me. Once, i glanced up to the right towards them, and at the apparent middle front region of the woman saw a camera with the lens directed towards me by the man standing on the right side of the woman. I kept on looking at the camera, whereupon it disappeared without producing a click audible by me, and the pair quickly moved on.

Presumably on 25 june 1990, in efforts to internationally protest against the austrian negative asylum

decision, i sought out the office in Vienna of Amnesty International, and inquired after the address of its headquarters in London, because i considered that the austrian occult political entity could hinder it by manipulating the employees of austrian german ethnicity and nationality. I posted that protest on 27 june 1990 from Vienna with a registered letter and acknowledgment of receipt, the original of the receipt around 10.5 centimeters long issued on that occasion is visible on the photo below:



However, from London i received neither the acknowledgment of receipt, nor a letter, which in all certainty was an expression of the common interest of the english and the austrian occult political entities in the matter.

The mafia of secret agents in the pension in Ertl was overwhelmingly composed of ethnically romanian members though, they had been ultimately selected and operated by the austrian national occult political entity, even if they could have been primarily sent to Austria by the romanian national occult political entity. This was revealed before me the most obviously around the first half of august 1990. Together with my pension-mate Viorel POPA, [Read approximately: vio'rel 'popʌ.] i went to the small town of Waidhofen by bicycle, being east of Ertl, presumably for doing some shopping. On the way back, his bicycle had a flat or got out of order, so that he had to get off and roll it. For solidarity, i did the same for a while, but then the ego prevailed in me, and to save time and energy i proceeded on my way by bicycle. When i was approaching the pension from the direction of the center of Ertl rolling the bicycle uphill on the narrow concrete road, i met a group of loudly-chatting romanian asylum seekers coming from the opposite direction, among them with Viorel POPA. Greeting them with a sentence, from the many feedback words and voices i discerned those of him as well as if being reproachfully uttering mild and hidden invectives for a satisfaction, the others smiling appearing to express a mixture of friendliness and feeling of a malicious joy.

In the morning of sunday, 29 april 1990, i started on foot towards Vienna, with the intention of reaching it by hitch-hike to save money. After a march of around 38 kilometers done in around six hours, i arrived to the town Amstetten “tired to death, without even a car having stopped” — as i wrote in my letter of 14 may 1990 to my parents — from where therefore i had to take a train. [Note: On the photos below, it is visible the originals of my respective letter and train tickets around 11 centimeters long. As

it results from the second ticket, without the hitch-hiking march i should have gotten on train not in Amstetten, but in the station Sankt Peter-Seitenstetten, after a march of “only” around 15 kilometers.]

Érd, 1990 május 14

Kedves Szüleim!

Mindenek előtt tenékmíves elismeréseimet hangyagságomról a levélírás terén. Most és a jövőben igyekszem bepótolni. Ebben, a családi hagyományaimtól gondolom nem nagyon térek el.

Ami a helyzetemet illeti nagyon sokminden függ a változások kimenetelétől. Ha a jelenlegiek győzedelmeskednek akkor a menekült-jogot meg fogom kapni és ez sokmindent megold.

A munkához való jog mint nagyon arányában a nyelvismeret hiánya a legfontosabb gátló tényező a megfelelő munkahely megtalálásában. Mindenesetre mint szakképzetlen munkás vagy mint segédmunkás, nem nehéz elhelyezkedni. Alkalmi munkát az utóbbi időben akad, úgyhogy sikerült egy kis pénzt összegyűjtenem. Annyi arányban még nincs, hogy szükségemet vásárolják nagyon is sok régen drágák. Egy valamirevaló ajtó például közel ezer pénzegységbe kerül, egy nadrág pedig félezerbe. Szerencsémre itt a pozsonyba mindegyre hoznak a vidékiek használt ruhadarabokat amiből nekem is kijutott annyi, hogy nem kellett az otthonról elvitt ruhákat felhasználnom a munkában.

A munkafélék, amelyeket alkalmilag végzünk, természetesen olyanok amelyeket a helybeliek legnívósabban nem végeznek el. Ilyenek például virágpalántázások és egyéb parki dísznövények hántolása, fűnyírók áthelyezése egyik szállásról a másikba meg egyéb fizikai munkafélék. Az utóbbi napokban például csatornafestésre adtam magam. Mindezek összhatásaként tyúkkacsólásokkal, szigetelésekkel meg különböző festékekkel tarkított művém kezdte lelkem, a hízgerdésről nem is beszélve. Általában óránként félnyolc pénzegységet fizetnek.

A helyzig amelyben vagyok nagyon elnyúlott; a legkörzetelési vanitállandó meg kisváros tizenöt kilométer-

nyire van, úgyhogy ha utazni kell vagy komolyabb problémák megoldására a kisvárosba kell utazni, sőt kijut a gyaloglásból, hacsak nem akarom az olyan nehezen megkeresett pénzt utazásra elkölteni. Nemrég például Bécsben voltam. Odamenet meg tudtam volna spórolni a mintegy háromszáz pengőnyit, ami sok egy falusi munka. Megindultam reggel, gyalog, azzal az elképzeléssel, hogy az utat autóstoppal teszem meg, nagyon sok kamionba megállnak, nem vernek el pénzt, ezért. Csakhogy mintegy hatórai gyaloglás után (kamionnyolc kilométer) kalapáltam elkeseredten meg az első vámállomásra anélkül, hogy csak egy gépkocsi is megállt volna.

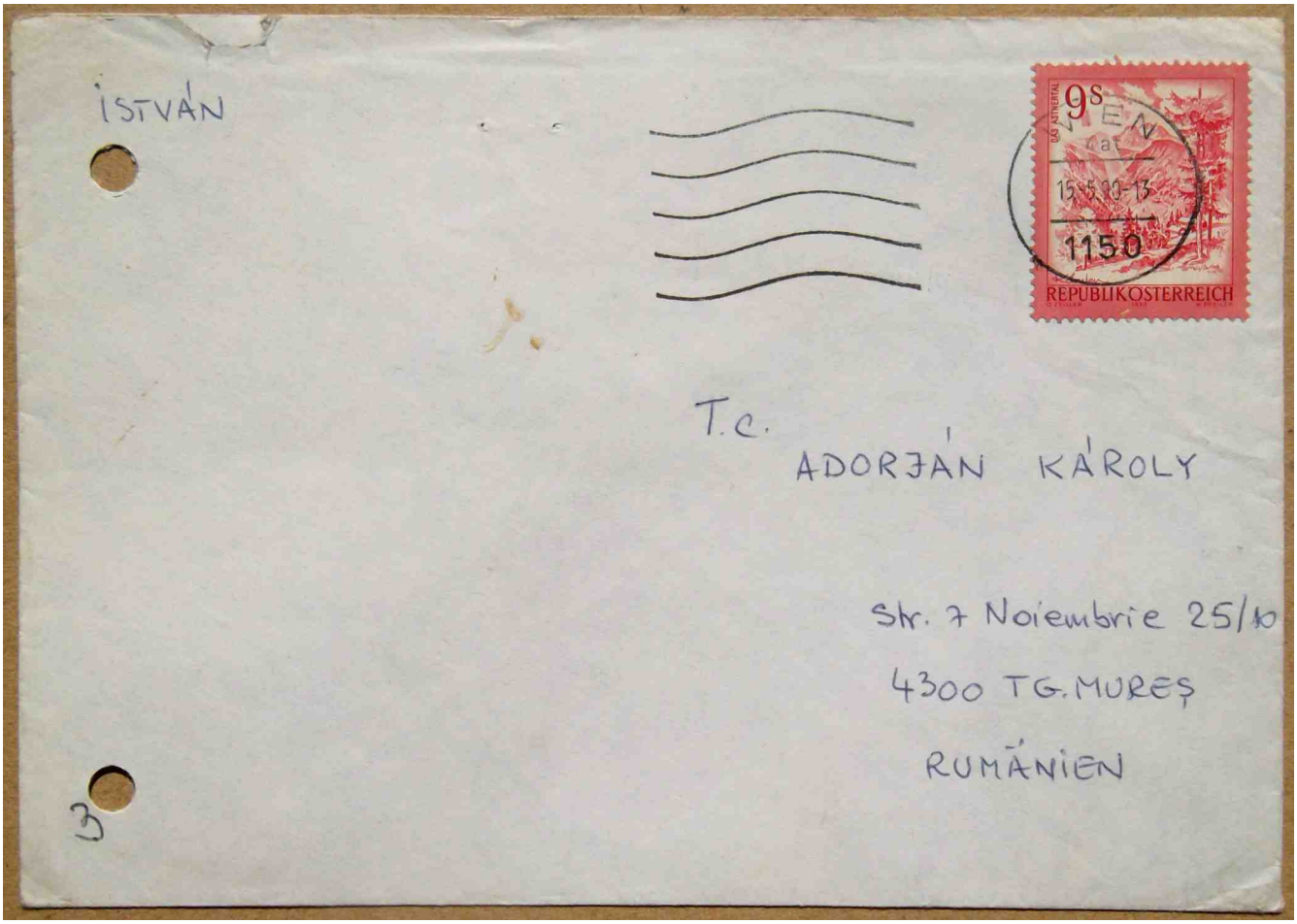
A napokban megint el kell gyalogolnom a kisvárosba ajpőt vásárolni, nagyon még mindig a bakancsaimban járok, amelyek időközben elmúnésiselledtek a kopástól meg a fent említett feleslegtől. Ma éppen horzik az úgynevezett kaschengeld-et avagy a zsebpénzt amiért is az egész panasz itthon történik.

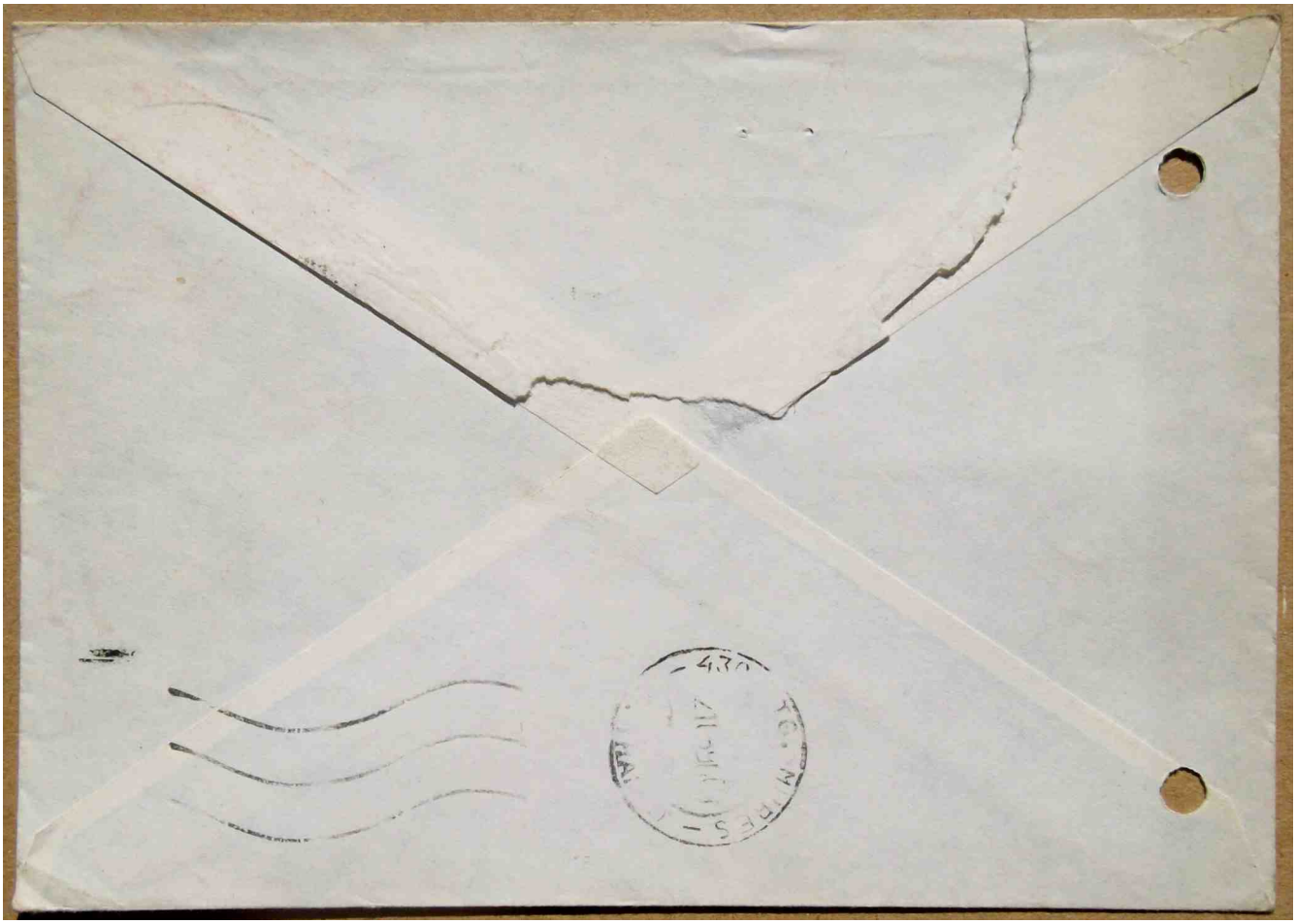
Másképpen jól vagyok. Az idő általában nagyon nagy. Sok ne hellene annyit gyalogolni, meg lenne végre egy rendes ruha is. Most már sírva sírnám, hogy olyan kis csomaggal jöttem. De idővel minden rendbejön.

Csókolom mindkettőjüket

István

Partial translation from the hungarian language: Ertl, 14 may 1990 / Dear parents, / … / The right for work now exists, only the lack of command of the language is the most important impeding factor in finding a suitable place of work. In any case, as unskilled worker or helper it is not difficult to find employment. Casual work there turns up lately, so that i managed to gather a little money. I do not have however still so much to buy articles of wear, namely those are very expensive. A decent pair of shoes for example costs nearly one thousand monetary units, and a pair of pants half a thousand. To my luck, here in the pension the country folk incessantly bring old clothes, of which i also had as much a share that i had not to use for work the clothes brought from home. / The kind of works we occasionally perform are naturally such that the residents of the place most kindly will not perform. Such are the manuring of flower beds and other park ornamental plants, the translocation of fowls from a stable to another, and other kinds of physical work. … Generally, we are paid half a hundred monetary units per hour. / The locality in which i am is very isolated; the nearest railroad station and small town are at around 15 kilometers, so that, if i need to travel or solve more serious problems in the small town, i have certainly a share of going on foot … Not long ago, i was in Vienna. On the way there, i would have liked to spare the almost two hundred monetary units, which is a work of half a day. I started in the morning, on foot, with the idea that would do the distance by hitch-hike, namely here in Austria if they stop they will not take money for this. Only that, after around six hours of going on foot (thirty-eight kilometers), i arrived to the first railroad station tired to death, without even a car having stopped. / … Today, it will be just brought the so-called taschengeld, or the pocket money, for which reason the whole pension stay at home. / …





ÖSTERREICHISCHE BUNDESBAHNEN

Buchungsnummer	Datum/Zeit
1049-04 167782	29.04.90/15.23

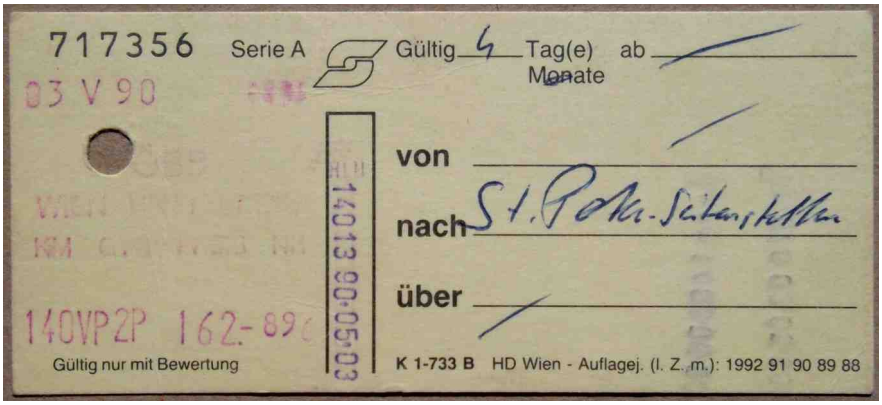
Anzahl	Fahrkartengattung
1	VOLLPREISKARTE

2. Klasse	Zug	gültig
	XXXX	4 TAGE AB 29.04.90

von	nach
AMSTETTEN	TRAISKIRCHEN ASP.B.
über	
WIEN SÜDBAHNHOF	

km	Oes
S 153	184,00S

MBU 64518 29.04.90



After that, i heard that the population was advised through radio not to take hitch-hikers.

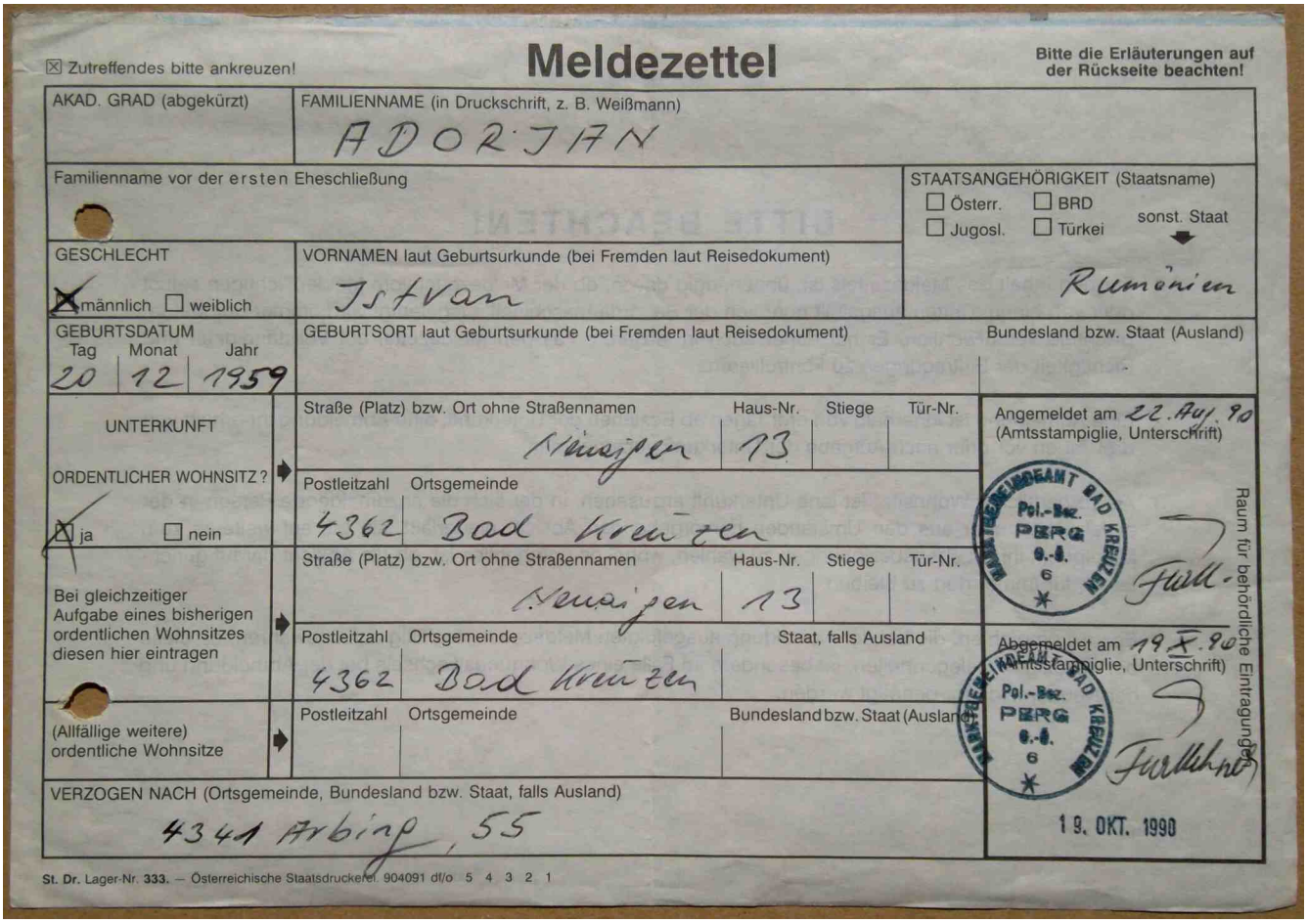
As compared to my above negative hitch-hiking experience, i was surprised when seeing Viorel POPA coming from the pension before i would have reached it, because it meant that he had gotten an opportunity to hitch-hike in a few minutes — performance which i could not attain on 29 april 1990 in around six hours on a more congested road — moreover, as he said, also the bicycle had been carried straight to the pension in the baggage boot. Further, it was striking the ostentation with which his performance was asserted. While the population of Austria had formed a bad judgement about the asylum seekers generally, and those from Romania especially, the mafia of ethnically mostly romanian secret agents around me appeared to enjoy the support of certain chosen elements of the local population, and to ostentatiously and collectively assert that apparent austrian-romanian civil unity, in which i was not a partaker. It expressed the dependence of the austrian national occult political entity on the secret agents, — just like the Ceaușescu regime had depended on the squealers employed by the Securitate — its contentedness with their work, and it was probably a part of their moral defense, assertion and reward. This happening also meant that the austrian national occult political entity shadowed us even when traversing uninhabited areas — probably from vehicles driving by us relatively regularly — because at that time mobile phones were not wide-spread yet, Viorel POPA had no possibility to telecommunicate. And as the target person of the secret-agent activity was myself, that must have been the case with the shadowing as well.

On 16 august 1990, i borrowed 500 shillings from my carpenter pension-mate called Sandu, [Read approximately: 'sʌndʊ.] [Note: The nicknamed form of Alexandru.] who was to further migrate to Australia, to buy a mini-television of chinese make for 990 shillings. I did it next day. At that time, i would have liked to go down to Vienna, had no money, but i counted upon the pocket money of 400 shillings

which was to be given on 21 august. In the evening of that day, i was preparing myself for my planned journey to Vienna, when there entered in my room Sandu, and asked back his money, albeit he must have known or at least conjectured that i had only 400 shillings. I said that would pay back his money at my first getting of casual work, but he did not agree. So that, i had to give him the pocket money and a cassette player, instead of the remaining 100 shillings. He did not motivate why it had become so urgent for him to get back the money. In this way, i construed these happenings as an action of the austrian national occult political entity to hinder my foreign relations. This was the last bit of the reason for which i decided to leave Gasthof Teufel.

8.4. Living in the refugee camp in Bad Kreuzen

In the morning of 22 august 1990, i left Ertl. Partly on foot, partly by hitch-hike, i traveled to Bad Kreuzen, being north of Amstetten beyond the Danube — as it is visible on the map presented above — where i arrived next morning. At number 12 Neuaigen there was a refugee camp smaller than the one in Traiskirchen. I was accommodated in the two-bedded room number 8 on the ground-floor, which was the first or second room on the left of the entrance, regarded facing the entrance from the outside. [Note: This moving was registered at the local authority, which issued a registration sheet, of which original is visible on the photo below.]



☒ Zutreffendes bitte ankreuzen!

Meldezettel

Bitte die Erläuterungen auf der Rückseite beachten!

AKAD. GRAD (abgekürzt)

FAMILIENNAME (in Druckschrift, z. B. Weißmann): ADORJAN

Familienname vor der ersten Eheschließung

STAATSANGEHÖRIGKEIT (Staatsname): ☐ Österr. ☐ BRD ☐ Jugosl. ☐ Türkei sonst. Staat: Rumänien

GESCHLECHT: ☒ männlich ☐ weiblich

VORNAMEN laut Geburtsurkunde (bei Fremden laut Reisedokument): Istvan

GEBURTSDATUM: Tag 20 | Monat 12 | Jahr 1959

GEBURTSORT laut Geburtsurkunde (bei Fremden laut Reisedokument)

Bundesland bzw. Staat (Ausland)

UNTERKUNFT

ORDENTLICHER WOHNSITZ? ☒ ja ☐ nein

Straße (Platz) bzw. Ort ohne Straßennamen: Neusiedlen | Haus-Nr. 13 | Stiege | Tür-Nr.

Postleitzahl: 4362 | Ortsgemeinde: Bad Kreuzen

Angemeldet am 22. Aug. 90 (Amtsstampiglie, Unterschrift)

MELDEBEHÖRDE AMT BAD KREUZEN Pol.-Bez. PERG 0.-Ö. 6

Raum für behördliche Eintragungen

Bei gleichzeitiger Aufgabe eines bisherigen ordentlichen Wohnsitzes diesen hier eintragen

Straße (Platz) bzw. Ort ohne Straßennamen: Neusiedlen | Haus-Nr. 13 | Stiege | Tür-Nr.

Postleitzahl: 4362 | Ortsgemeinde: Bad Kreuzen | Staat, falls Ausland

Abgemeldet am 19.X.90 (Amtsstampiglie, Unterschrift)

MELDEBEHÖRDE AMT BAD KREUZEN Pol.-Bez. PERG 0.-Ö. 6

(Allfällige weitere) ordentliche Wohnsitze

Postleitzahl | Ortsgemeinde | Bundesland bzw. Staat (Ausland)

VERZOGEN NACH (Ortsgemeinde, Bundesland bzw. Staat, falls Ausland): 4341 Arbing, 55

19. OKT. 1990

St. Dr. Lager-Nr. 333. — Österreichische Staatsdruckerei 904091 dl/o 5 4 3 2 1

It struck me that there were audible farther petard-bang-like sounds relatively frequently. There was put in a room-mate, who must have been ethnically slovakian, because i saw him having a dictionary in its title with the word “slovensko”. I asked him what the peculiar bangs could be. He made the sign of pistol with the hand, and put it at his temple.

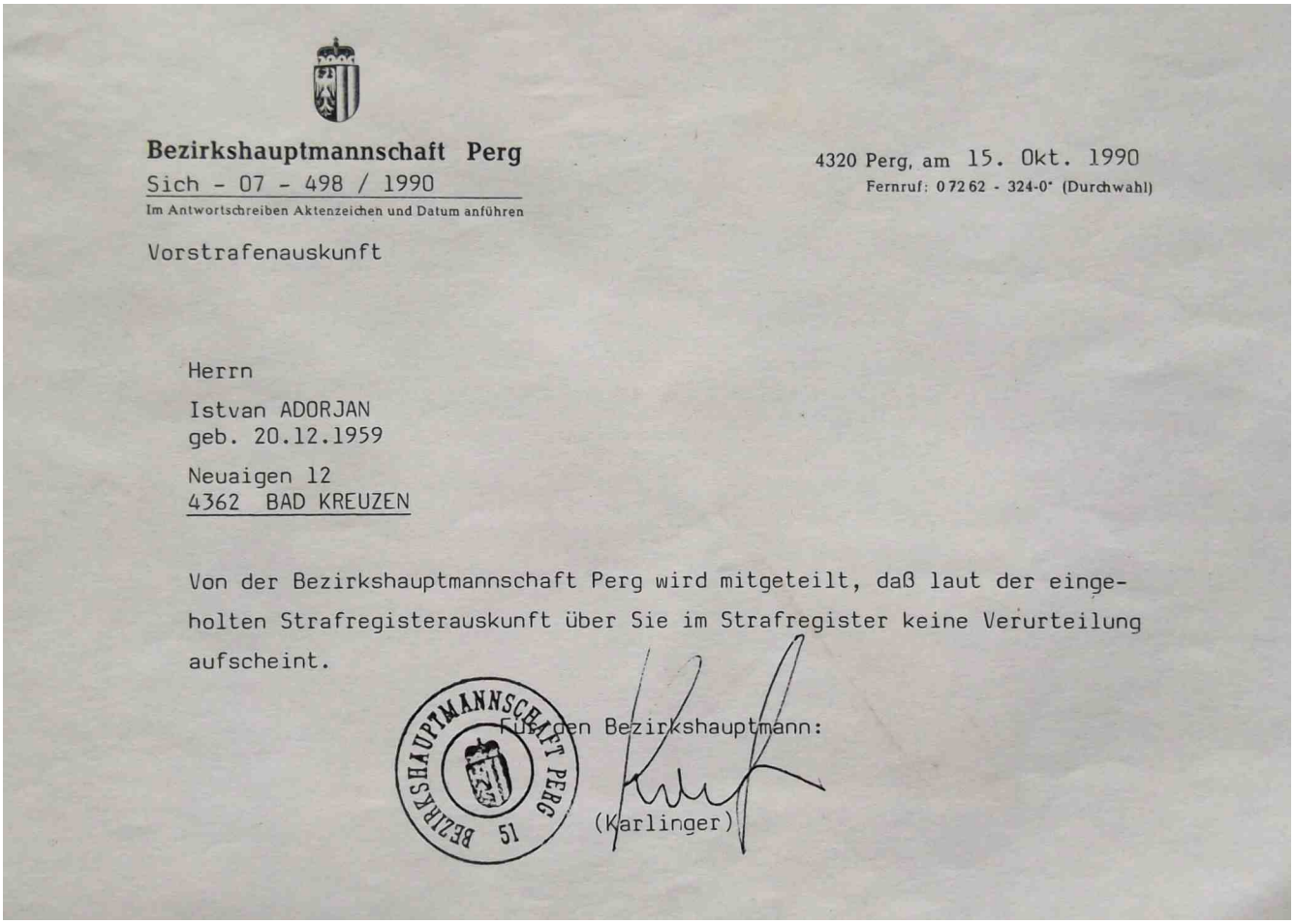
One evening, saying that he would go out to walk, he opened the window half, and left. I did not close it, because the bangs were regularly audible only during the day. Prepared myself for going to bed. A sharp bang sounded coming in from outside. As if a petard had exploded from above close to the upper part of the window opening. I was struck with terror at the acoustic shock, my heart beat in my neck, i gasped for breath, was trembling, had to sit down on the edge of the bed, and stay there for a few minutes, till my frame of mind was restored somewhat. I construed it as a secret attempt of murder, an experiment meant to determine whether i could die of such a shock. It was my organism which saved me.

I cannot exclude the possibility that it was my room-mate who performed this secret assassination attempt as an ethnically and politically motivated secret agent, because one of the greatest enemies of the hungarian national secret political organization was the slovakian one, and my situation in Austria was relatively fragile, especially after having left Ertl, which made my potential emigration to Hungary to be considered relatively probable. At the same time, the word “slovensko” could be a reference to the slovene ethnic group, towards which the austrian national secret political organization had a relation similar to that the slovakian national secret political organization had towards the hungarian nation, be-

cause Austria comprises a slovenian-inhabited region, just as Slovakia does a hungarian-inhabited region.

On 26 september 1990, i started on foot towards Vienna to initiate a further-migration procedure to Australia, preferably on the basis of political asylum. On 29 september 1990, i was on my way back to Bad Kreuzen after Sankt Pölten marching on the left side of the road, when a small red car coming from the opposite direction passing by me i heard the noise of an object having fallen down. Looking to the right and back, i saw a big leather purse lying on the concrete surface. The car disappeared without pulling up. I took up the purse, and opened it: on one side there was visible a whole bank card, and on the other side partly some cash, 2,500 shillings. I proceeded on my way, thinking that would hand it over to the first policeman being in my way.

From the back, there appeared the small red car. I showed the purse to the driver. It pulled up on the opposite side of the road. He approached me, wanted to take it away, but i asked his name. He came to a sudden halt, and said it. I read the name on the bank card, and it tallied his name. I gave him the purse, and on my initiative we shook hands. Instead of being satisfied, he looked suspicious when controlling the contents of the purse. Seeing that it was complete, there appeared on his face not satisfaction at that moment either, but rather surprise and disappointment. That was the subjective reflection of his occult political mission. In the short-term light of my further-migration attempts, i presumed that with this action the austrian occult political entity intended to change the contents of my austrian criminal record, of which photostat is visible on the photo below:



Bezirkshauptmannschaft Perg
Sich - 07 - 498 / 1990
Im Antwortschreiben Aktenzeichen und Datum anführen

4320 Perg, am 15. Okt. 1990
Fernruf: 0 72 62 - 324-0* (Durchwahl)

Vorstrafenauskunft

Herrn
Istvan ADORJAN
geb. 20.12.1959
Neuaigen 12
4362 BAD KREUZEN

Von der Bezirkshauptmannschaft Perg wird mitgeteilt, daß laut der eingeholten Strafregisterauskunft über Sie im Strafregister keine Verurteilung aufscheint.

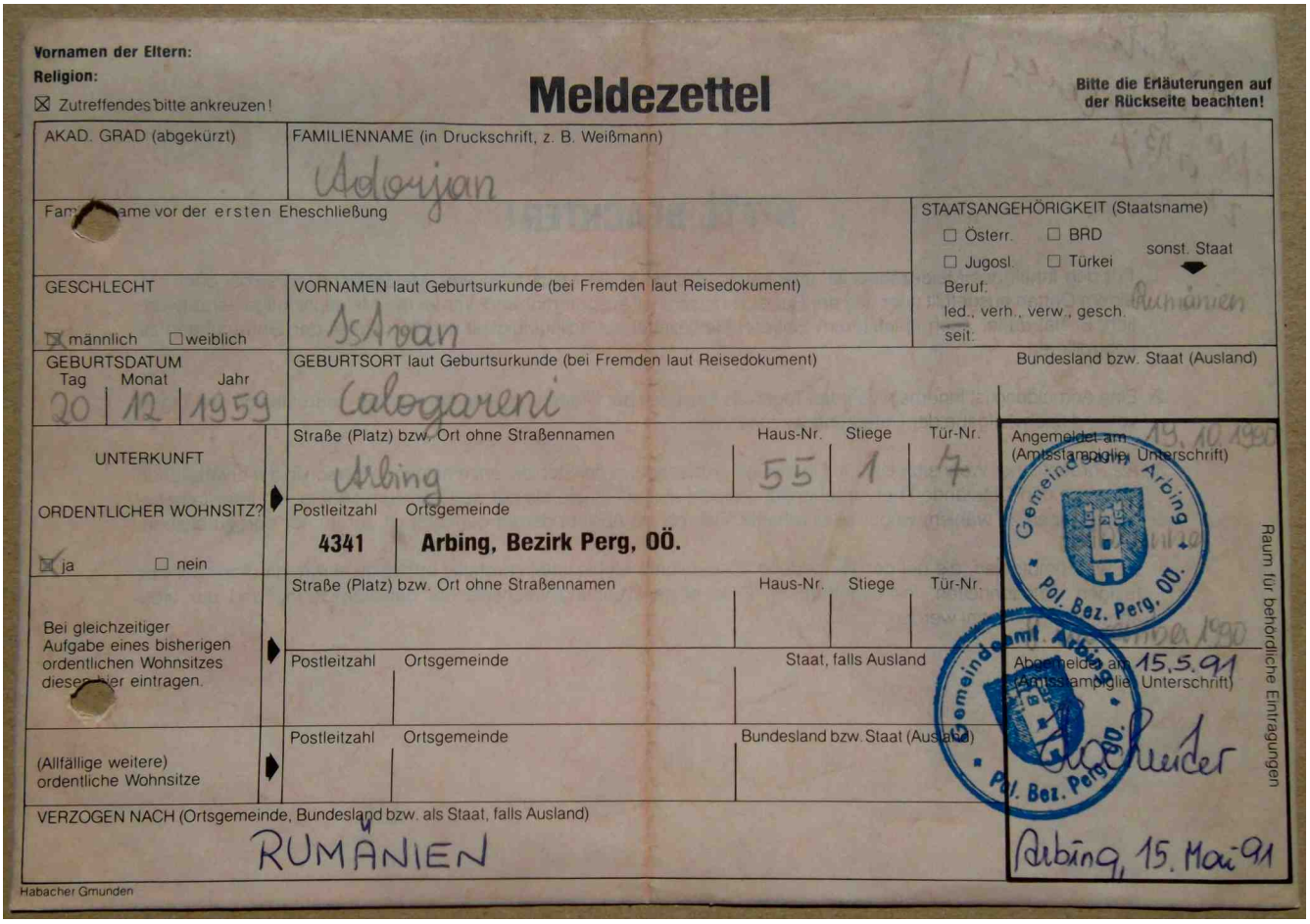
BEZIRKSHAUPTMANNSCHAFT PERG 51

für den Bezirkshauptmann:
(Karlinger)

8.5. Working at the company Haas

On 19 october 1990, i was transferred to the pension of the inn Gasthaus Schwaiger at number 55 Schlossberg in the village of Arbing, south-west of Bad Kreuzen, which is visible on the left of the fragment of picture postcard visible on the photo below,

because through the mediation of the respective service of the refugee camp in Bad Kreuzen i undertook a job of joiner helper at the furniture factory Haas in the village Au an der Donau, south of the small town of Perg on the bank of the Danube, mainly with the purpose of enabling myself to pay the translations into english of my personal documents, required to be attached to my intended application for an immigration visa to Australia. This moving was registered at the local authority, which issued a registration sheet, of which original is visible on the photo below:



Vornamen der Eltern:
Religion:
☒ Zutreffendes bitte ankreuzen!

Meldezettel

Bitte die Erläuterungen auf der Rückseite beachten!

AKAD. GRAD (abgekürzt)

FAMILIENNAME (in Druckschrift, z. B. Weißmann): Adorjan

Familienname vor der ersten Eheschließung

STAATSANGEHÖRIGKEIT (Staatsname): ☐ Österr. ☐ BRD ☐ Jugosl. ☐ Türkei sonst. Staat: Rumänien

GESCHLECHT: ☒ männlich ☐ weiblich

VORNAMEN laut Geburtsurkunde (bei Fremden laut Reisedokument): Istvan

Beruf:
led., verh., verw., gesch.
seit:

GEBURTSDATUM: Tag 20 | Monat 12 | Jahr 1959

GEBURTSORT laut Geburtsurkunde (bei Fremden laut Reisedokument): Calogareni

Bundesland bzw. Staat (Ausland)

UNTERKUNFT

ORDENTLICHER WOHNSITZ? ☒ ja ☐ nein

Straße (Platz) bzw. Ort ohne Straßennamen: Arbing | Haus-Nr.: 55 | Stiege: 1 | Tür-Nr.: 7

Postleitzahl: 4341 | Ortsgemeinde: Arbing, Bezirk Perg, OÖ.

Angemeldet am: 19.10.1990
(Amtsstampiglie, Unterschrift)

Gemeinde Arbing Pol. Bez. Perg. OÖ.

Bei gleichzeitiger Aufgabe eines bisherigen ordentlichen Wohnsitzes diesen hier eintragen.

Straße (Platz) bzw. Ort ohne Straßennamen | Haus-Nr. | Stiege | Tür-Nr.

Postleitzahl | Ortsgemeinde | Staat, falls Ausland

Abgemeldet am: 15.5.91
(Amtsstampiglie, Unterschrift)

Gemeindeamt Arbing Pol. Bez. Perg. OÖ.

(Allfällige weitere) ordentliche Wohnsitze

Postleitzahl | Ortsgemeinde | Bundesland bzw. Staat (Ausland)

VERZOGEN NACH (Ortsgemeinde, Bundesland bzw. als Staat, falls Ausland): RUMÄNIEN

Arbing, 15. Mai 91

Raum für behördliche Eintragungen

Habacher Gmunden

The board in the new pension proved to be strikingly different from that in Ertl in that some of its components were overseasoned or even had a non-season and non-food taste. Thus, some sausage products were extremely pungent, which was sometimes followed by a lasting metallic taste. I construed that apparent overseasoning as being a manifestation of having added to my meals of potentially or effectively harmful substances in quantities which could no longer be concealed with the used seasons and the natural tastes of the respective foods, and so they had become perceivable for the human senses. This appeared to express primarily the endeavor of the austrian national occult political entity to hinder me in further migrating from Austria by causing a disease or death. For this reason, i decided to buy food, and completely waive the meals served at the pension.

On 7 november 1990, i withdrew my first salary from the branch in Au an der Donau of the bank Raiffeisenbank, the original of the extract of account around 17.5 centimeters long of the transaction of which is visible on the photo below:

Kontonummer RAIFFEISENBANK PERG Bankleitzahl
1.012.871 BANKSTELLE AU/DONAU 07262/8184 UND 8185 34425

BUTAG	T E X T	WERT	BETRAEGE
02.11	LOHN 10/90 FA. HAAS	10200511	2.072,22
06.11	BAR	10010611	2.000,00-

Bitte verständigen Sie uns sofort, wenn Sie Abweichungen von Ihren Aufträgen feststellen. Schecks und Wechsel werden "Eingang vorbehalten" gutgeschrieben, Lastschriften bzw. Schecks gelten erst dann als eingelöst, wenn sie nicht am nächsten Buchungstag storniert werden. Achten Sie bitte auf die vierwöchige Reklamationsfrist beim Kontoabschluß (Punkt 10., Allgem. Gesch. Bed.)

HERRN
ISTVAN ADORJAN S

ARBING 55
4341

DVR 0073334

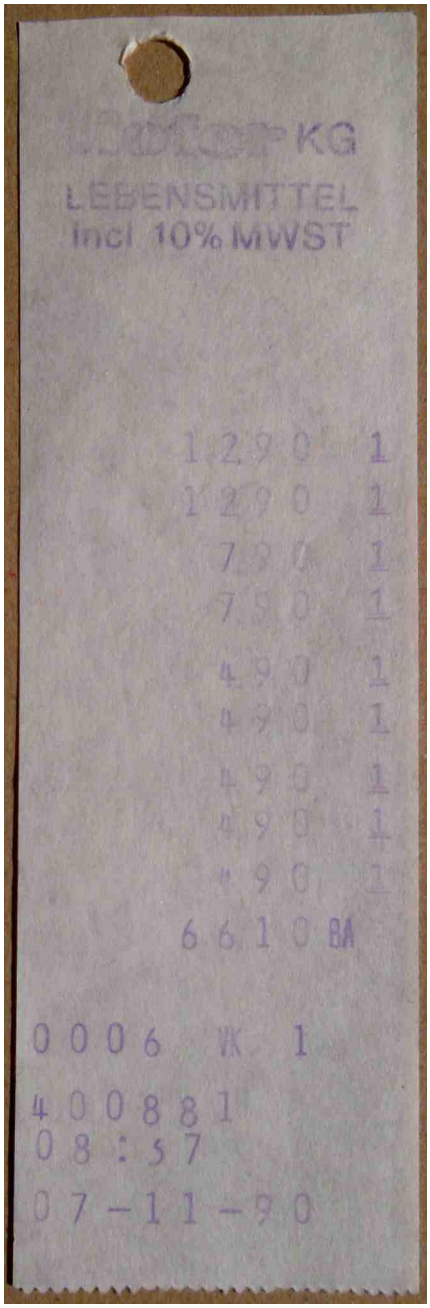
Raiffeisen. Die Bank
mit dem persönlichen Service.

Form.316
LV-Druck

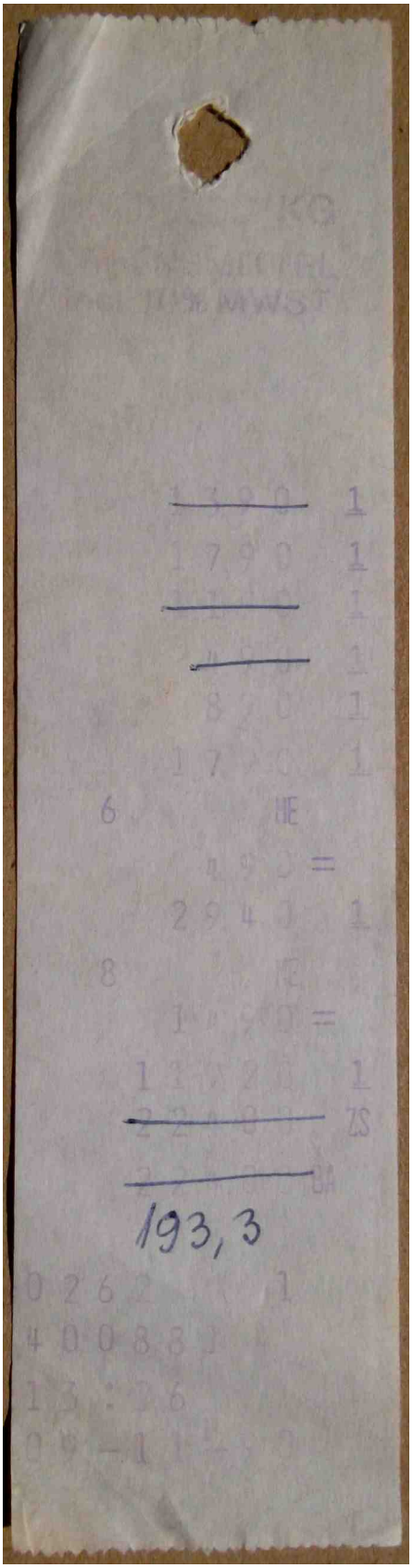
Alter Kontostand	0,00
Gutschriften	2.072,22
Lastschriften	2.000,00-
HABEN	72,22
Neuer Kontostand	
07.11.90	1/01 0
Erstellt am	Auszug/Blatt

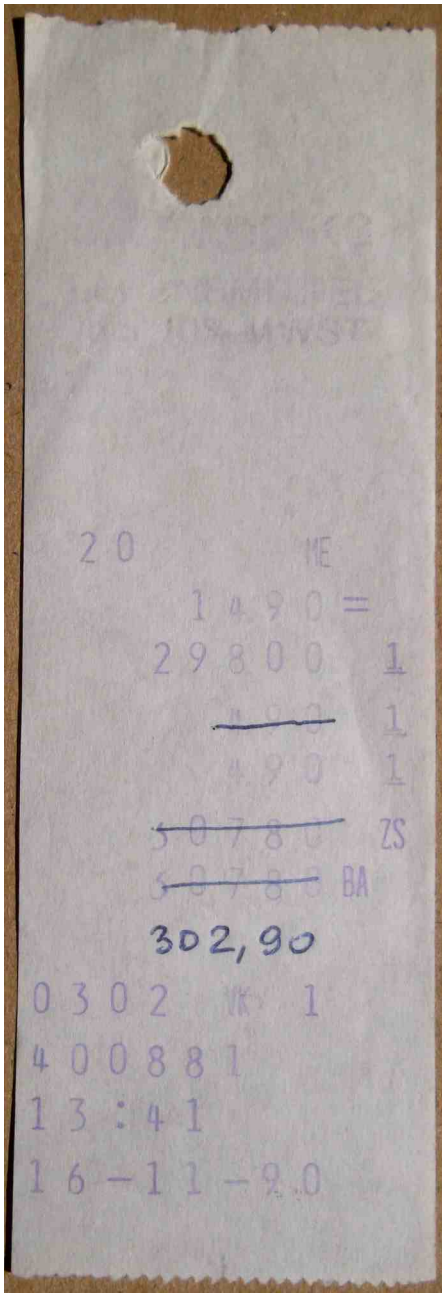
KONTOAUSZUG

and at 8.37 hours, i bought foodstuffs in the supermarket Hofer for 66.10 shillings, the original of the receipt of which transaction is visible on the photo below:



For the most part, i did shopping on fridays, when the working time ended at 12.15 hours. In november 1990, i still bought foodstuffs altogether for 594.80 shillings, the lined-through items on the receipts referring to articles other than foodstuffs:


1
ZS
BA
193,3


1490 =
1
ZS
BA
302,90
0302 NK 1
400881
13:41
16-11-90

STRASSER-MARKT
4320 PERG

BROT.GEB 19.80
BROT.GEB 19.80
ZW-SUM 39.60
2 POSTEN
SUMME 39.60
BAR 39.60

1 000001 9079
16-11-90 15:03

LÖWA
4320 PERG
RECHNUNG
Besten Dank

23-11-90 # 967081

10X 5,9
GRUNDNA. 59,0
ZWS 59,0
MWST10 5,4
TOTAL 59,0
BARGEG 59,0
ZURüCK 0,0

PZ 10
1BD 8684 13:59UH

On 5 december 1990, i withdrew my second salary:

Kontonummer 1.012.871

RAIFFEISENBANK PERG
BANKSTELLE AU/DONAU 07262/8184 UND 8185

Bankleitza 3442

BUTAG	T E X T	WERT	BETRAEGE
03.12	LOHN 11/90 FA. HAAS	10200412	9.039,90
05.12	BAR	10010512	9.000,00-

HERRN
ISTVAN ADORJAN S

ARBING 55
4341

Alter Kontostand	2,22
Gutschriften	9.039,90
Lastschriften	9.000,00-
HABEN	42,12
Neuer Kontostand	
05.12.90	3/01 0
Erstellt am	Auszug/Blatt

DVR 0073334

Raiffeisen. Die Bank
mit dem persönlichen Service.

KONTOAUSZUG

Form.316
LV-Druck

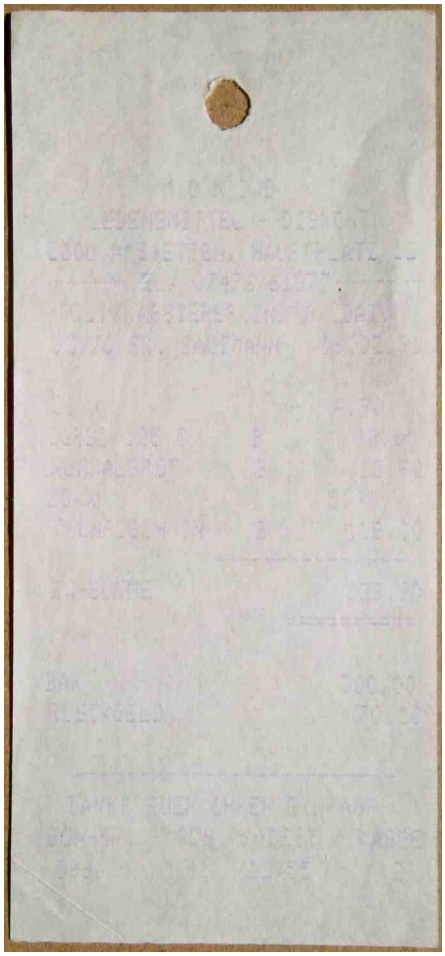
Bitte verständigen Sie uns sofort, wenn Sie Abweichungen von Ihren Aufträgen feststellen. Schecks und Wechsel werden "Eingang vorbehalten" gutgeschrieben, Lastschriften bzw. Schecks gelten erst dann als eingelöst, wenn sie nicht am nächsten Buchungstag storniert werden. Achten Sie bitte auf die vierwöchige Reklamationsfrist beim Kontoabschluß (Punkt 10., Allgem. Gesch. Bed.)

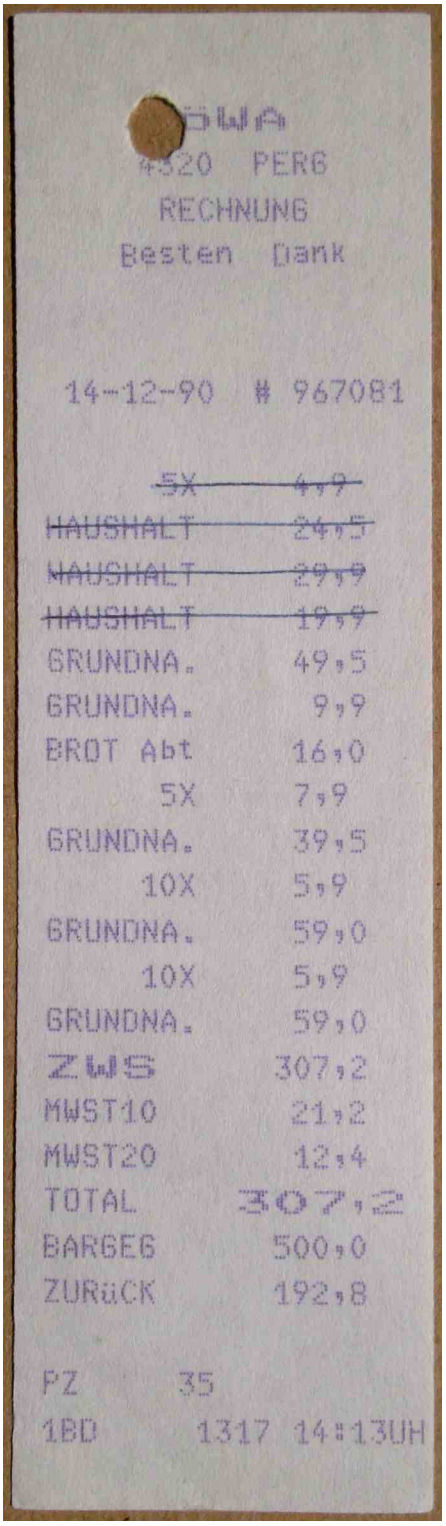
In december 1990, i bought foodstuffs altogether for 1033.00 shillings:

M O N D O
LEBENSMITTTEL - DISKONT
4020 LINZ BLUMAUERSTR. 1-4
------TEL. 0732/665960-------
FIL./KASSIERERCIN) / DATUM
04416 FR.BUERGSTEIN 07.12.90

10 X		9.90
NEAPOLITANER	B	99.00
4 X		9.90
OPEY RIESEN-	B	39.60
HAUSBROT	B	13.90
3 X		4.90
MAKRELE PROV	B	24.50
2 X		13.90
ZUCKER 1 KG	B	27.80
2 X		9.90
OPEY RIESEN-	B	19.80
6 X		5.90
THUNFISCH IN	B	35.40
0.995 KG X		54.90
D U E R R E	B	54.60
MAKRELE PROV	B	4.90
MAKRELE PROV	B	4.90
THEA WUERFEL	B	4.90
2 X		5.90
THUNFISCH IN	B	11.80
2 X		9.90
OPEY RIESEN-	B	19.80
10 X		6.90
HERINGSFILET	B	69.00
MAKRELE PROV	B	4.90
2 X		9.90
OPEY RIESEN-	B	19.80
THUNFISCH IN	B	5.90
MAKRELE PROV	B	4.90
MAKRELE PROV	B	4.90
ZW-SUMME		470.30
BAR		1000.00
RUECKGELD		529.70

DANKE FUER IHREN EINKAUF
BON-NR. / POS. / ZEIT / KASSE
3053 54 12:31 2



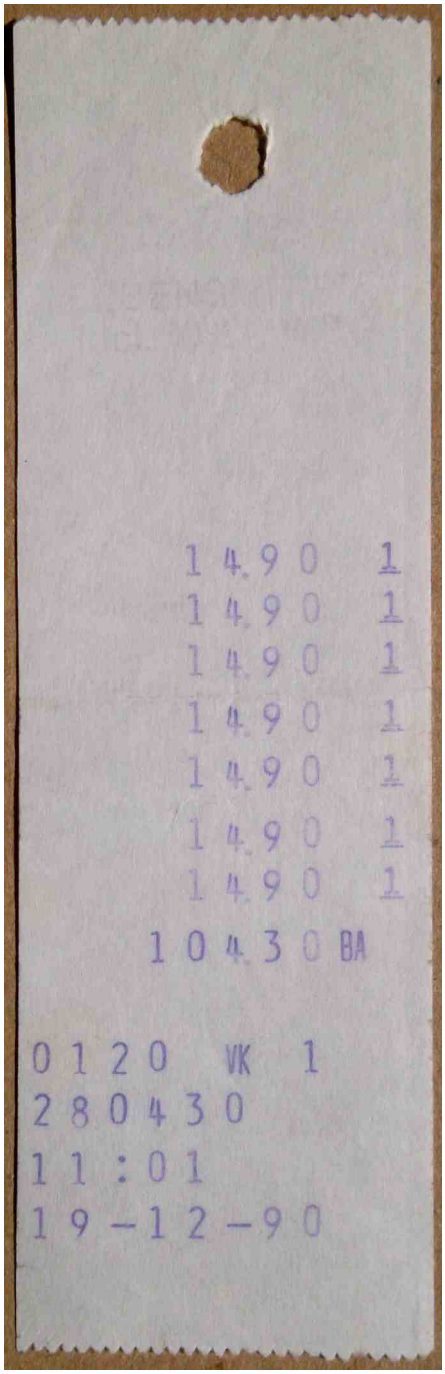


EWA
4520 PERG
RECHNUNG
Besten Dank

14-12-90 # 967081

~~5X~~	~~4,9~~
~~HAUSHALT~~	~~24,5~~
~~HAUSHALT~~	~~29,9~~
~~HAUSHALT~~	~~19,9~~
GRUNDNA.	49,5
GRUNDNA.	9,9
BROT Abt	16,0
5X	7,9
GRUNDNA.	39,5
10X	5,9
GRUNDNA.	59,0
10X	5,9
GRUNDNA.	59,0
ZWS	307,2
MWST10	21,2
MWST20	12,4
TOTAL	307,2
BARGEG	500,0
ZURüCK	192,8

PZ 35
1BD 1317 14:13UH



14.90 1
14.90 1
14.90 1
14.90 1
14.90 1
14.90 1
14.90 1
10430 BA

0120 VK 1
280430
11:01
19-12-90

Despite of the prolonged working time during weekdays lasting from 6.45 till 18.30, there arose frequently the need for overtime work. Regularly, i avoided it, because i did not want to spend with joiner helping more time than the regular working time, and it had proved to be a perilous work in the sense

that i had not received any labor safety instructions, and sometimes some joiners asked me to perform tasks appearing to me wrongly shown, or with the respective machines wrongly set, so that due to the stresses resulted there subsisted the possibility of braking of the rotating pieces, and of the flinging around of its resulted fragments like splinters of grenade.

As an apparent reaction to my anti-overtime-work behavior, in the morning of 17 december 1990 i did not find my working-time-measuring card in its case at the entrance, and that day, unusually, no joiner solicited my helping, instead i had to look for some cleaning work. Although Mr. Haas did not tell me, and later implicitly denied it in his letter, i considered the above facts as being his giving me to understand to choose between performing overtime work and walking out of the job. I chose the latter. In this way, beginning with 18 december 1990, i no more presented myself at that company. I construed this as an action of the austrian national occult political entity, which in its endeavor to clear my relations with Peru as soon as possible, was interested in my getting the respective required money, either by performing overtime work at Haas, or by undertaking a more paying job. [Note: The original document which is visible on the photo below proves that i was employed by the company Haas between 24 october and 17 december 1990. In fact, i began working on 22 october, only that the employment authorization was issued from the date of 24 october for one year.]

LOHNZETTEL FUER DAS JAHR 1990 OZ
ZUR LOHNSTEUERKARTE NR.257/90
DVR: 910 30500870 00116

ARBEITER
5434 201259

ADORJAN ISTVAN ---> ALLEINVERDIENERABSETZBETRAG

GASTHAUS SCHWAIGER ---> PENSIONISTENABSETZBETRAG

4341 ARBING 55 ---> HINZURECHNUNGSBETRAG
GEM.PAR.54/2
GEM.PAR.75/1

DER ANGEFUEHRTE ARBEITNEHMER HAT VON 24.10.90 BIS 17.12.90 ERHALTEN:

1.	BRUTTOBEZUEGE GEM.PAR.25 (NUR 25 VH GEM.PAR.25(1) Z 2A U. 3A ZWEITE SAETZE), OHNE PAR.26, OHNE FAMILIENB.		(210)	20,604.00
2.	VON DIESEN BEZUEGEN SIND STEUERFREI:			
	A SONSTIGE BEZUEGE (PAR.67/1)	0.00		
	B ZULAGEN, ZUSCHLAEGE (PAR.68)	160.00		
	C AUSLANDSTAETIGKEIT (PAR.3 Z 10,1	0.00		
	D DIVERSE ZUSCHLAEGE			
			(215)	160.00
3.	MIT FESTEN STEUERSAETZEN VERSTEUERTE BEZUEGE:			
	A SONSTIGE BEZUEGE (PAR.67/1)	0.00		
	B SONSTIGE BEZUEGE (PAR.67/3-8)	0.00	(220)	0.00
4.	WERBUNGSKOSTEN:			
	A EINBEHALTENE SOZ.-VERS.,KAMMER-UML., WOHNBAUFOERDERUNG	3,420.27		
	B EINBEHALTENE FREIWILLIGE BEITR. GEM. PAR 16/1/3B	0.00		
	C PENDLER-PAUSCHALE PAR. 16/1/6	276.92		
	D RUECKGEZAHLTER STEUERPFLICHTIGER ARBEITSLOHN PAR.16/2	0.00	(230)	3,697.19
5.	LANDARBEITERFREIBETRAG (PAR.104)		(240)	0.00
	PUNKT 1 ABZUEGLICH PUNKTE 2-5		(245)	16,746.81
6.	INSGESAMT EINBEH. LOHNSTEUER	1,030.20		
	A DAVON FUER BEZUEGE LAUT PUNKT 3	0.00		
	B ERSTATTUNGSBETRAG JAHRESAUSGL. ANRECHENBARE LOHNSTEUER (PKT. 6 ABZUEGL. A U. B)		(260)	1,030.20

UEBERSTUNDEN PAR. 68/2 IM MONAT DER BEENDIGUNG DES DV. ~~5.00~~

DIE HINWEISE AUF GESETZLICHE BESTIMMUNGEN BETREFFEN DAS ESTG 1988.
DIE RICHTIGKEIT UND VOLLSTAENDIGKEIT WIRD BESTAETIGT

HAAS GES.M.B.H.U.CO.

4332 AU AN DER DONAU 85

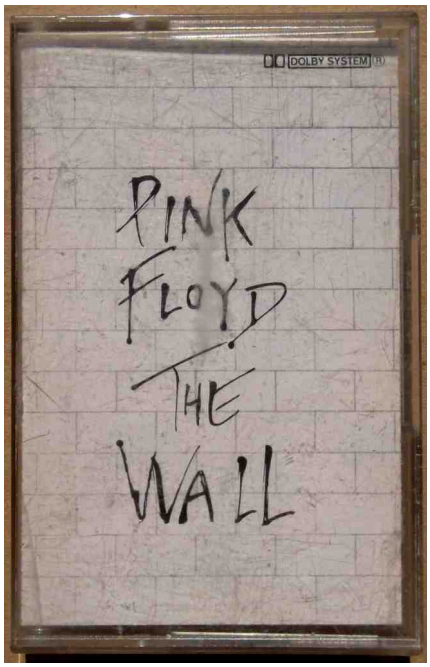
(UNTERSCHRIFT)

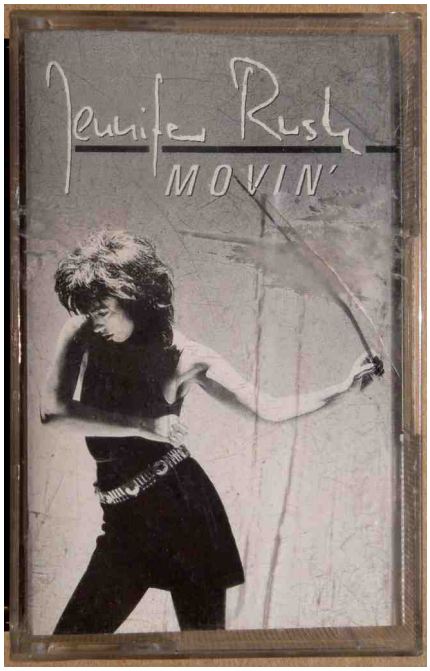
8.1.91

L 16 (endlos – für Laserdrucker) (Auflage 1989.) – Österreichische Staatsdruckerei, Verlag. 3091 9 dl/o

8.6. Jennifer Rush appearing as chosen in my relation

From the music i liked, i found and bought “The Wall” of Pink Floyd, as well as a collection and the album entitled “Movin’” of Jennifer Rush, which cassettes around 7 centimeters wide are visible on the photos below:





I used the cassette player for isolating myself from my disturbing acoustic environment, and recreation, refreshment and meditation, rather than entertainment. Probably in the first days of january 1991, i was listening to “The Power of Love” of Jennifer Rush, when in a moment there struck me the impression that she was talking personally to me. Before coming to Austria, i knew her from the occasional respective broadcasts of mainly the romanian central and local radios, and this impression could not occur, because i was concentrating on her music, and not on her words. From this time onward, i searched through all the music shops being on my way, and still found and bought her cassette entitled “Wings of Desire”,

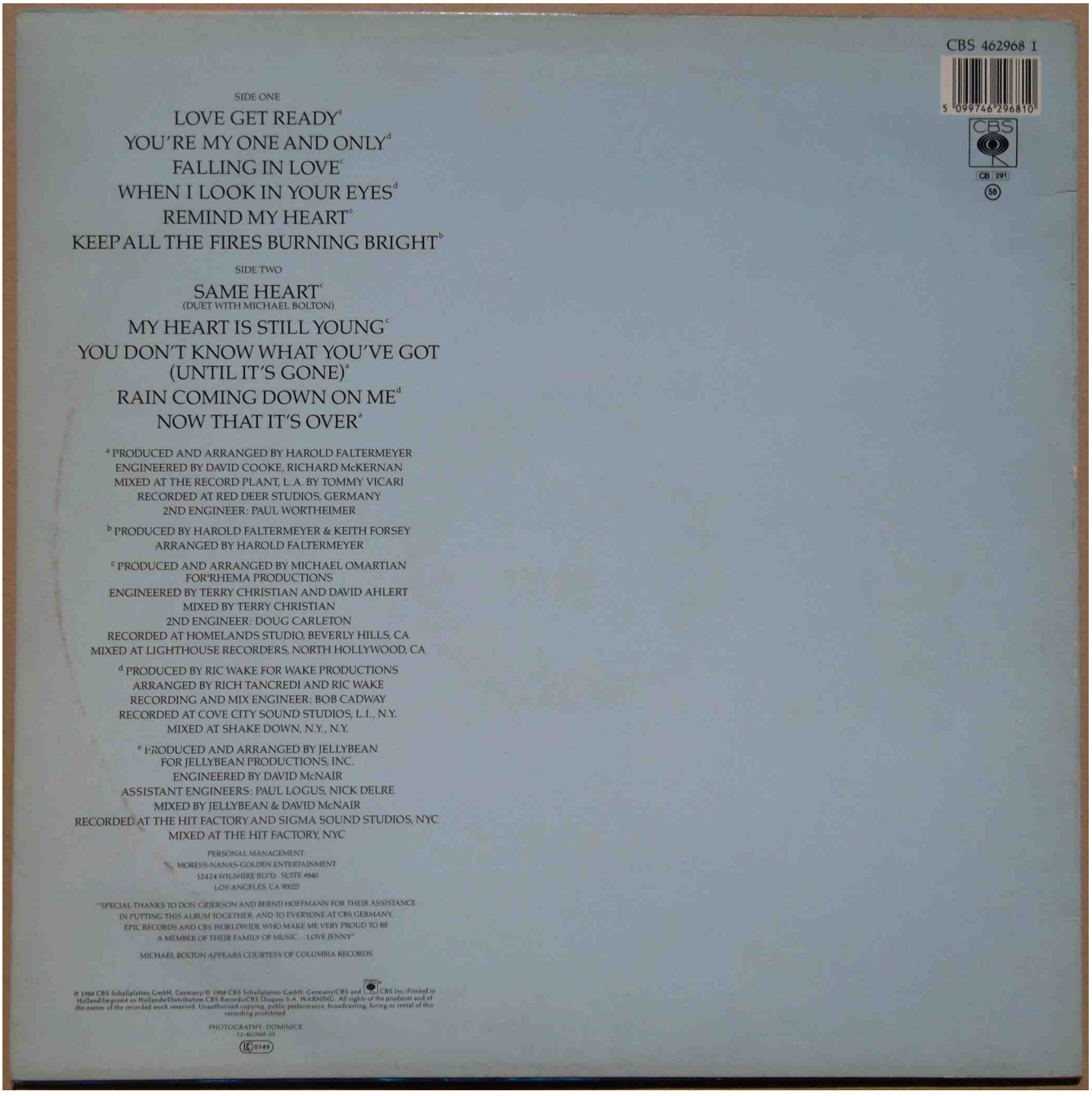
as well as her long-play gramophone disks entitled “Movin’”,

A
DESTINY
LIVE WIRE
SILENT KILLER
AUTOMATIC
IF YOU'RE EVER GONNA LOSE MY LOVE
Recorded and mixed at FAR Studios/Germany.
Arranged and produced by Gunther Mende/Candy de Rouge.
A CBS SONGS GERMANY PRODUCTION.
Special thanks to Michael Stark, all my friends at CBS Records and CBS Songs.
CBS
26710
58
CB 291
© 1985 CBS Schallplatten GmbH, Germany
℗ 1985 CBS Schallplatten GmbH, Germany/
Ist ein eingetragenes Warenzeichen von CBS Inc./Printed in Holland
0149
12-026710-20
B
AVE MARIA
(Survivors Of A Different Kind)
TESTIFY WITH MY HEART
YESTERME, YESTERYOU, YESTERDAY
THE RIGHT TIME HAS COME NOW
HERO OF A FOOL

“Heart over Mind” — her position and facial expression on the front cover of which can be presumed to express her concern relative to that during most of 1987 i was serving the imprisonment sentences for my first and second illegal frontier crossings —

450470 1
5 099745 047017
CBS
CB 291
58
A
I COME UNDONE***
DOWN TO YOU***
HEART OVER MIND*
SEARCH THE SKY*
FLAMES OF PARADISE**
(DUET WITH ELTON JOHN #)
B
LOVE OF A STRANGER*
HEART WARS***
STRONGHOLD**
SIDEKICK**
CALL MY NAME****
* PRODUCED BY HAROLD FALTERMEYER
** PRODUCED BY ANDY GOLDMARK AND BRUCE ROBERTS
*** PRODUCED BY DESMOND CHILD
**** PRODUCED BY GUS DUDGEON
# ELTON JOHN APPEARS COURTESY OF THE ROCKET RECORD COMPANY/PHONOGRAM LIMITED.
MANAGEMENT: MICHAEL STARK (msm-management)
12-450470-20
LC 0149
© 1987 CBS Schallplatten GmbH, Germany/ © 1987 CBS Schallplatten GmbH, Germany/CBS and ℗ CBS Inc./Printed in Holland/Imprimé en Hollande/Distribution CBS Records CBS Disques S.A.
WARNING: All rights of the producer and of the owner of the recorded work reserved. Unauthorised copying, public performance, broadcasting, hiring or rental of this recording prohibited.

“Passion”,


CBS 462968 1
5 099746 296810
CBS
CB 291
SIDE ONE
LOVE GET READY[a]
YOU'RE MY ONE AND ONLY[d]
FALLING IN LOVE[c]
WHEN I LOOK IN YOUR EYES[d]
REMIND MY HEART[e]
KEEP ALL THE FIRES BURNING BRIGHT[b]
SIDE TWO
SAME HEART[c]
(DUET WITH MICHAEL BOLTON)
MY HEART IS STILL YOUNG[c]
YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT YOU'VE GOT (UNTIL IT'S GONE)[a]
RAIN COMING DOWN ON ME[d]
NOW THAT IT'S OVER[a]
[a] PRODUCED AND ARRANGED BY HAROLD FALTERMEYER
ENGINEERED BY DAVID COOKE, RICHARD McKERNAN
MIXED AT THE RECORD PLANT, L.A. BY TOMMY VICARI
RECORDED AT RED DEER STUDIOS, GERMANY
2ND ENGINEER: PAUL WORTHEIMER
[b] PRODUCED BY HAROLD FALTERMEYER & KEITH FORSEY
ARRANGED BY HAROLD FALTERMEYER
[c] PRODUCED AND ARRANGED BY MICHAEL OMARTIAN
FOR RHEMA PRODUCTIONS
ENGINEERED BY TERRY CHRISTIAN AND DAVID AHLERT
MIXED BY TERRY CHRISTIAN
2ND ENGINEER: DOUG CARLETON
RECORDED AT HOMELANDS STUDIO, BEVERLY HILLS, CA
MIXED AT LIGHTHOUSE RECORDERS, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CA
[d] PRODUCED BY RIC WAKE FOR WAKE PRODUCTIONS
ARRANGED BY RICH TANCREDI AND RIC WAKE
RECORDING AND MIX ENGINEER: BOB CADWAY
RECORDED AT COVE CITY SOUND STUDIOS, L.I., N.Y.
MIXED AT SHAKE DOWN, N.Y., N.Y.
[e] PRODUCED AND ARRANGED BY JELLYBEAN
FOR JELLYBEAN PRODUCTIONS, INC.
ENGINEERED BY DAVID McNAIR
ASSISTANT ENGINEERS: PAUL LOGUS, NICK DELRE
MIXED BY JELLYBEAN & DAVID McNAIR
RECORDED AT THE HIT FACTORY AND SIGMA SOUND STUDIOS, NYC
MIXED AT THE HIT FACTORY, NYC
PERSONAL MANAGEMENT:
MORESS-NANAS-GOLDEN ENTERTAINMENT
12424 WILSHIRE BLVD. SUITE #840
LOS ANGELES, CA 90025
"SPECIAL THANKS TO DON GRIERSON AND BERND HOFFMANN FOR THEIR ASSISTANCE IN PUTTING THIS ALBUM TOGETHER, AND TO EVERYONE AT CBS GERMANY, EPIC RECORDS AND CBS WORLDWIDE WHO MAKE ME VERY PROUD TO BE A MEMBER OF THEIR FAMILY OF MUSIC.... LOVE JENNY"
MICHAEL BOLTON APPEARS COURTESY OF COLUMBIA RECORDS
℗ 1988 CBS Schallplatten GmbH, Germany © 1988 CBS Schallplatten GmbH, Germany/CBS and CBS Inc./Printed in Holland/Imprimé en Hollande/Distributor: CBS Records/CBS Disques S.A. WARNING: All rights of the producer and of the owner of the recorded work reserved. Unauthorised copying, public performance, broadcasting, hiring or rental of this recording prohibited.
PHOTOGRAPHY: DOMINICE
12-462968-20
0149

and “Wings of Desire”:

CBS 466000 1
SIDE ONE WINGS OF DESIRE*
PLEASURE*
MIDNIGHT MIRAGE**
ANGEL**
HIGHER GROUND**
SIDE TWO LOVE IS A WILD THING****
FOR ALL THAT**
LOVE IS THE LANGUAGE
(OF THE HEART)**
CRY***
WALK AWAY**
* PRODUCED BY CHRISTOPHER NEIL
** PRODUCED BY PHIL RAMONE
*** PRODUCED BY MICHAEL J. POWELL
**** PRODUCED BY PHIL RAMONE
AND MICHAEL J. POWELL
THIS ALBUM IS DEDICATED
TO THE MEMORY OF BOB LOCKWOOD
12 - 466000 - 20
©1989 CBS SCHALLPLATTEN GMBH, GERMANY / CBS & ©CBS INC./ DISTRIBUTION CBS RECORDS.

As i was hearing and reading — because could not discern all her words with my ears — the lyrics of her songs, there was strengthening my conviction that, counter to the concealing appearance created with the printed credits, they all and wholly had been conceived and even composed by her herself, she might have been assisted only with some contentially irrelevant acts of composition, and through them she was relating herself to me. The correctness of this discovery was corroborated for me by that it had a powerful sentimental impact on me, my behavior got under the control of my sentiments, rather than my mind for weeks and months, because the american national occult political entity — generally known as the american Illuminati — had chosen her person and directed her music just for this purpose. Around april 1990, having seen and heard me listening to her music, my room-mate in Ertl Gabi

[Note: The nicknamed form of probably Gabriel.] from Galați, Romania, once put me the question, almost whispering in an amazing tone: “Don’t you like Jennifer Rush, István?!” At that time, i could not quite confer a meaning and a reason to that question, but in the light of this discovery it appeared to be clearer: having been informed about my buying and listening to the music of Jennifer Rush, the austrian national occult political entity thought that i could already discover her as such, was surprised at my indifference to her, and with the question of Gabi it wanted to verify its presumption.

Considering the rule, if not the law, that at the superstar level the professional success is conditioned upon national secret political backing, and considering the fact that the professionally most successful period of Jennifer Rush roughly coincides with the period of my emigration striving from the Socialist Republic of Romania. i can identify two purposes with Jennifer Rush of the personal secret policy of the american national occult political entity relative to my person. One, to create an opportunity for me to emigrate to the United States of America in a manner creating for them a concealment for my infection with their biological weapon, the HIV virus, [Note: My book entitled “The Illuminati Tigress-Programing, -Training and -Using Angelina Jolie” contains a point entitled “The Illuminati’s biological weapon of ‘human immunodeficiency virus’”.] and compromise my political personality, by programing their approximate conception: “István ADORJÁN is so much developed and experienced sexually that he can use sex to emigrate, marry and get a luxury life with an international superstar. His political personality is completely subordinated to his relationship with Jennifer Rush, he wants to get into the high politics just to equal her in income, social status and popularity.” Two, to compromise my emigration to other countries by creating a sentimental dependence on Jennifer Rush of my person. In this way, roughly from 1982, when i traveled to Hungary to find an emigration opportunity there, and till 1991, when i discovered myself as Jennifer Rush’s “inspiration”, [23] she must have enjoyed the background support of the american national occult political entity, and she was propagandized in order for me to turn my attention to her. These purposes are the same as those with which the american Illuminati created Angelina Jolie, only that she is with around fifteen years younger, and presumably a member of that national secret political organization, while i have found no information which could substantiate the presumption of that membership of Jennifer Rush.

Thus, the american national secret political organization appears to have chosen Jennifer Rush for her having the “same heart” [24] as that of myself, in order for me not to remain a “hero of a fool”, [25] but to “call her name”, [26] if i am ready to place “heart over mind” [26] and “testify with her heart”, [25] with “not that kind of a love of a stranger”, [27] but with the “love being the language of the heart”, [28] as “she’ll come undone, down to me” [26] like an “angel” [28] for “pleasure” [28] and the “flames of paradise”, [24] because “she wants to fly on the wings of desire”, [29] and “soar and make her home in the sky”, [29] namely from where also the american Illuminati likes to make itself appear to come as “shape-shifting reptilians” for a concealment of its earthly reality. This aspiration of Jennifer Rush and the american Illuminati are particular manifestations of the general human vocation presumed and termed by me “cosmic expansion” in my book entitled “Through the Soviet Iron Curtain of the Hill Wood — my fourth illegal fleeing attempt from the romanian communist state”.

I could recognize a potential reference to an element of my psychical personality in the texts: “there’s no need to hide, you’re not invisible”, [30] “you were never born to hide in silent shame” [31] and “silent killer”. [25] Besides the romanian and the austrian national occult political entities with the surname of Viorel POPA, Jennifer Rush also makes a reference to my sexual continence by appearing to instruct me how to contact her: “don’t be afraid, you’re right where you’re meant to be; it’s our secret place, and no one’s in sight — possibly except the CIA through its hidden video cameras — you don’t have to talk, come to me silently, what i want to hear you say with your eyes; ’cause it’s automatic; oh, don’t try to analyze”. [30] The outcome of a love-affair is completely unforeseeable not only because of the unpredictability of my sexual performance, but also because “when she looks in my

eyes", [24] she can see that "there are secrets in my eyes", [31] namely i could be qualified as politically unfit by the american national occult political entity, so that it cannot be excluded the possibility that "there's not a women alive who could play my game". [31] Further, according to the notional system of Jennifer Rush, because of my activity resulted in the national secret political cessation of the soviet-type socialism, i can also be qualified as the "silent killer" [25] of that social order.

That the notional system of Jennifer Rush was inspired by the american national occult political entity is corroborated by the view asserted by her that "the state of all human relations" [32] between us was meant to be of political character, namely that of "two people fighting like nations, taking aim and fire with words like weapons", [32] and the love proper was a"surrender" [32] from those "heart wars". [32] Further, several singers appeared to include elements of the notional system of Jennifer Rush into their lyrics, especially "I'll be there", [23] and there was a girl singer singing something like: "Rush, rush, rush, come to me."

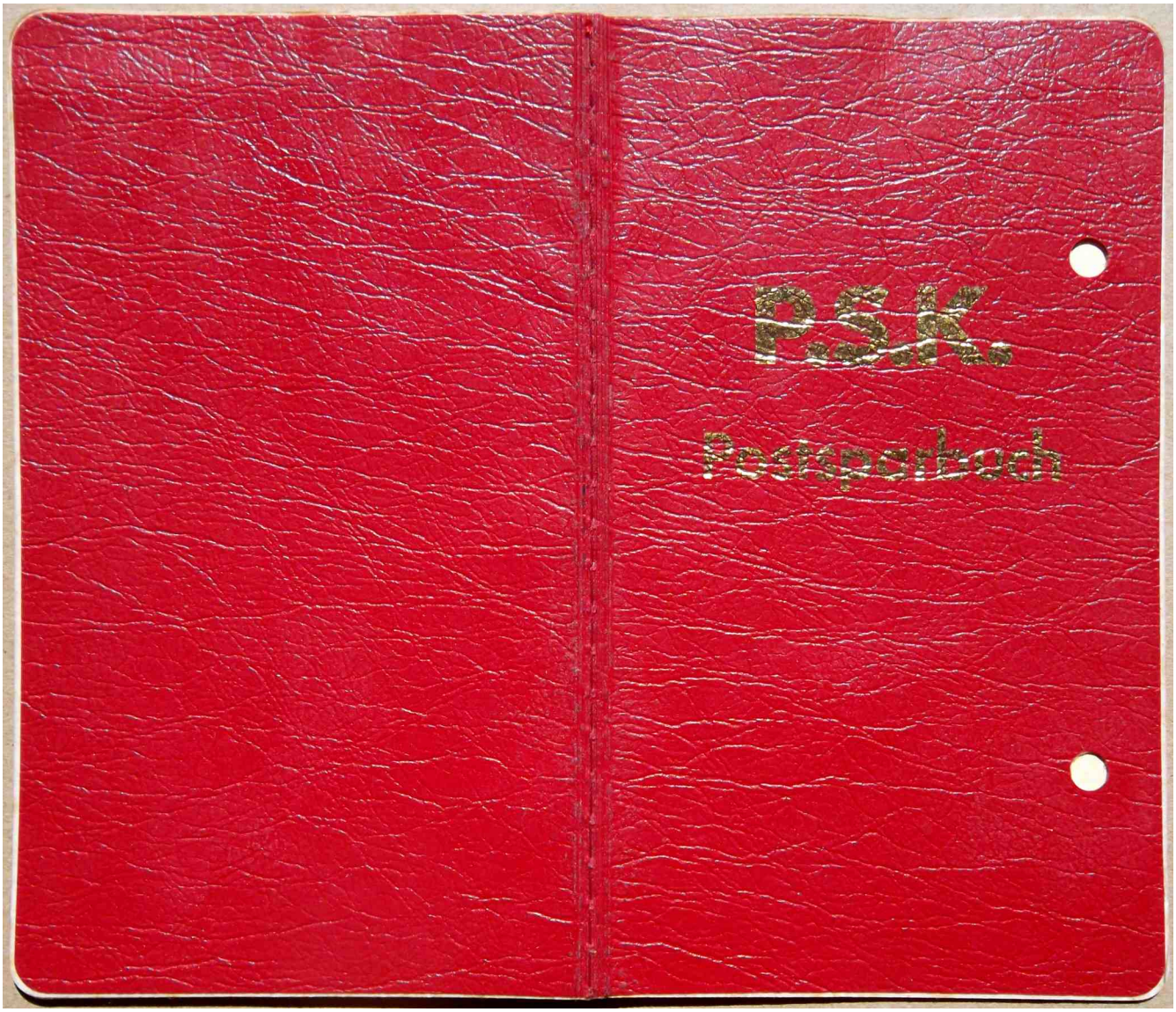
It happened in Marosvásárhely, presumably in autumn 1991, when i had just returned to Romania from Hungary. I entered the room of my parents, where the television was, not with the purpose of watching it, but i happened to turn it on to see what it televised, and there was Jennifer Rush live in a concert in Bucharest. This act, possibly of telepathy, of detecting the reality of Jennifer Rush further corroborates the correctness of my impressions, convictions and considerations relative to her.

8.7. Living in the pension in Arbing

With 18 december 1990, there began a new period of my going on foot with that i went to Linz, a city west of Perg, to buy the required eleven deed stamps of 120 shillings, and carry them to the translation office. However, i could not hand in the stamps, allegedly because the corresponding person was not there. So that, on 19 december 1990 i had to again cover the distance Arbing-Linz marching in both directions.

It was my habit to have it performed a financial operation at a post office every time i arrived at a new locality on a new date, with the primary or secondary purpose of obtaining an evidence about my presence at that particular place and time. The austrian occult political entity appeared to be strongly disturbed by my this habit. The first major manifestation of this was that when on 7 november 1990 i withdrew my first salary from the Raiffeisenbank in Au an der Donau almost completely, i was given a small electronic calculator under the title of "present". Then, when i was entering Linz on 18 december 1990, i saw a large poster of a financial corporation advertising an interest of 8 per cent, as compared to the interest of 3 per cent of the post savings-bank. On that occasion, i withdrew 500 shillings from the post office. At the same time, the apparently zealous clerk calculated and entered the interest for the year 1990, in spite of the fact that the year was not over yet. I construed this as a demonstration of the austrian occult political entity of how low the interest at the post savings-bank was as compared to other financial corporations. Next day, after having handed in the stamps, i withdrew 100 shillings. However, later, at around 3 kilometers from Linz, checking the savings book i observed that the respective seal had not been put at the post office. I construed this as an attempt of the austrian occult political entity to hinder me in obtaining an evidence of my presence in Linz on two consecutive days, because it was a sign of its interference in my life. For this reason, i decided to go back to obtain the wanted evidence. In the post office, did not ask the respective clerk to put the seal, but went to another window, and deposited 20 shillings, by this means obtaining evidences not only about my presence in Linz, but also about the omission of the clerk to put the professionally required seal. [Note: On the photos below,

it is visible the cover around 17.5 centimeters long, the main page, and page 1 of my post savings book.]



Wichtige Hinweise

zu Ihrem Vorteil

Die jeweils gültigen Zinssätze können Sie in einem Aushang bei der Postsparkasse und bei allen Postämtern ersehen.

Zum Schutz vor etwaigen unberechtigten Abhebungen bewahren Sie bitte Ihr Postsparbuch getrennt von der Berechtigungskarte und Ihren Ausweispapieren auf.

Sparer können auch Minderjährige sowie zwei Personen gemeinsam (z. B. Eheleute) sein. Durch Tod oder durch Handlungsunfähigkeit eines der beiden Sparer wird das Verfügungsrecht des anderen nicht berührt.

Beträge **bis zu 5000 Schilling** an einem Tag können bei allen Postämtern und bei der Postsparkasse von jedem, der das Postsparbuch, die Berechtigungskarte und einen Rückzahlungsschein vorlegt, abgehoben werden. Der Sparer (Erleger) kann auch ohne Berechtigungskarte abheben, wenn er einen entsprechenden Lichtbildausweis vorlegt.

Beträge **über 5000 Schilling** werden am Schalter der Postsparkasse an jeden sofort rückgezahlt, wenn mit dem Postsparbuch die Berechtigungskarte vorgelegt wird und der Rückzahlungsschein vom Sparer (Erleger) unterschrieben ist. An den Sparer (Erleger) selbst werden solche Beträge auch von den Postämtern gegen Vorlage eines entsprechenden Lichtbildausweises und Rückfrage bei der Postsparkasse rückgezahlt.

Sie erreichen eine **höhere Verzinsung,** wenn Sie für Ihre Spareinlage eine Kündigungsfrist vereinbaren.

Weitere interessante Hinweise finden Sie auf der vorletzten Umschlagseite.

P.S.K.Postsparbuch Nr. 15.428.024

PERG 6 -9.11.97-17 4320

Sparer

ISTVAN ADORJAN
(Familien- u. Vorname)

20.12.69 CALUGAREN.-MUR.
(Geburtsdatum) (Geburtsort)

oder

(Familien- u. Vorname)

(Geburtsdatum) (Geburtsort)

Vom Beamten auszufüllen

Erleger

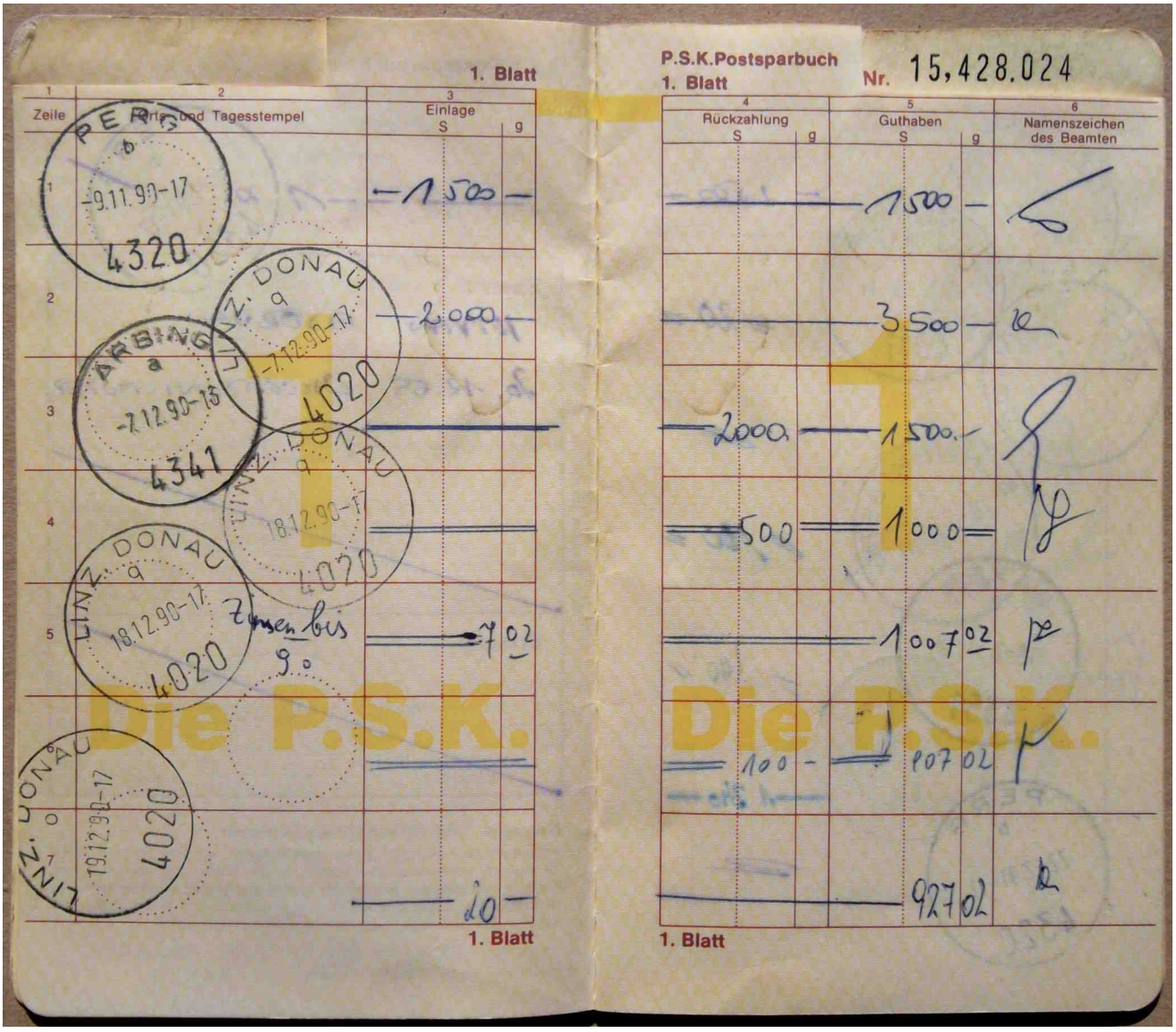
(Familien- u. Vorname)

(Geburtsdatum) (Geburtsort)

Namens- und Anschriftsänderungen

sind wegen Zusendung von **Zinsenanweisungen** u. dgl. vom Sparer (Erleger) im eigenen Interesse unter Vorlage des Postsparbuches dem nächsten Postamt anzuzeigen, wobei der postordnungsmäßige Nachweis der Nämlichkeit zu erbringen ist. Bei Namensänderungen sind überdies die betreffenden Urkunden (z. B. Heiratsurkunde) vorzuweisen.

11-1119 (2.84) 1 – DVR: 0043184



1. Blatt

1 Zeile	2 Orts- und Tagesstempel	3 Einlage S	g
1	PERG 9 -9.11.90-17 4320	1 500	—
2	LINZ DONAU 9 -7.12.90-17 4020	2 000	—
3	ARBING a -7.12.90-13 4341		
4	LINZ DONAU 9 18.12.90-17 4020		
5	LINZ DONAU 9 18.12.90-17 4020	Zinsen bis 90	7 02
	LINZ DONAU 9 19.12.90-17 4020	10	—

1. Blatt

P.S.K.Postsparbuch
1. Blatt

Nr. 15,428.024

4 Rückzahlung S	g	5 Guthaben S	g	6 Namenszeichen des Beamten
		1 500	—	
		3 500	—	
2 000	—	1 500	—	
500	—	1 000	—	
		1 007	02	
100	—	907	02	
		927	02	

1. Blatt

Die P.S.K.

On 2 january 1991, i traveled to Au an der Donau, and withdrew my third and last salary,

Kontonummer 1.012.871

RAIFFEISENBANK PERG
BANKSTELLE AU/DONAU 07262/8184 UND 8185

Bankleitzahl 34425

BUTAG	T E X T	WERT	BETRAEGE
02.01	LOHN 12/90 FA.HAAS	10200301	5.011,41

HERRN
ISTVAN ADORJAN S

ARBING 55
4341

DVR 0073334

Raiffeisen. Die Bank
mit dem persönlichen Service.

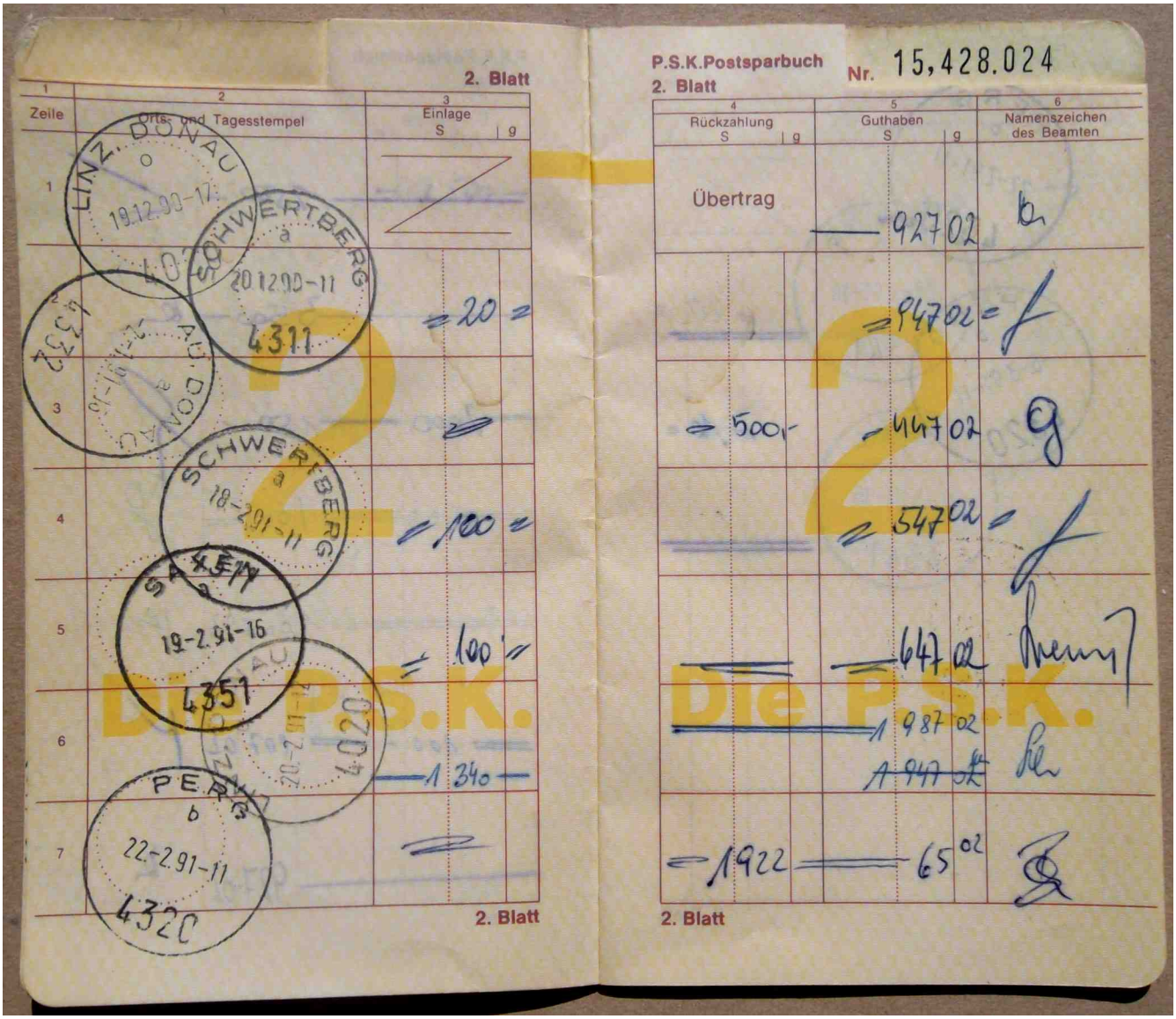
Alter Kontostand	1,12
Gutschriften	5.011,41
Lastschriften	0,00
HABEN	5.012,53
Neuer Kontostand	
02.01.91	1/01 0
Erstellt am	Auszug/Blatt

KONTOAUSZUG

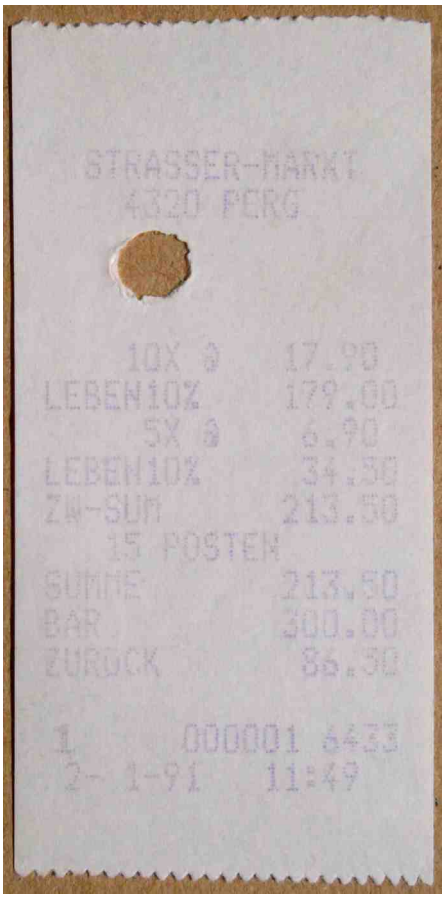
Bitte verständigen Sie uns sofort, wenn Sie Abweichungen von Ihren Aufträgen feststellen. Schecks und Wechsel werden "Eingang vorbehalten" gutgeschrieben, Lastschriften bzw. Schecks gelten erst dann als eingelöst, wenn sie nicht am nächsten Buchungstag storniert werden. Achten Sie bitte auf die vierwöchige Reklamationsfrist beim Kontoabschluß (Punkt 10., Allgem. Gesch. Bed.)

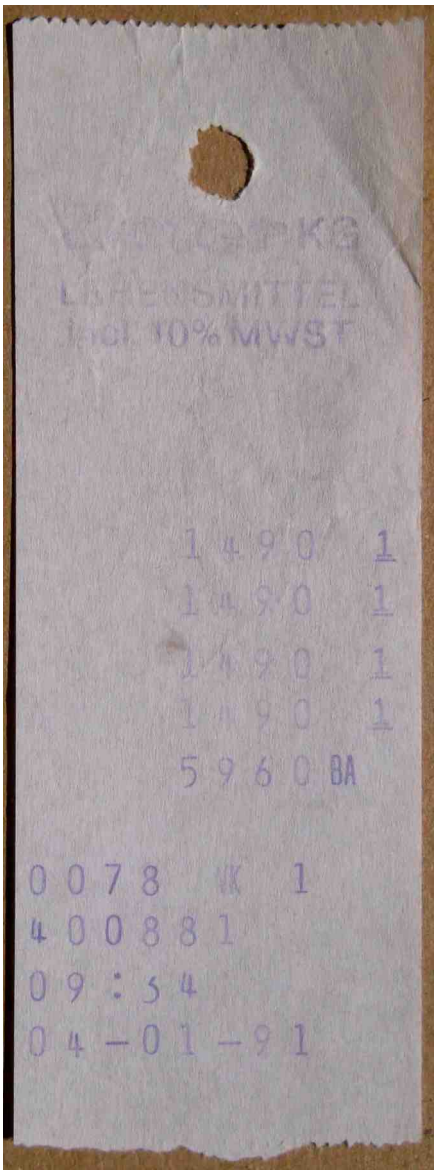
Form 316
LV-Druck

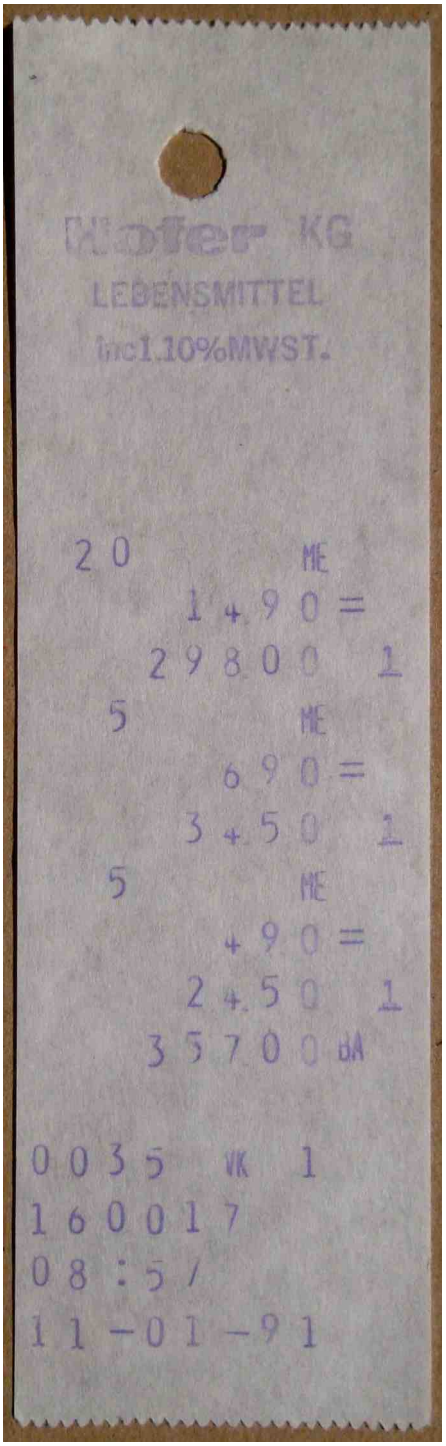
my presence there being also proved by the respective postal seal on page 2 of my post savings book, visible on the photo below:


2. Blatt
Zeile
Orts- und Tagesstempel
Einlage S g
LINZ. DONAU
19.12.90-17
SCHWERTBERG
20.12.90-11
4311
AU. DONAU
SCHWERTBERG
18-2.91-11
19-2.91-16
4351
PERG
22-2.91-11
4320
P.S.K.Postsparbuch
Nr. 15,428.024
2. Blatt
Rückzahlung S g
Guthaben S g
Namenszeichen des Beamten
Übertrag
927 02
947 02
500.-
447 02
547 02
647 02
987 02
947 02
1922
65 02
2. Blatt
Die P.S.K.

I considered the pension board so insecure to me that continued to eat mainly the cheapest biscuits and oily tinned fish bought from the supermarkets Hofer, Mondo, and Löwa. In january 1991, i bought foodstuffs altogether for 1221.40 shillings:






Hofer KG
LEBENSMITTEL
inc1.10%MWST.
20 ME
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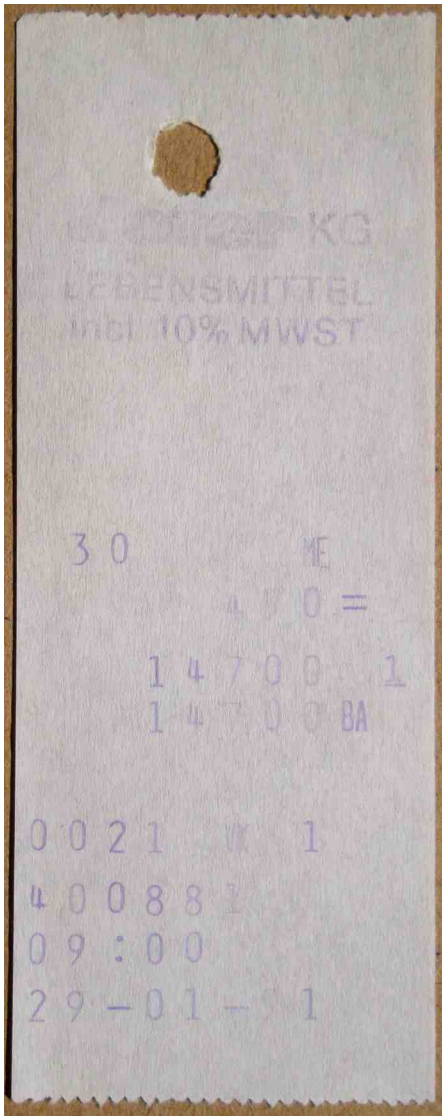
KG
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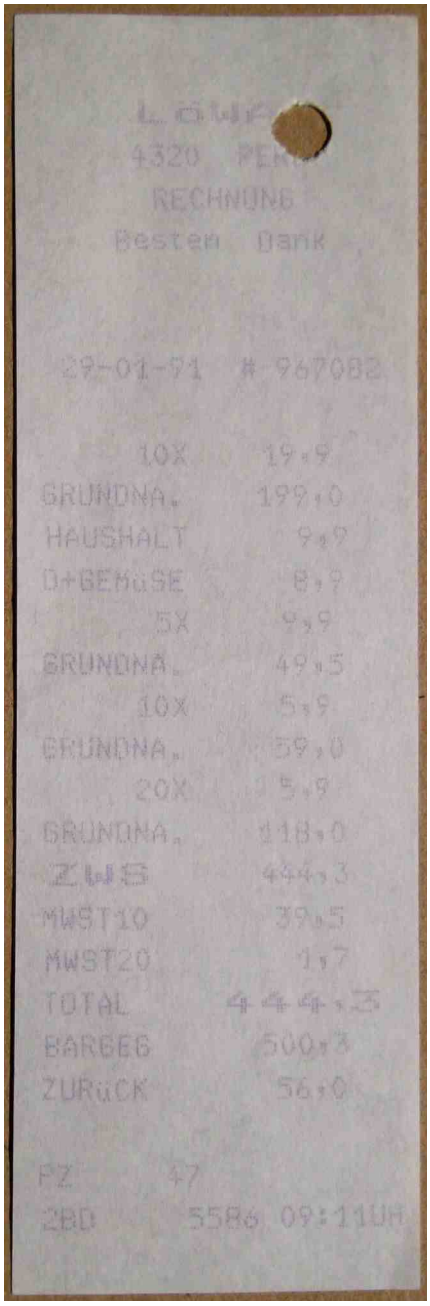
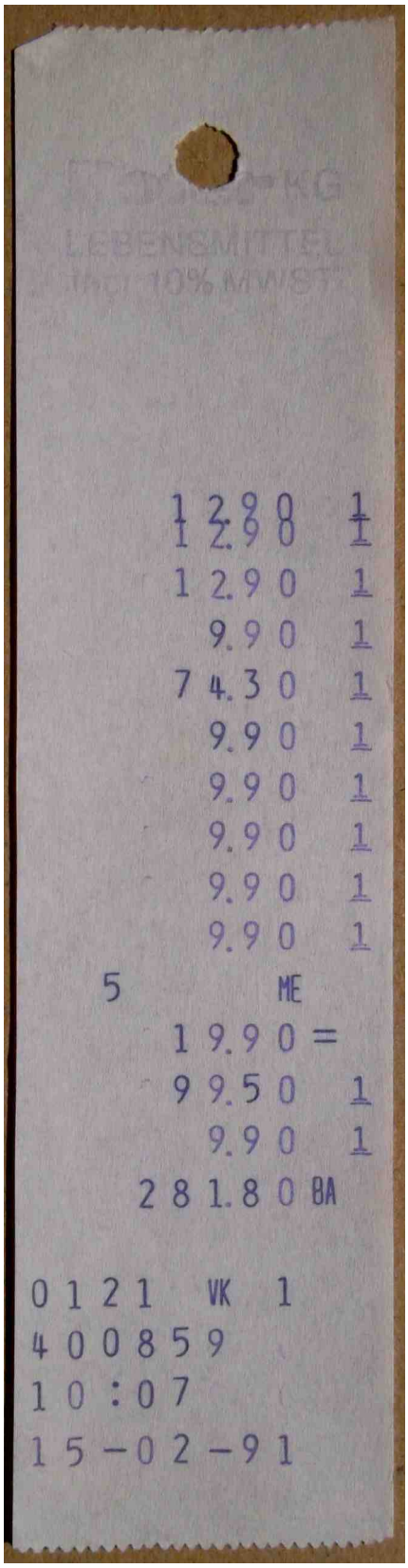
29-01-91



It is characteristic that i bought mainly the kind of biscuits with some chocolate on them, packed in bags of 500 grams, made in Germany, and the taste of their chocolate was too bitter for the bitterness of a normal bitter chocolate. From this, i concluded that the product contained at least one potentially or effectively harmful substance, and in administering it or them to me the austrian national occult political entity collaborated with its german colleague.

In february 1991, i could buy foodstuffs still once, on the 15th, for 281.80 shillings in Hofer:



Presumably at the beginning of march 1991, i had to resume consuming the pension meals. At the noon of a day around the middle of march, i was down in the kitchen with other asylum seekers to take the second course of the dinner. It was egged meat with potato garnish. They stood in large metal trays on the oven. When my turn came, Mrs. Schwaiger with her mild smile on her face took a plate, turned round, put a ration of potatoes in it, seized the fork, apparently examining them tipped with it around three near pieces of meat, choosing from among them, as if they had been significantly different qualitatively and quantitatively, then stretching forth her right hand she suddenly bent at almost a right angle, snatched with the fork a piece from the other end of the tray, put it on the plate, and gave it to me.

Probably on the following day, it struck me that i had four normal stools, as compared to the regular one per day, and after that for days i did not have a stool at all, in the inner upper part of my thighs there appeared a blister each, which grew, then bursting caused a burning and itching sensation, and the volume of my belly had considerably increased. I had the first stool after around ten days, but it was difficult, fragmented in four, and not brown, as regularly, but rather yellow.

I had never had such an experience in my life, so that knew that it must have been an artificial infection. For its means, i first suspected the toilet paper, because during the days in which i should have had, but had not had a stool a pension-mate came to me asking for toilet paper. But then became conscious of that it must have been carried out with the respective piece of egged meat, more exactly the layer of egg itself — as that was the easiest method, feasible by the hostess as well, of introducing biological material in that piece of meals — partly from more attentively observing her behavior: once she had in front of her a few meat balls in a vessel, and when taking out of it the number of them constituting the ration, she took one between the fork and her finger, then throw it back and took another, pushed them aside, and repeated these operations, or performed other apparently irrational movements, of which single rationale i saw in making a habit of her infecting behavior, so that on further intended infections i could not recognize from her behavior the infecting action and the infected piece of meals, as well as in the ostentatious assertion of the conception meant to conceal my past and intended infection: “I do not know that one of the pieces of meals is infected, i choose them at the time of serving.”

I cannot exclude the possibility that the above described one was not the only infectious attack, before enabling myself to avoid them by throwing away the suspected pieces of meals. Otherwise, beyond its unusual and inconvenient symptoms, i could live on normally with this artificial disease. However, i went and consulted a physician in Perg. Instead of antibiotics, or other medicines eliminating the cause of the symptoms, he prescribed a tube of laxative cream looking like the seminal fluid, and tasting of banana. When i returned to him after having consumed it saying that it had made my stool almost normal, he did not prescribe one more tube, showing me with moving his hand that there was no problem, because as i would eat so the intestines would evacuate of themselves. On the one part, this made me presume that the reason of my infection was at least partly my sexual continence. That it had been planned well in advance is substantiated by the potential programing message borne by the name of the company: [Haas ⟶ has (hungarian) = belly, namely decoded approximately: “You shall get a belly at Haas. Namely, your proved nature of sexual behavior resulted from your expected marrying his daughter would not mean for us a concealment for infecting you with the HIV, so that we shall have to resort to another microorganism, and that shall grow you a belly.”] [Note: I termed this infection as “constipational”, and described it in more details in the volume 1 of my book entitled “My Persecutions by the Ethnical and the National Secret Political Organizations”.] On the other part, it expressed and asserted the self-concealing conception of the austrian national occult political entity that my constipation had not been caused by an infection, but my special menu during november 1990 and march 1991 lacking in cooked meals.

8.8. Attempts at further migration

It seemed to be a long-standing practice at Gasthof Teufel in Ertl that the inhabitants surrounding it as far as a radius of even around 15 kilometers were wont to come by car to there whenever they needed casual work, and took asylum seekers regularly for 50 shillings per hour. [Note: At that time, 1 US dollar was worth around 12 shillings.] This might have been illegal, but it was accepted and done by the local austrian civil society, it must have been known to the authorities as well, and if they needed it, and respectively winked at it, i considered that it was not my person who should have broken this local custom and set an example of lawfulness. The money so earned made it possible for me to carry out some further-migration activity by contacting the consulates in Vienna directly.

On the last day of my first further-migration journey to Vienna, on 3 may 1990, i got to know at the consulate of Spain that one might submit a political asylum application there. I was given three forms and an information sheet about the necessary attachments, the original of which is visible on the photo below:

Embajada de España
SPANISCHE BOTSCHAFT
KONSULAR- UND VISAABTEILUNG

Parteienverkehr: Montag - Freitag
von 9 Uhr bis 12 Uhr
(Abholung nach Vereinbarung)

Argentinierstrasse 34
1040 Wien

Unterlagen, die für ein Ansuchen auf politisches Asyl erforderlich sind:

- Schriftliches Ansuchen in spanischer Sprache, in welchem ausführlich die politischen Probleme, die zum Verlassen der Heimat geführt haben, dargelegt werden

- Photokopien des Reisepasses, Personalausweises bzw. anderer Personaldokumente

- 4 Passphotos

- Formulare, die in dieser Botschaft erhältlich sind, entsprechend ausgefüllt (in spanischer Sprache) und unterzeichnet

I carried my application written in english to the translation office on 21 may 1990. I could submit it, along with the other required documents, on 5 june 1990, when i traveled to Vienna to take out its spanish language version. I received the answer in around one month. [Note: On the photos below, it is visible the originals of the english language version of my asylum application — which reflects my political views at the time level of 21 may 1990 — its translation into spanish, the two relating receipts, the postal receipt of the submitting registered letter, the respective train tickets, and the answer of the spanish consulate in Vienna.]

21.05.1990

Visa application argumentation

1) The necessity of the assertion of my scientifical founded, social-democrat convictions, induced me to do the decision to leave Romania. After the failure of my trials made for legal departure I came to the necessity to leave illegally the country. Since '86 four times I crossed the frontier, futilely. Though I succeeded, also during all this time, to mask the political character of my purposes, the authorities kept me under their permanent shadowing and pursuit, because they suspected me with subversive activities. To these present itself the nearly two years served sentence, during that time the shadowing and pursuit increased to the maximum. At last I was released on 27.12.89. On account of the continuity of the political system the shadowing and pursuit, though in other forms, but it longer continued.
2) Taking into account the new political station, still unknowing the real character of NSF (National Saving Front), on 06.01.90 I addressed a petition to the president I. ILIESCU, in which I offered my instantly consent to the laying the foundation and developing of democracy, shessing with suggestions the level of my competence. I got no answer within the lawful one monthly period. In this manner I was out of the Roumanian political life. This happened because my clear past and Hungarian origin isn't compatible with the ideas of NSF.
3) The political events of December '89 culminated with the official formation of NSF with the aim of doing not only to save from beneath the calling to account, above all directly responsible masses for the dictatorship but to preserve also their prerogatives, naturally except a few scope-

goats. Consequently, the NSF is mostly composed by communists, the non-communists however are under the influence of these. They, under cover of the „revolution" put on democratic clothes, and later proclaiming themselves social-democrats, use this ideology to reach their above-mentioned aims. In this way can be explained the fact that the real social-democrat party is unwilling to collaborate with them.

4) The attempt of prerogatives preserving called forth hegemonical aspirations. After the NSF arbitrarily appointed the election date at an early moment, practically disposed of all means which was used for deluding and misleading of public opinion, and used force counter to the politicians of opposition, therefore intimidating of these. At the same time NSF maintained the atmosphere of fear which characterize for decades the Romanian society. In such circumstances the elections were not frees and the results of these aren't authentics.

Signature
Adrian Stoian

21.05.1990

Argumentación de la petición de visado

1) Como consecuencia de tener que declarar mi convicción socialdemócrata científicamente fundada decidí de dejar Rumania. Como no llegé a dejar el país legalmente tuve que hacerlo illeglamente. A partir del año 1986 crucé la frontera 4 veces, pero sin éxito. Si bien durante todo el tiempo conseguí disimular el carácter pólitico de mis acciones, las autoridades me vigilaron estrechamente, porque sospecharon que era subversivo. Tuve que cumplir una condena de 2 años, durante los cuales la persecución llegó a su máximo. Finalmente me pusieron en libertad el día 27-12-89. Pero el sistema político continuó y no dejaron de vigilarme, si bien lo hicieron de otra manera.

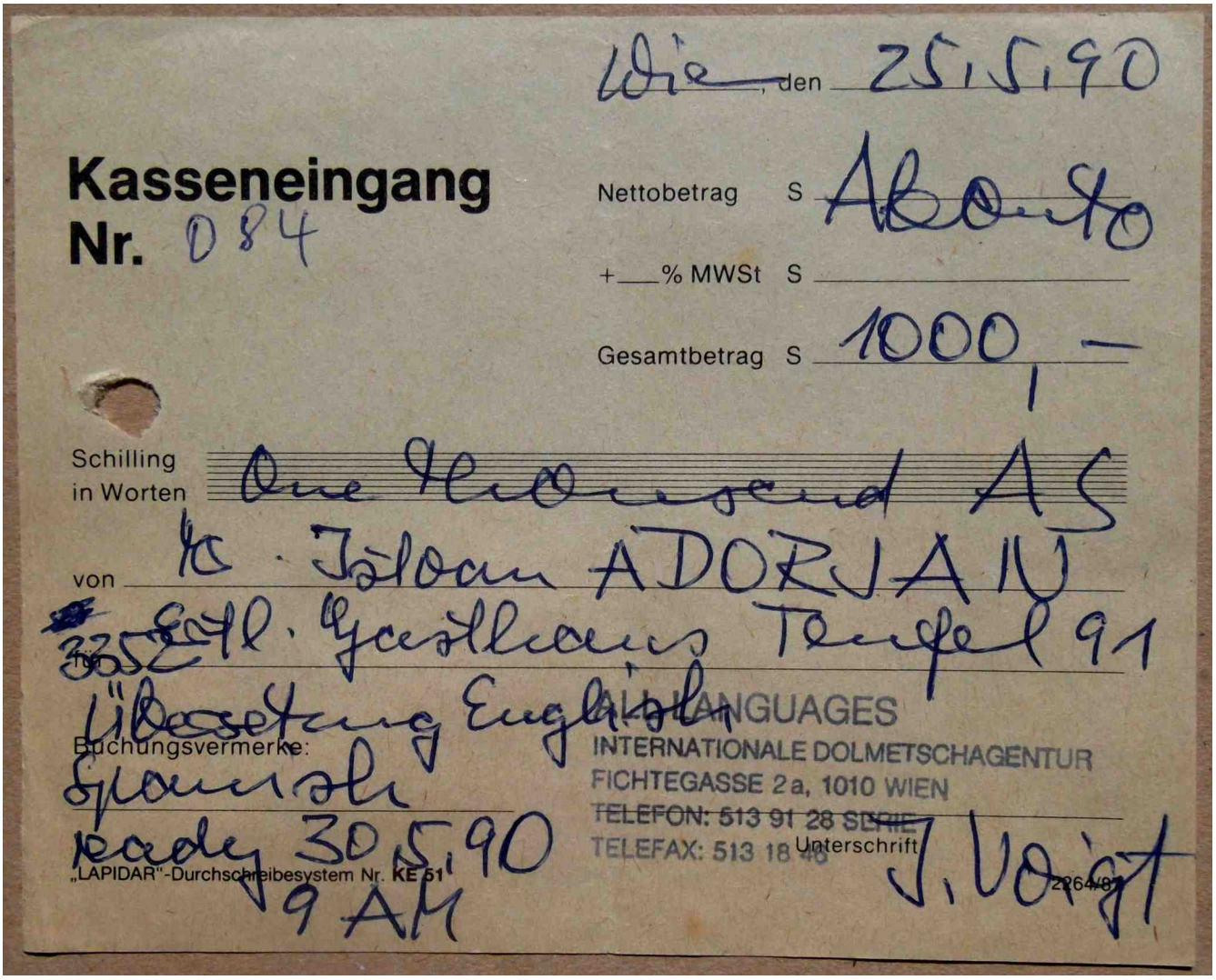
2) Ante la nueva situación pólítica y sin conocer el verdadero carácter de la Frente Nacional de Liberación me dirigí al presidente I. ILIESCU, para decirle que yo era dispuesto a fomentar la fundación y el desarrollo de la democracia y subrayé mi competencia con sugerencias. No recibí respuesta alguna, tampoco dentro del período de un mes como lo prescribe la ley. Así me encontré fuera de la vida política de Rumania. Y todo eso porque mi pasado político así como el hecho de que soy de origen húngaro son incompatibles con las ideas de la Frente Nacional de Liberación .

3) Los acontecimientos políticos del diciembre 1989 alcanzaron su punto culminante con la formación de la Frente Nacional de Liberación que tenía como meta eximir de la responsabilidad las masas directamente responsables de la dictatura así como conservar sus privilegios excepto unos chivos emisarios. Como consecuencia la Frente Nacional de Liberación se compone en su mayoría de comunistas y los non-comunistas se encuentran bajo la influencia de aquellos. Bajo el pretexto de la "revolución" se ponen ropa de demócratas, se llaman socialdemócratas para más tarde utilizar esta ideología con el fin de conseguir las metas antes mencionadas. Así se explica por qué el partido socialdemócrata no está dispuesto a collaborar con ellos.

4) Para conservar privilegios eran necesarios esfuerzos de hegemonía. Después de fijar el día de las elecciones muy de pronto la Frente Nacional de Liberación utilizó practicamente todas las posibilidades para extraviar y desorientar la opinión pública. Además hizo fuerza a políticos de la oposición y los intimidó. Al mismo tiempo la Frente Nacional de Liberación mantuvo la atmósfera de temor que durante décadas había caracterizado la sociedad rumana. Como consecuencia las elecciones no eran libres ni sus resultados son auténticos.

Firma

Atajoli



Wien, den 25.5.90

Kasseneingang
Nr. 084

Nettobetrag S Abo.to

+ ___ % MWSt S

Gesamtbetrag S 1000,—

Schilling
in Worten One thousand AS

von Hr. Istvan ADORJAN

für 3552 Egl. Gasteiners Teufel 91

Übersetzung Englisch

Buchungsvermerke: Spanisch

ready 30.5.90
9 AM

ALL LANGUAGES
INTERNATIONALE DOLMETSCHAGENTUR
FICHTEGASSE 2a, 1010 WIEN
TELEFON: 513 91 28 SERIE
TELEFAX: 513 18 46

Unterschrift J. Voigt

„LAPIDAR"-Durchschreibesystem Nr. KE 51 2264/81

Zirl, den 5.06.90

Kasseneingang
Nr. 088

Nettobetrag S 1.580,—

+ 20% MWSt S 316,—

Gesamtbetrag S 1.896,—

– Akonto/25.5.90 – 1.000,—

896,—

Schilling
in Worten

von Fr. Frau ADORJA, 3352 Ertl

für Übersetzung Englisch – Spanisch Gasthaus Tuifl 91

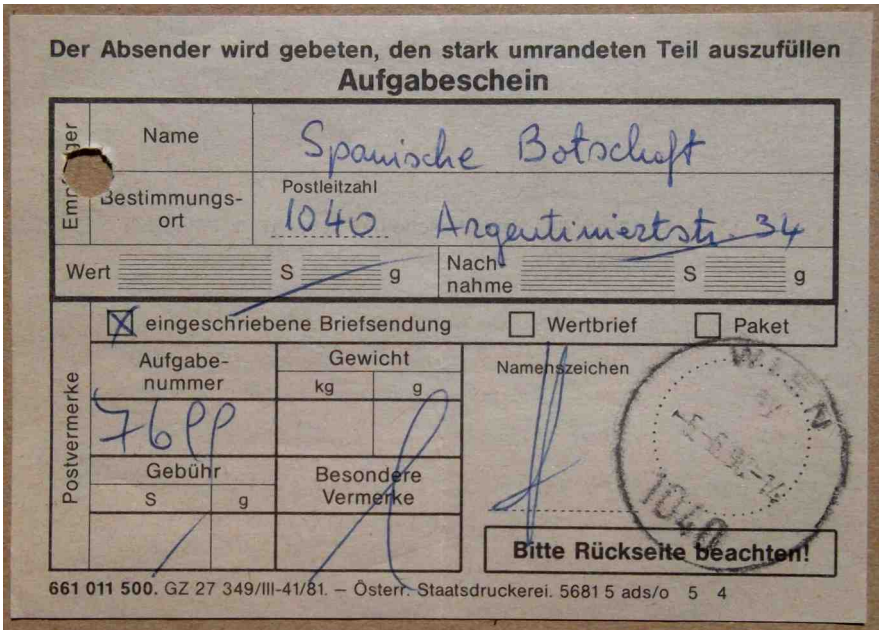
Buchungsvermerke:

ALL LANGUAGES
INTERNATIONALE DOLMETSCHAGENTUR
FICHTEGASSE 2a, 1010 WIEN
TELEFON: 513 91 08 SERIE
TELEFAX: 513 18 46

Unterschrift

„LA[illegible]AR"-Durchschreibesystem Nr. **KE 51**

2264/87



Der Absender wird gebeten, den stark umrandeten Teil auszufüllen

Aufgabeschein

Empfänger

Name: Spanische Botschaft

Bestimmungsort: Postleitzahl 1040 Argentinierstr. 34

Wert ____ S ____ g

Nachnahme ____ S ____ g

☒ eingeschriebene Briefsendung ☐ Wertbrief ☐ Paket

Postvermerke

Aufgabenummer	Gewicht kg	Gewicht g
76PP		

Gebühr S	Gebühr g	Besondere Vermerke

Namenszeichen

Bitte Rückseite beachten!

661 011 500. GZ 27 349/III-41/81. – Österr. Staatsdruckerei. 5681 5 ads/o 5 4

05 VI 90 0556

ÖBB St. PETER-SEITENSTETTEN

KM GTG FRCIS NR

146VP2P 174,- 861

Gültig nur mit Bewertung

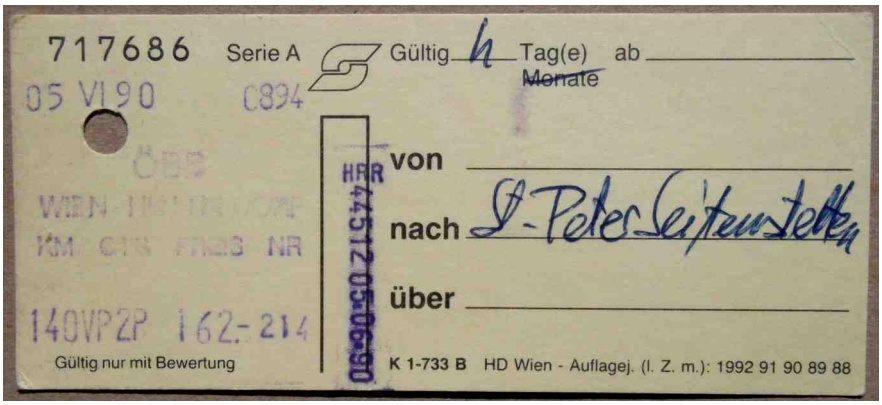
Gültig 4 Tag(e) / Monate ab _____

von Bf. St. Peter-Seitenstetten

nach Wien-West

über _____

K 1-733 B HD Wien - Auflagej. (l. Z. m.): 1993 92 91 90 89



717686 Serie A

05 VI 90 0834

ÖBB WIEN-[illegible]

KM GTG FRCIS NR

140VP2P 162,- 214

Gültig nur mit Bewertung

Gültig 4 Tag(e) / Monate ab _____

von _____

nach St-Peter-Seitenstetten

über _____

K 1-733 B HD Wien - Auflagej. (l. Z. m.): 1992 91 90 89 88

HVL
TD2074 90.06.05

Embajada de España

Wien, am 6. Juli 1990

Herrn
Istvan Adorjan
c/o Gasthof Teufl
3352 Ertl 91

Sehr geehrter Herr Adorjan,

in Bezug auf Ihr Ansuchen auf ein Visum für Spanien müssen wir Ihnen leider mitteilen, dass die Voraussetzungen dafür in Ihrem Fall nicht erbracht werden. Auch ein Antrag auf Asyl kann nicht gestellt werden, da aufgrund des Regimewechsels in Ihrem Heimatland keine unmittelbare politische Verfolgung nachgewiesen werden kann.

Es tut uns leid, Ihnen keine positivere Antwort geben zu können und schicken Ihnen beigefügt Ihre Unterlagen zurück.

Hochachtungsvoll

Juan Manuel Molina
Botschaftsrat

The above asylum procedure to Spain proved to be mostly a fake. Namely, i presumed that it really aimed at enabling me to continue my asylum seeking in Spain by obtaining a touristic visa and traveling to that country towards the end of june 1990, when i was in Vienna for around a week to submit an appeal against the austrian asylum decision. I had this possibility, because with my asylum application of 5 june 1990 i had submitted at the same time all the forms and attachments necessary for a touristic visa as well. This presumption was corroborated by that my traveling to Vienna on 29 april 1990 was provoked by my calling to Traiskirchen for nothing, the timing of my receiving the austrian negative asylum decision for 19 june 1990, namely for the period of waiting time of one month for the spanish asylum decision, in which it was possible for me to ask and receive a touristic visa, and the presence of motor coaches from Spain in Vienna during the last five days of june 1990, when i was there.

In my further direct inquiries after further-migration possibilities, preferably on the basis of political asylum, i got to know on 2 may 1990 that it was possible to Mexico, on the main condition of a two-years working stay in Austria, and first presumably on 29 june 1990 that it was also possible to Peru, on the main condition of demonstrating a financial ability considered sufficient for ensuring a two-years stay in that country. [Note: On the photos below, it is visible the original of the letter of A5 format received from probably the peruvian consul to Vienna, and that of the attached document.]

Embajada del Perú
en Austria

Vienna, 13th September

Dear Mister Adorjan,

Today we have received your letter.
We shall send the required confirmation
with the list of other documents you need
for applying for an inmigration visa to
Mr. Karlinger. Enclosed you will find
a copy of our letter. In the hope that
we could help you,

Sincerely yours

EMBAJADA DEL PERU
EN AUSTRIA

Embajada del Perú
en Austria

Wien, am 13. September 1990

An das
Fremdenpolizeiliche Büro
bei der
Bezirkshauptmannschaft Perg
z.H. Herrn Karlinger
Dirnbergerstrasse 11
4320 Perg

Betrifft: Rumänischen Staatsbürger
Adorjan Istvan
geb. 20.12.1959

Die Konsularabteilung der Botschaft von Peru teilt mit, dass für den Antrag auf Ausstellung eines Immigrationsvisums folgende Dokumente benötigt werden:

- Schriftlicher Antrag, an den Leiter der Konsularabteilung gerichtet, in dem der Wunsch nach Einwanderung begündet wird;
- gültiger Pass
- Geburtsurkunde
- Polizeiliches Leumundszeugnis (Unbescholtenheit des Antragstellers)
- Gesundheitszeugnis (speziell auch Untersuchung auf Geschlechtskrankheiten und Tuberkulose)
- Dokument(e), das (die) glaubhaft bescheinigt (bescheinigen), dass er in der Lage ist, in Peru seinen Lebensunterhalt zu bestreiten, und zwar über einen Zeitraum von mindestens 2 Jahren.
- Internationales Impfzeugnis
- Personalienblatt (persönliche Daten, die im Pass vermerkt sind)
- Der Antragsteller muss im Konsulat nachweisen, dass er in seiner Muttersprache lesen und schreiben kann.

In der Hoffnung, Ihnen gedient zu haben, verbleibe ich

mit freundlichen Grüssen

EMBAJADA DEL PERU - EN AUSTRIA -

Paul Paredes
Beauftragter der Konsularabteilung

As i had fulfilled none of the above conditions, on 1 october 1990 i asked for an immigration information package from the australian embassy in Vienna, my letter and the receipt around 19 centimeters long relative to which are visible on the photos below:

Bad Kreuzen, on 1st of October, 1990

Australian Embassy
Mattiellistr. 2-4/3
1040 Wien

Adojan Istvan
Flüchtlingslager Kreuzen
Neuaigen 12/8
4362 Bad Kreuzen

Dear Competent Person,

My name is Adojan Istvan, Roumanian citizen, Hungarian as nationality, I was born on 20th of December, 1959 and since 14th of February, 1990 I am asylant in Austria. I possess a chemical engineer diploma and have a limited experience in field of industrial chemistry.

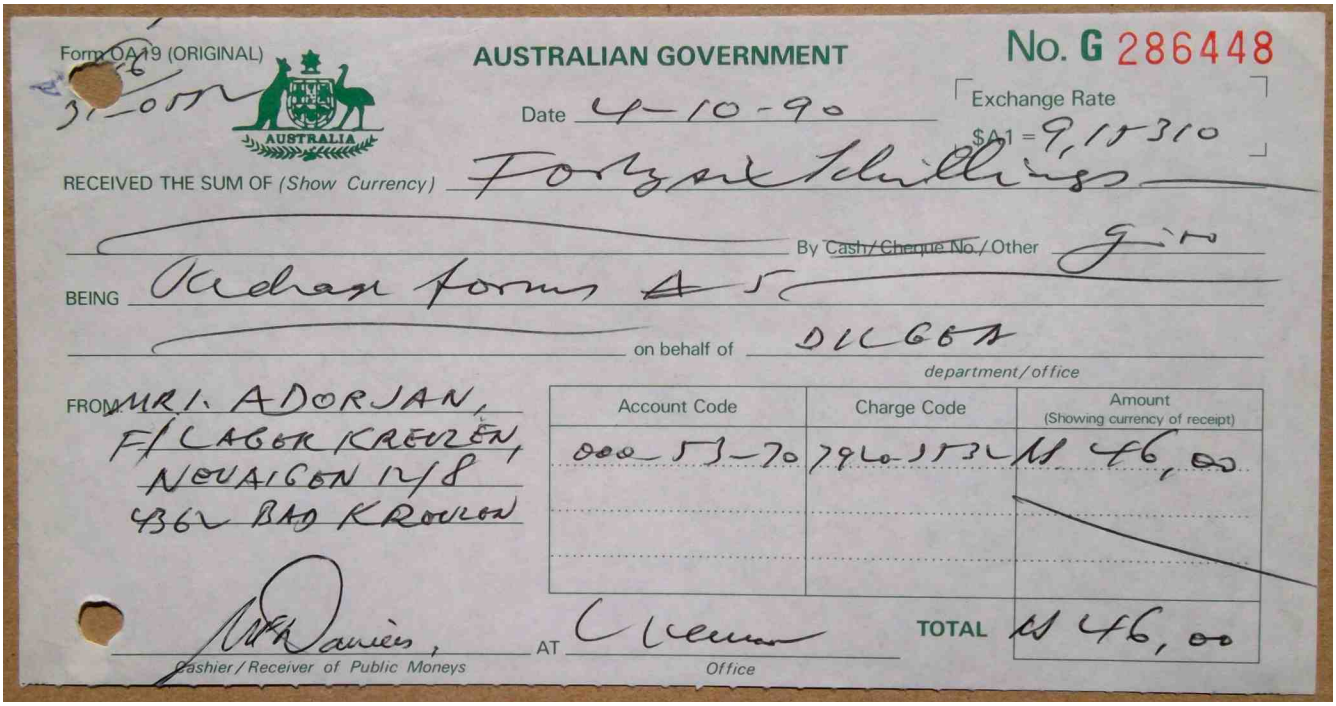
On Friday, the last week, I was at your embassy and received the Preliminary Enquiry about Migration to Australia. Here I send you the charge for the Application for Migration to Australia (Form 47) and the completed tear-off label for the information package concerning Skill Migration - Independent Entrant Class (126).

Please accept my antiapated thanks.

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY
VIENNA
04. OKT. 1990
151
MIGRATION OFFICE

Yours sincerely

Adojan Istvan



Form OA19 (ORIGINAL)

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

No. G 286448

Date 4-10-90

Exchange Rate $A1 = 9,11310

RECEIVED THE SUM OF (Show Currency) Fortyseven shillings

By ~~Cash/Cheque No./~~ Other giro

BEING Medical forms A 5

on behalf of DLGGA

department/office

FROM MR I. ADORJAN, F/LAGER KREUZEN, NEUAIGEN 11/8 4361 BAD KREUZEN

Account Code	Charge Code	Amount (Showing currency of receipt)
000 53-70	7940-1732	AS 46,00
	TOTAL	AS 46,00

M R Davies, AT Linz

Cashier/Receiver of Public Moneys — Office

My second salary received from the company Haas, enabled me to order the translation into english of my eleven personal documents needed for supporting my intended application for an immigration visa to Australia, which i handed in to the translation office Dr. Binder in Linz on 7 december 1990, paying an advance of 5,000 shillings, the originals of the receipt around 10.5 centimeters wide and the train ticket around 18.5 centimeters long relative to which are visible on the photos below:

6753

SCHREIB- und
ÜBERSETZUNGSBÜRO

Dr. B I N D E R Gesellschaft m.b.H.
A-4020 LINZ, Mozartstraße 3
Mozartkreuzung
Tel. (0732) 275 110

Montag bis Donnerstag 8 Uhr bis 16.30 Uhr
Freitag 8 Uhr bis 12.00 Uhr
übrige Zeit nach telefonischer Vereinbarung

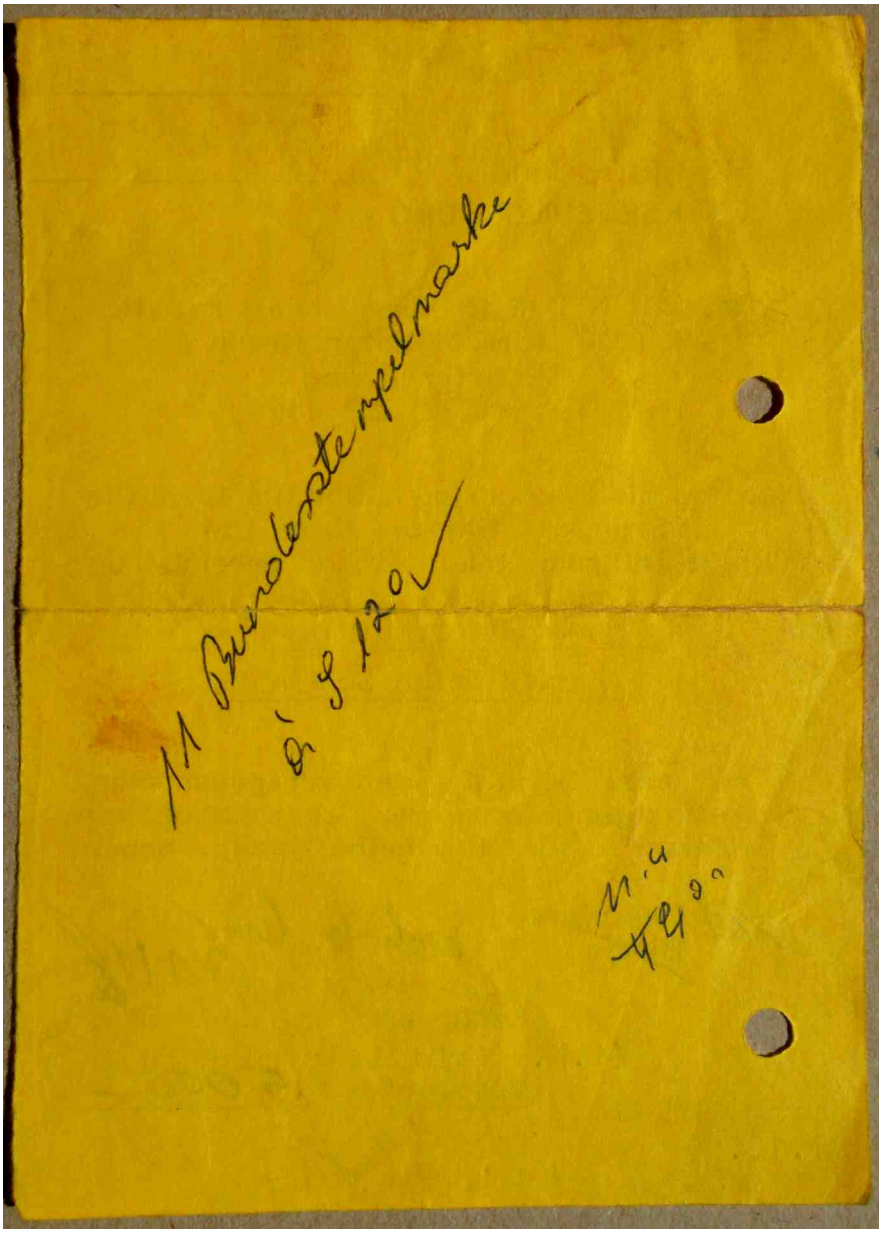
Ausfolgung von Dokumenten n u r
gegen diesen Schein !

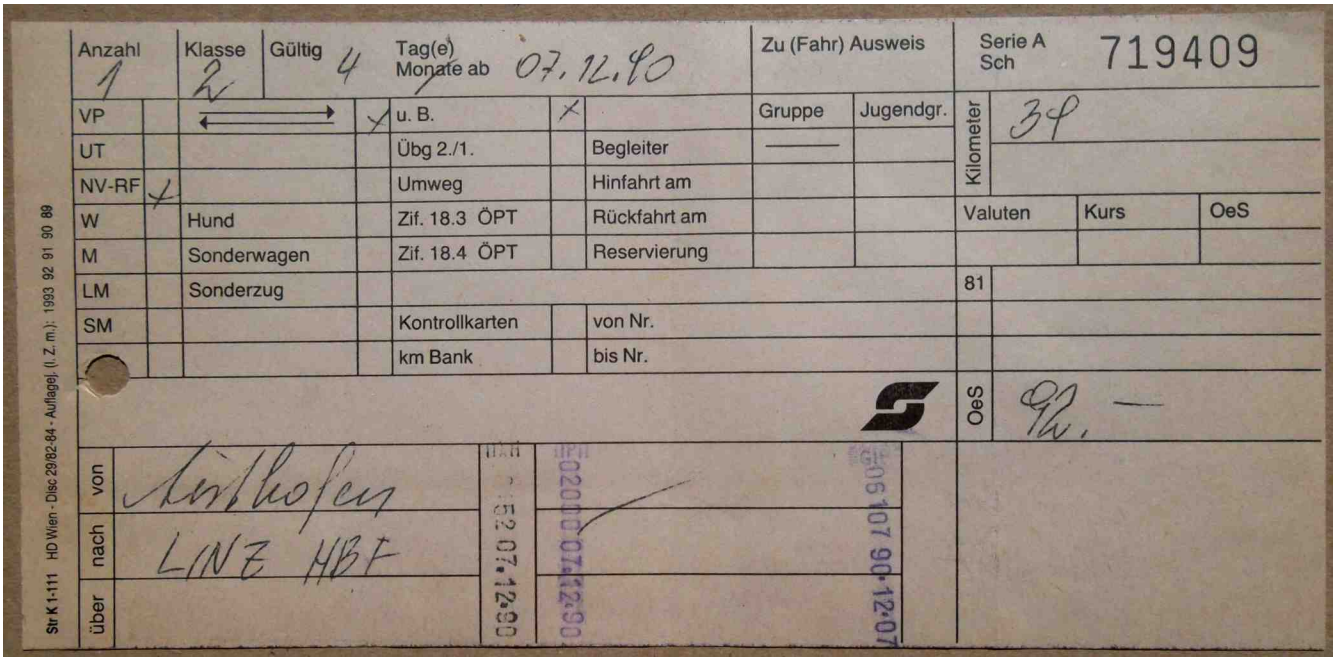
Wir sind bemüht, den versprochenen Anfertigungstermin möglichst einzuhalten, können hiefür aber keine Gewähr geben.

~~1.1.~~ Dokumente
~~Briefe~~ noch 6 Blatt
noch 3 Blatt 7.1.91
20.2.91

Fertig am:
(i.W.: Schilling fünftausend)
Vorschuß: S 5.000,—

erhalten am
7.12.90


11 Briefe 1 Postkarte
à 5 120
11.4
49.00



Anzahl	Klasse	Gültig	Tag(e) / Monate ab	Zu (Fahr) Ausweis	Serie A Sch
1	2	4	07.12.90		719409

VP		⟷	X	u. B.	X		Gruppe	Jugendgr.
UT				Übg 2./1.		Begleiter	—	
NV-RF	X			Umweg		Hinfahrt am		
W		Hund		Zif. 18.3 ÖPT		Rückfahrt am		
M		Sonderwagen		Zif. 18.4 ÖPT		Reservierung		
LM		Sonderzug						
SM				Kontrollkarten		von Nr.		
				km Bank		bis Nr.		

Kilometer: 34

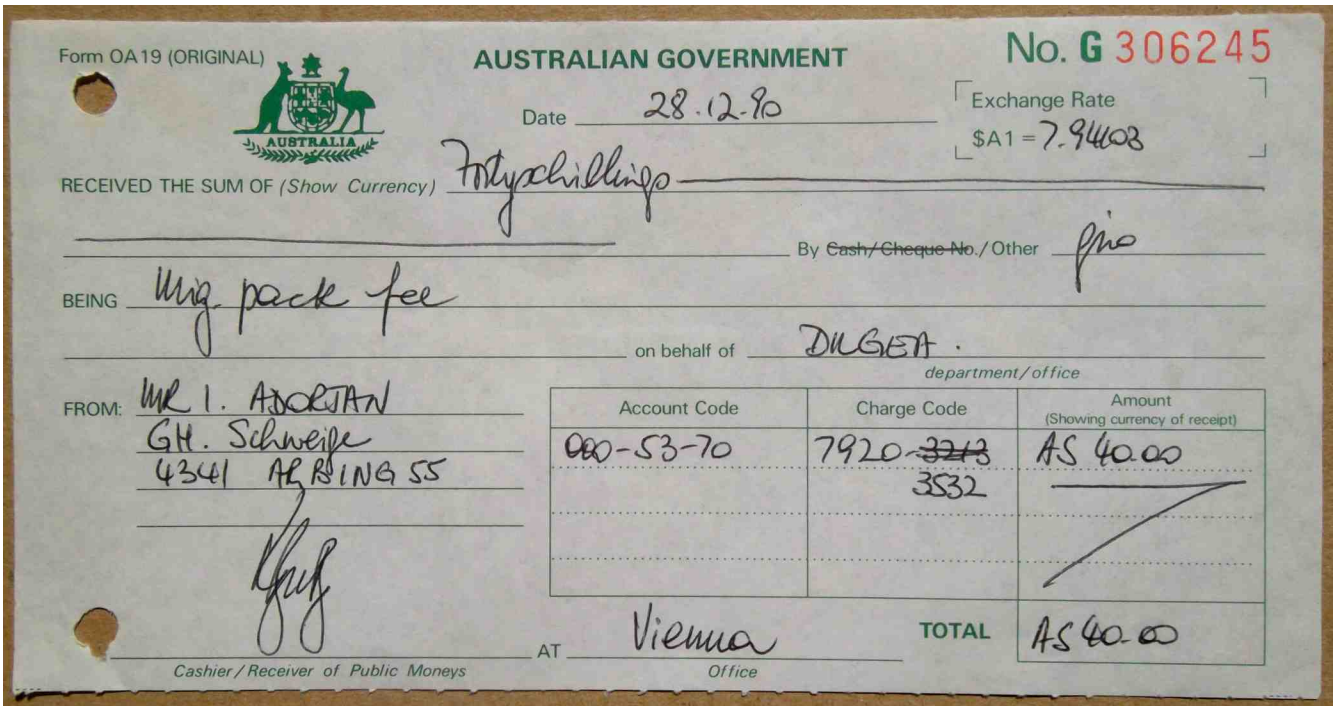
Valuten	Kurs	OeS
81		
OeS	92.—	

von: Linthofen
nach: LINZ HBF
über:

07.12.90 0200 07.12.90 06 07 90 12 07

Str K 1-111 HD Wien - Disc 29/82-84 - Auflage| (l. Z. m.): 1993 92 91 90 89

Towards the end of december 1990, i asked for an up-to-date immigration information package from the australian embassy, which acknowledged the receipt of the respective fee by issuing the receipt of which original is visible on the photo below:



Form OA19 (ORIGINAL)

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

No. G 306245

Date 28.12.90

Exchange Rate $A1 = 7.94608

RECEIVED THE SUM OF (Show Currency) Forty chillings

By ~~Cash/Cheque No.~~ / Other pro

BEING Mig. pack fee

on behalf of DILGEA.
department/office

FROM: MR I. ADORJAN
GH. Schweife
4341 ARBING 55

Account Code	Charge Code	Amount (Showing currency of receipt)
080-53-70	7920-~~3213~~ 3532	AS 40.00
	TOTAL	AS 40.00

Cashier / Receiver of Public Moneys

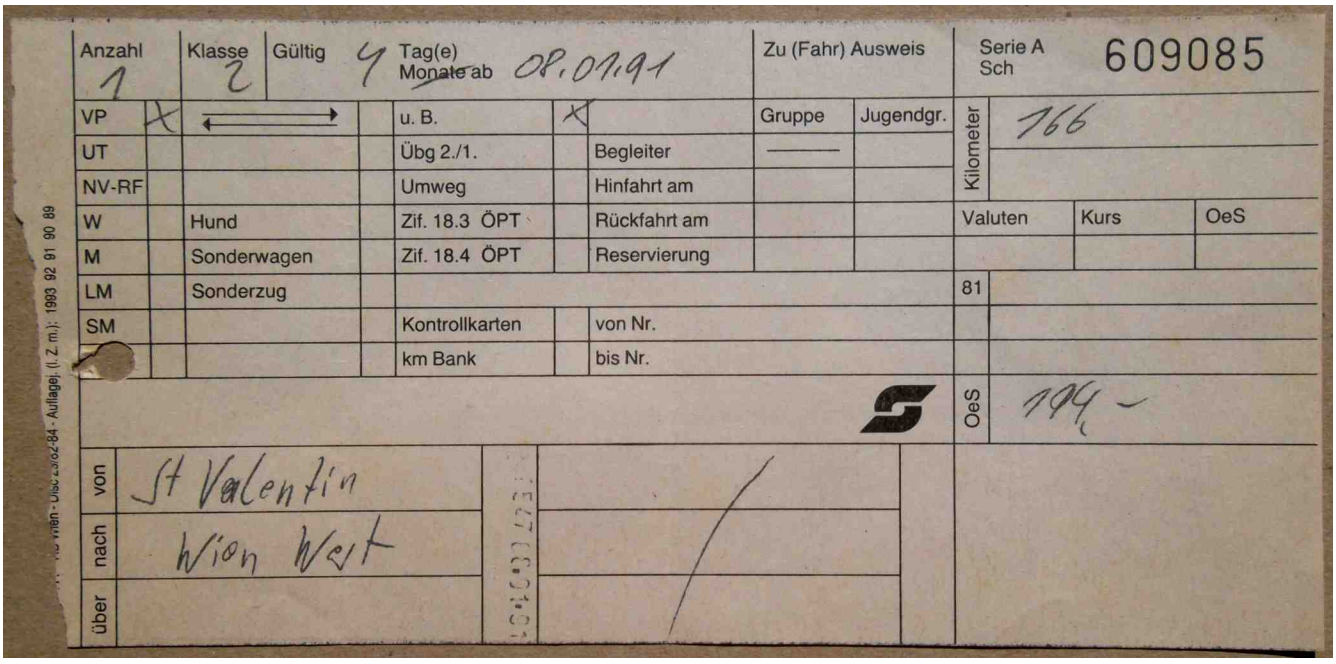
AT Vienna
Office

I preferred Australia to Canada because i considered myself to be a social democrat, and unlike the country of maple, the country of kangaroo was traditionally governed by the social democratic party

there, the Labor Party. However, there intervened the discovery of Jennifer Rush, as chosen of the american national occult political entity in my relation, which personal secret policy had its “heart-over-mind” [26] effect on me.

On 7 january 1991, i took out only as many translations as the total fee of which was covered by the advance of 5,000 shillings. On 8 january 1991, traveled down to Vienna. I presented myself at the american embassy at 2 Baumgartenberg with the purpose of submitting an application for immigration. The security employee there, with his sullen facial expression and cold manners appeared to express the reproach and suspicion of the american national occult political entity relative to my having further-migrationally disregarded the United States of America up to that time. Entering after the search, before turning 180 degrees to the right, i could see up on the wall the portrait of George Bush senior laughing. As a presumable member of the Illuminati, metaphorically they could indeed laugh at what i was doing. At the window, i was told approximately: “We no longer accept applications from the citizens of Romania. You should have come earlier.” This was in conformity with my piece of radio information that the “earlier” time meant “before april 1990”.

I went to the canadian embassy at 10 Dr. Karl Lueger-Ring. The security employee there, approaching me like a policeman with his uniform, pistol swinging on his right side, pattering capped boots, and fixed stern look appeared to try bringing out of me the fear deemed to indicate my threatening the security of the canadian occult political entity hiding behind the state of Canada. I received an immigration questionnaire which comprised a special field for the political motives of the application. Traveled back to Arbing, where filled in it. Next morning, submitted it by post. I received the decision in around one month. [Note: On the photos below, it is visible the originals of the respective train tickets, postal receipt, and letter.]



Österreichische Bundesbahnen

Buchungsnummer	Datum/Zeit
1001-19 27751	08.01.91/15.30

Anzahl	Fahrkartengattung
1	VOLLPREISKARTE

2. Klasse	XXXX	gültig: 4 TAGE AB 08.01.91

von	nach
WIEN WESTBF	ARBING

über: ST.VALENTIN

km	Oes
190	214,00

16'10'30 08.01.91 0001 46

Der Absender wird gebeten, den stark umrandeten Teil auszufüllen

Aufgabeschein

Empfänger

Name: CANADIAN EMBASSY

Bestimmungsort: Postleitzahl 1010

Wert: S g — Nachnahme: S g

☒ eingeschriebene Briefsendung ☐ Wertbrief ☐ Paket

Postvermerke

Aufgabenummer	Gewicht kg	Gewicht g	Namenszeichen
885		—	

Gebühr S	Gebühr g	Besondere Vermerke
25	—	—

ARBING a -9-1.91-16

Bitte Rückseite beachten!

4341

661 011 500. GZ 27 349/III-41/81. – Österr. Staatsdruckerei. 5681 5 ads/ö 5 4 3

Canadian Embassy

Ambassade du Canada

Immigration Section
Dr. Karl Lueger Ring 10
A- 1010 Vienna, Austria

Istvan ADORJAN (20DEC59)
c/o Gh. Schweiger
A-4341 Arbing 55

Date: February 8, 1991

This refers to the completed questionnaire that you recently returned to this office.

The information you have provided has been carefully and sympathetically reviewed. We regret to advise that we are unable to approve your request for resettlement in Canada.

Although this decision is unfavourable to you, I wish to thank you for the interest you have shown in Canada.

Yours sincerely,

E.H.A. Bergbusch
Counsellor and Consul

R-PAQ (02/91)

I “had shown interest in Canada” only with my political motives, what the letter omits to mention. This was from my point of view an advantage of Canada relative to Australia, to where one could get political asylum only through a special program, as i had understood from the information package. Therefore, in default of my professional information, the letter refuses not only the political asylum, or the refugee resettlement, particularly, but the resettlement generally. I consider that normally it should have advised me to try immigrating on professional grounds, or should have refused only my refugee resettlement.

When i met and was living together with Viorel POPA at Gasthof Teufel in Ertl, he was under the procedure of further-migration to Canada. He even told me that he would go to Edmonton, where would receive 400 dollars per month, therefore around ten times more than in Austria. He had come to Austria from Hungary illegally probably in autumn 1989, shortly after the dismounting of the “iron curtain”, and after he had received asylum in Hungary, he had even been employed there in his profession of turner. Therefore, because of the “revolution” in Romania and his status in Hungary it is unlikely that his resettlement to Canada was based on political asylum, his application for resettlement appeared to have been approved on professional grounds.

Otherwise, like with the case of Csaba BOKOR there was paralleled my potential immigration into Austria, the case of Viorel POPA appears to have been paralleled my potential further-migration to Canada, on the basis of two references to my case: [Popa ⟶ popa (romanian) = the priest, this being a reference to my sexual continence, and turner ⟶ turn, this being a reference to my four illegal fleeing attempts, as during them i used to “turn” frequently, as well as to my then potential four books about them, in which i would use the verb “turn” frequently. Both the case of Csaba BOKOR and that of Viorel POPA express in a manner the collaboration of the national secret political organizations relative to my person: some of them had sent them, the austrian one related me with them.

On the basis of the above, it can be presumed that the quick and categorical refusal of my resettlement to Canada was motivated by that the canadian national occult political entity had previously been informed about my new sentimental relation to Jennifer Rush, and that in my “interest shown in Canada” i was motivated by its relatively nearness to Jennifer Rush, rather than by my inherent preference to Canada in relation to the United States of America and Australia. Namely, especially by disregarding my professional condition as legally and immigration-politically probably acceptable grounds of approving my resettlement to Canada, the letter expresses the act of defense of the canadian national occult political entity relative to the dignity of the canadian nation and state from the eventuality considered probable that they would prove to be just mere means of facilitating my relationship with Jennifer Rush. Consequently, this letter is also a manifestation of the collaboration of the national secret political organizations relative to my person.

On 20 february 1991, i went on foot to Linz, and paid and brought three more translations, another three had to leave there, because i did not have sufficient money to pay their fees. [Note: See the respective postal seal on the page of my post savings book and the respective receipt presented above.] I remained indebted for the translation office probably with 3,600 shillings.

On 22 february 1991, i remitted 1922 shillings as the fee for the immigration procedure, and posted my application and the attached translations of my respective personal documents, the original of the respective bank receipt around 7.5 centimeters wide being visible on the photo below:

Presumably on 9 april 1991, i received a letter containing besides the translations of my personal documents the decision and an attachment, of which originals are visible on the photos below:

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY MIGRATION OFFICE
MATTIELLISTRASSE 2 – 4 · 1040 VIENNA - AUSTRIA · TEL. 512 85 80 FAX 513 29 08

In reply quote

91/374013

Mr Adorjan Istvan
Gasthof Schweiger 55
4341 Arbing

8th April 1990

Dear Mr Adorjan,

I am sorry to advise you that your application for migration to Australia has been unsuccessful.

The decision has been made on the basis of the information and claims made in your application and in the light of Australian migration law and current migration policy.

Your application has been assessed against the criteria for each relevant migration entry category. This decision refers specifically to the category and criteria which best suits your circumstances.

I have enclosed with this letter a copy of one of our internal working documents, the Decision Record (Form M49s), which will help you understand the reasons for the decision-maker's assessment of your application.

The Decision Record summarises the current legal and policy criteria for migrant entry, indicates the criteria relevant to your case, and shows whether you have satisfied them or not. Those criteria not marked are considered not applicable in your case or have not been assessed because they do not affect the decision, The Decision Record sets out the reasons why a particular criteria were not satisfied and provides the decision-maker's appraisal of other relevant factors such as claims you have made for special consideration.

This decision is not one which may be reviewed by the Immigration Review Panel in Australia.

Thankyou for your interest in migration to Australia.

Yours sincerely

for S. Dinning
Senior Migration Officer

34

1. Principal applicant's full name: ISTUAN ADORJAN

2. Migration class considered under: Independent Migration.

3. Listed criteria not met / Reasons why listed criteria not met

Listed criteria not met	Reasons why listed criteria not met
Points Test	Mr. Adorjan appears not to have worked in his profession since 1986. He has recent work experience in an unskilled job and scores 40 points for skills.

4. Minimum points required for further processing: 95

Actual points scored: 85

6. Breakdown of score

Skill	40
Age	30
Language	15
Relationship	
Citizenship	
Settlement	
Location	
Total	85

7. Appraisal of other factors not previously taken into account, including information advanced directly by or on behalf of the applicant, and changes in immigration policy.

There is no discretion within Migration law to take into consideration the political situation in Romania when assessing Mr. Adorjan's points score allocation. He has no evidence of recent employment in his profession and cannot score 70 points under the Skills factor.

8. Name of person making decision: DINNING

Signature of person making decision: S Dinning

Position Number: 116.18

Date: 5/4/91

I had applied under the “skill migration entry categories” of “independent entrant” and “distinguished talent”. The decision refers to only the “independent entrant” category, but this conclusion can be inferred only from the contents of the attached copy of document. This means that the results obtained by me at the organic-chemistry contests and in the university studies were disregarded, they did not “best suit my circumstances”, were not considered “exceptional record of achievement”. The translations of my three respective diplomas were parts of the attachments of my application, their photostats being visible on the photos below:

Certified Translation from the German

Certified Translation from the Romanian language

POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE "TRAIAN VUIA" in TIMISOARA
Date: June 02, 1981
FEDERATION OF COMMUNIST STUDENTS

D I P L O M A
==========

The student I s t v a n A D O R I A N from the Faculty of Chemical Technology, 2nd year, is awarded the 1st prize at the competition "TRAIAN LALESCU", section ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. ----------

RECTOR: signed. Acad. Ioan Anton - signature illegible.
Text of round seal illegible.
PRESIDENT: Vladimir Cretu, signature illegible.

With reference to my oath it is certified that the above translation is exactly conform to the original submitted.
Vienna, December 13, 1990. Signed: Beermann.
Round seal: "Dkfm.Gertrud Beermann, generally sworn interpreter for the Romanian language, Vienna XIV."

****

With reference to my oath I certify this to be a correct English translation of the certified translation from the Romanian language submitted to me.
LINZ an der Donau, Austria, December 18, 1990.

Sworn official court interpreter:

Dr. BINDER
Gesellschaft m. b. H.
Schreib- und Büro
4020 LINZ, Rooseveltstraße 3
Tel. 27 5 1

120 schilling
120 120

JOSEF ECKER
allgem. beeid. Gerichtsdolmetscher der englischen, französischen u. spanischen Sprache
A 4040 LINZ, Gattermayrstr. 9

Certified Translation from the German

Certified Translation from the Romanian language

FEDERATION OF THE CLUBS OF COMMUNIST STUDENTS IN ROMANIA
U.A.S.C.R. Council

Ministry of Education and Instruction

D I P L O M A

The student I s t v a n A D O R I A N from the University Center of TIMISOARA was awarded the 3rd prize at the professional-scientific competition for students, section chemistry in IASI - 1981. ----------

PRESIDENT: signature illegible
Text of seal: "Federation of the Clubs of Communist Students in Romania, federation council."

With reference to my oath it is certified that the above translation is exactly conform to the original submitted.
Vienna, December 13, 1990. Signed: Beermann.
Round seal: "Dkfm.Gertrud Beermann, generally sworn interpreter for the Romanian language, Vienna XIV."

****

With reference to my oath I certify this to be a correct English translation of the certified translation from the Romanian language submitted to me.
LINZ an der Donau, Austria, December 18, 1990.

Sworn official court interpreter:

Dr. BINDER
Gesellschaft m. b. H.
Schriftliche Übersetzungen Dolmetschbüro
4020 Linz, Hessenplatz 3
Telefon 27 41 10

120 120

JOSEF ECKER
allgem. beeid. Gerichtsdolmetscher der englischen, französischen u. spanischen Sprache
A 4040 LINZ, Gattermayerstraße 9

Certified Translation from the German

Certified Translation from the Romanian language

POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE "TRAIAN VUIA"
in T i m i ş o a r a
Federation of the Clubs of Communist Students

D I P L O M A

The 1st prize is awarded to the student I s t v a n A D O R J A N from the Faculty for Chemical Technology, 2nd year, section Technology of the Macromulacular Component for the special results obtained at the studies during the school year 1980/1981. ----------

Timişoara, November 06, 1981.
For the Rector - signature illegible.
President of the C.U.A.S.C. - signature illegible
Seal: "Polytechnical Institute Timişoara, Federal Council."
"Federation of the Clubs of Communist Students."

With reference to my oath it is certified that the above translation is exactly conform to the original submitted.
Vienna, December 13, 1990. Signed: Beermann.
Round seal: "Dkfm.Gertrud Beermann, generally sworn interpreter for the Romanian language, Vienna XIV."

****

With reference to my oath I certify this to be a correct English translation of the certified translation from the Romanian language submitted to me.
LINZ an der Donau, Austria, December 18, 1990.

Sworn official court interpreter:

Dr. BINDER
Gesellschaft m.b.H.
Schreib- und Übersetzungsbüro
4020 Linz, Mozartstraße 3
120 120

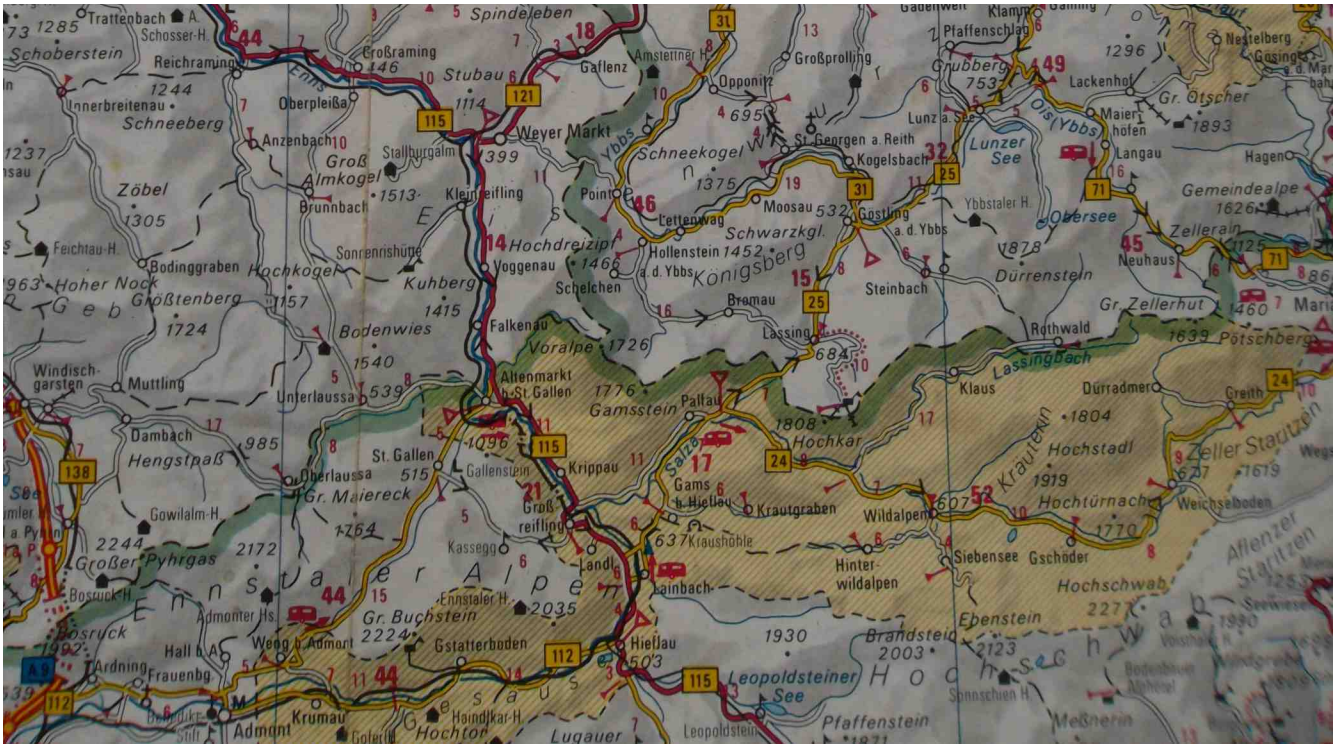
JOSEF ECKER
allgem. beeid. Gerichtsdolmetscher der englischen, französischen u. spanischen Sprache
A 4040 LINZ, Gattermayerstr. 6

Not recognizing the existence of the attachments generally, and of the translations of my three respective diplomas particularly, by including them in the notion of “information”, can be a manifestation of omitting the consideration of my application under the “distinguished talent” category, so much the more as it would not have been technically difficult to make a particular reference to it with an additional paragraph of the decision. This is corroborated by the strange style of the decision of refusing a particular case with generalizing provisions, instead of concisely providing the concrete particular reasons for which the application was refused, and with the alleged purpose of having the applicant “understand the reasons for the decision maker’s assessment” it does not explain them itself, but makes reference to an attachment. In order to achieve this in a concealed and justifiable manner, the formulation of the decision was delegated to another person, who was probably meant to conceal the personal secret political origination of the particularity-neglecting style of the decision and the denial of the “special consideration”. Further, Australia still accepted immigrants on humanitarian grounds and had a refugee program. In spite of the fact, the attached document alleges that “there was no discretion within the migration law to take into consideration” that i could not work in my profession because the Ceaușescu regime regularly punished those having crossed the frontier illegally with allowing them to perform only marginal works. Consequently, also the australian negative decision can be conjectured to have had the same personal secret political motive as the canadian negative decision.

Having thus exhausted my shorter-term legal further-migration possibilities, being specifically motivated by my unprecedented constipational infection by the austrian national occult political entity, and being under the sentimental remote influence of Jennifer Rush controlled by the american national occult political entity, i decided to resort to the illegal further-migration. My plan was to reach the port of Genoa in Italy, embark on a cargo ship, and reach and ask for political asylum most likely in the United States of America. The carrying out of this plan was made possible financially by the around 1,500 shillings which had been sent by my sister and her husband in her letter dated 10 march 1991.

I started around 27 april 1991, around midnight. Had the same idea as during my illegal fleeing attempts from the communist Romania that could succeed only after having shaken off the personal secret surveillance of the austrian national occult political entity. For this reason, i planned to reach a much farther railroad-line section mainly by night march, in order to avoid being spotted. Marched beside the railroad in the direction of Saxen. For safety reasons, crossed the Danube not on the first road bridge in the vicinity of Grein, but on the second one at Ybbs, and turned to the south and slightly to the west, towards the railroad-line section considered to be safe, orientating with a compass bought in Perg. The night march was much easier than in Romania, because in the higher-level civilization in Austria the higher proportion of cultivation of the terrain made it much more accessible to humans.

In the morning of 2 may 1991, i arrived at the mountain village of Göstling an der Ybbs, being in a straight line at around 40 kilometers south of Amstetten. There was a local bus service to the village of Palfau. According to my map, from there i could have reached the target railroad-line section with a local train service. [22]



The next bus was at around 12 hours, so that i had to wait a few hours. Looked for a bench.

While was sitting, once from the left a police car passed in front of me. The strikingly brown-skinned policeman driving it resembled the sectorist militiaman in Marosvásárhely side-face. Then, a pair of women passed by me talking in french. I considered those two events as certain signs of that i had been spotted by the austrian national occult political entity. As a result, i decided to go by train to Waidhofen, in the neighborhood of which the terrain allowed a much easier and safer night march, and from there on foot to the station of Amstetten to get on a freight train. Stood up, and started towards the railroad station. From the right, the same police car came out in front of me from probably the police station to the sidewalk, with the policeman in it looking at me to the left. He resembled the sectorist militiaman in Marosvásárhely front-wise as well. I remained calm, and continued my way unchanged. There was no other vehicle coming from the left or right, so that he drove on. At the station, i bought a ticket, the original around 4 centimeters wide of which is visible on the photos below: [Note: The date of the ticket is not 12, as it may seem on its recto, but 2, as it can be discerned from its verso.]

I arrived at the railroad station in Amstetten in the dark early morning of 4 may 1990. First, i waited for freight trains at a remote point of the station. As more modern ones than those in Romania, they were appearing from the curve silently like rolling monsters, but all of them went towards Vienna, and none of them called. Then, i found a carriage designed for the living of the traveling personnel. I slept some time, then watched the station. Saw a railroadman sticking labels on the waggons of the set being assembled on the next track. I got down, and looked at its label: its destination was Passau. It was a german town beside the frontier. I considered it acceptable at least for getting out of the control of the austrian occult political entity. However, the waggons were so low-sided that i could have hidden in them only lying. More ahead, there were two higher waggons. Decided to try hiding on them. Put my bag under a low waggon, and approached the higher ones. I heard a railroadman talking through a loud-speaker, then another asked me to leave. I went after my bag. It had already been found by a railroad-man. I grasped its handle, wanting to take it away, but he resisted, as if he had considered it not being mine, we began a kind of “bag-pulling”, of which finally i came out victorious.

I considered that the austrian occult political entity had detected me at the station of Amstetten as well. This was corroborated by that during the day before reaching the station, at my hiding-place near the railroad, there called a freight train with waggons unfit for hidden traveling, in a similar manner as in the station the freight train to Passau. Further, Germany was the best neighboring friend of Austria, so that that destination appeared to be in conformity with the austrian-german common personal secret political interest of my going to Germany, and not traversing it, but asking for political asylum there. Moreover, it bore a potential personal secret political message: [Passau ⟶ pass + au ⟶ passport + Au, namely decoded approximately: “You can get an austrian passport, if you marry the daughter of Mr. Haas in Au.”

Next, i tried disappearing from before the austrian occult political entity by night march on the road. Marching in this manner, it struck me that, although it was night, there appeared cars relatively fre-quently and regularly, so that i became suspicious of that they had been sent out for controlling me, they were means of my personal secret surveillance. For this reason, when i heard their noise, left the road, and tried to hide myself, but could not always get out of the sphere of action of the headlamps. Having crossed the freeway, i began descending on a road roughly northwards. When hearing the noise of vehicle, with a quick movement i succeeded to get onto a relatively hidden concrete esplanade of a house, to where the light could not penetrate at all. The car having departed, i proceeded with the march. I could see that probably the driver of the car from which i could not be spotted launched a light rocket. Probably, its purpose was to throw on me that light which the car had not managed to, but only

symbolically, it was in fact a psychical signal of the austrian national occult political entity that it knew my approximate whereabouts. On the left, i beheld a private lane. Went up on it around 100 meters, and sat down to rest. It was depressing to experience that what i had deemed to carry out relatively easily in the Socialist Republic of Romania of the Ceaușescu regime, i was not able to carry out in the Austria of the austrian national occult political entity: from this point of view the occidental democracy of Austria appeared before me as being worse than the socialism of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

I went to the forest beside the Danube south of Arbing. My plan was to disappear in it during the day in a place unknown exactly by a potential secret agent, and then to come out of it in the evening in another place. However, i met so many apparent tourists that i was not able to carry out even the first step.

Having not succeeded in shaking off my personal secret surveillance after four different kinds of methods, i saw no further chance to illegally further migrate, and renounced it. If in Göstling i had continued my way towards the austrian-italian frontier, probably i would have succeeded in crossing it. This results even from the programing message coded in the scenes of passing in front of me of the police car from the left to the right, and of the pair of women talking in french from the right to the left, when i was sitting on the bench, which decoded was approximately: “It is better for me to capture you in Austria with the policeman, and it is worse that you will cross the austrian-italian frontier, be refused political asylum in Italy, cross the italian-french frontier as well, be refused political asylum in France as well, and to stay there you will contact a woman.” This message expressed the interests of the austrian occult political entity, and its action with the policeman referred to that after Göstling it would not quite have had further possibilities to capture me, because i could travel by means of public transport. I would become conscious of my this overestimation of the capturing abilities of the national secret political organizations only around 1995, during writing my four books about my four illegal fleeing attempts from the Socialist Republic of Romania. With my renouncement in Göstling, the austrian national secret political organization got to know that its most efficient means to hinder my illegal further-migration was to keep up my consciousness of being under its personal secret surveillance. This is why it not only kept on with my night control visibly on the road, but also ostentatiously expressed it, going as far as the above-described light rocket, and provoking peculiar noises from houses which i had approached in localities, by this means creating my inhibitory consciousness of being watched even from immovable properties.

In the light of this illegal fleeing attempt, the surname of the canadian consul to Vienna, E. H. A. Bergbusch, bears a potential personal secret political programing message: [Bergbusch ⟶ Berg + busch ⟶ Berg (german) + bush = mountain (i had to climb a mountain before Göstling, and should have climbed at least one more, if had crossed the frontier illegally) + Bush, namely decoded approximately: “From Austria, you can further migrate illegally to the United States of America, and there follow George Bush.”]. Therefore, the canadian decision dated 8 february 1991 not only refused my legal further-migration to North-America, and not only motivated me for my above illegal further-migration attempt from Austria, but also programed me for it. This referred to the intertwining between the american and the canadian occult political entities, probably on english ethnical basis, and to that they had expected my coming to Austria at least beginning with the time of appointing the consul Bergbusch to Vienna.

Roughly the same potential programing message was borne by the surname of Jennifer Rush: [Rush ⟶ rush ⟶ bush ⟶ Bush, namely decoded approximately: “You can further migrate illegally to the United States of America, and there contact Jennifer Rush, and follow George Bush.”]. Consequently, presumably sometime after 1979, when her album entitled “Heidi” was released, and at the latest in 1982, is approximately the time when the american national occult political entity intervened in her life and career, presumably with the singer, songwriter and producer Gene McDaniels, beginning to back it, probably in 1982 required Heidi Stern — Jennifer Rush’s original name — to adopt her artist name,[4]

initiated her in the necessary measure in its personal secret policy relative to my person, and furnished her my personal information which “inspired” [23] her songs. The presumption of the american national occult political origination of the artist name “Jennifer Rush” is corroborated by the pejorative programing message borne by it, expressing the animalization and undervaluation national secret policy of the american Illuminati towards the human beings, its own members included: [Jennifer Rush ⟶ jenny + rush = animal female + nothing, namely decoded approximately: “Heidi Stern is an animal female of no value.” This was a negative propagandistic price item she had to pay for the few years of superstardom.

The experiences relative to my constipational infection and illegal further-migration attempt downgraded Austria for me even relative to the Socialist Republic of Romania and its successor state, Romania. I wanted to express this in a manner. I did it with that on 10 may 1991 i withdrew my application for political asylum, and then on 15 may 1991 left Austria for Hungary. [Note: On the photos below, it is visible the originals of the respective postal receipt and train tickets.]

Der Absender wird gebeten, den stark umrandeten Teil auszufüllen

Aufgabeschein

Empfänger

Name: Sicherheitsdienst f. NÖ

Bestimmungsort: Postleitzahl 2514 Traiskirchen

Wert S g — Nachnahme S g

☐ eingeschriebene Briefsendung ☐ Wertbrief ☒ Paket

Postvermerke

Aufgabenummer: 4107

Gewicht kg g

Gebühr S g

Besondere Vermerke

Namenszeichen

10-5.91-11 4320

Bitte Rückseite beachten!

661 011 500. GZ 27 349/III-41/81. – Österr. Staatsdruckerei. 5681 5 ads/o 5

Anzahl	Klasse	Gültig	Tag(e) / Monate ab	Zu (Fahr) Ausweis	Serie A Sch 900748
1	2		15.05.97		

VP	X	⟷	u. B.	X		Gruppe	Jugendgr.	Kilometer	190
UT			Übg 2./1.		Begleiter	——			
NV-RF			Umweg		Hinfahrt am				
W		Hund	Zif. 18.3 ÖPT		Rückfahrt am			Valuten	Kurs / OeS
M		Sonderwagen	Zif. 18.4 ÖPT		Reservierung				
LM		Sonderzug						81	
SM			Kontrollkarten		von Nr.				
			km Bank		bis Nr.				

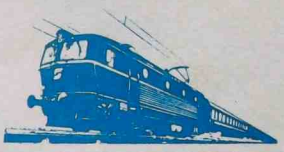
OeS 214,-

von	ARBING
nach	WIEN-WEST
über	SV

Str K 1-111 HD Wien - Disc 29/82-84 - Auflage (l. Z. m.): 1993 92 91 90 89

CIV

Österreichische Bundesbahnen



Preis
Prix
Price

Gültigkeit
Validité
Validity

siehe Fahrschein
voir coupon
see coupon

A

Ausgabestelle
Bureau d'émission
Issuing office

Around december 1999, i happened to meet with Csaba BOKOR, the person meant to parallel my potential immigration into Austria in 1990. However, that parallel proved to be roughly valid just for a few initial months of our asylum procedures starting at the same time and place. Even at that time and place, our lives commenced to diverge, and had been diverging ever since. By the end of the decade 1990, when i was finishing my four books written about my four illegal fleeing attempts from the Socialist Republic of Romania, he appeared to have fully acted out his character of “homo sapiens economicus” within the relatively highly developed economy of Austria: he had bought a house in Vienna, and a Toyota. Even the trade-name of his car bore a potential reference to my constipational infection: [Toyota ⟶ toy + ot + a ⟶ tojik (hungarian) + ott (hungarian) + Adorján = he shits + there + Adorján, namely decoded approximately: “Adorján shits there.”.] And indeed: my constipational infection of march 1991 in Arbing, Austria, proved to be just the first step and place in my multinational intestinal biological personal secret political persecution executable every time and place with the purpose of destroying my spiritual being through depriving me of the body, on the basis of the marxist-leninist principle of the primordiality of matter to consciousness.

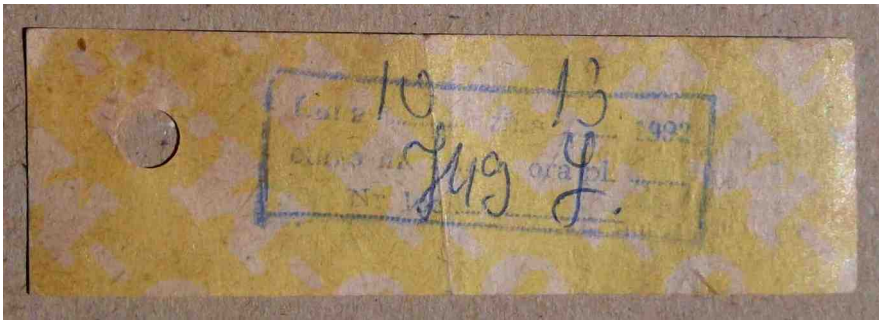
9. My experiencing the occidental democracy of Belgium

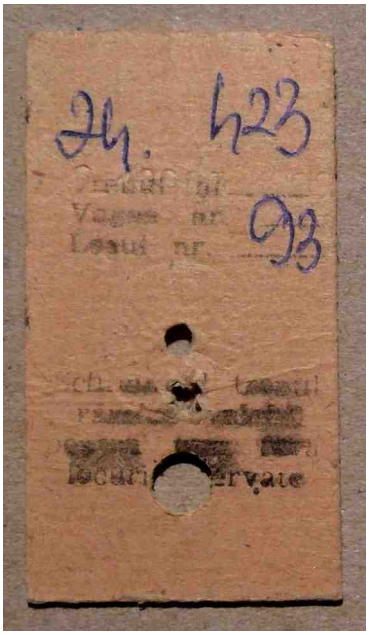
Till 1992, i had directly experienced five states: Romania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, and Austria. Four of them had been of socialism, the reason why i felt a need for obtaining more experiences on the occidental democracy.

In 1992, there had still been a visa obligation system between Romania and the western-european countries. In february 1990, i could legally and relatively easily enter Austria because it had had a visa exemption system with the Socialist Republic of Romania, and after 22 december 1989 with Romania as well, till around the middle of march 1990, when it also introduced a visa obligation for the romanian citizens, in order to hold back the inflow of asylum seekers from the state of my birth, citizenship and the greatest part of my life.

An officially acceptable reason for granting and receiving a visa for Belgium was offered by the football match Belgium-Romania of 18 october 1992. On that occasion, the touristic agency Maxitours in Bucharest organized a collective trip for the rooters wanting to root on the spot. I had not been a rooter though, i succeeded in getting on the list of the collective visa issued on that occasion.

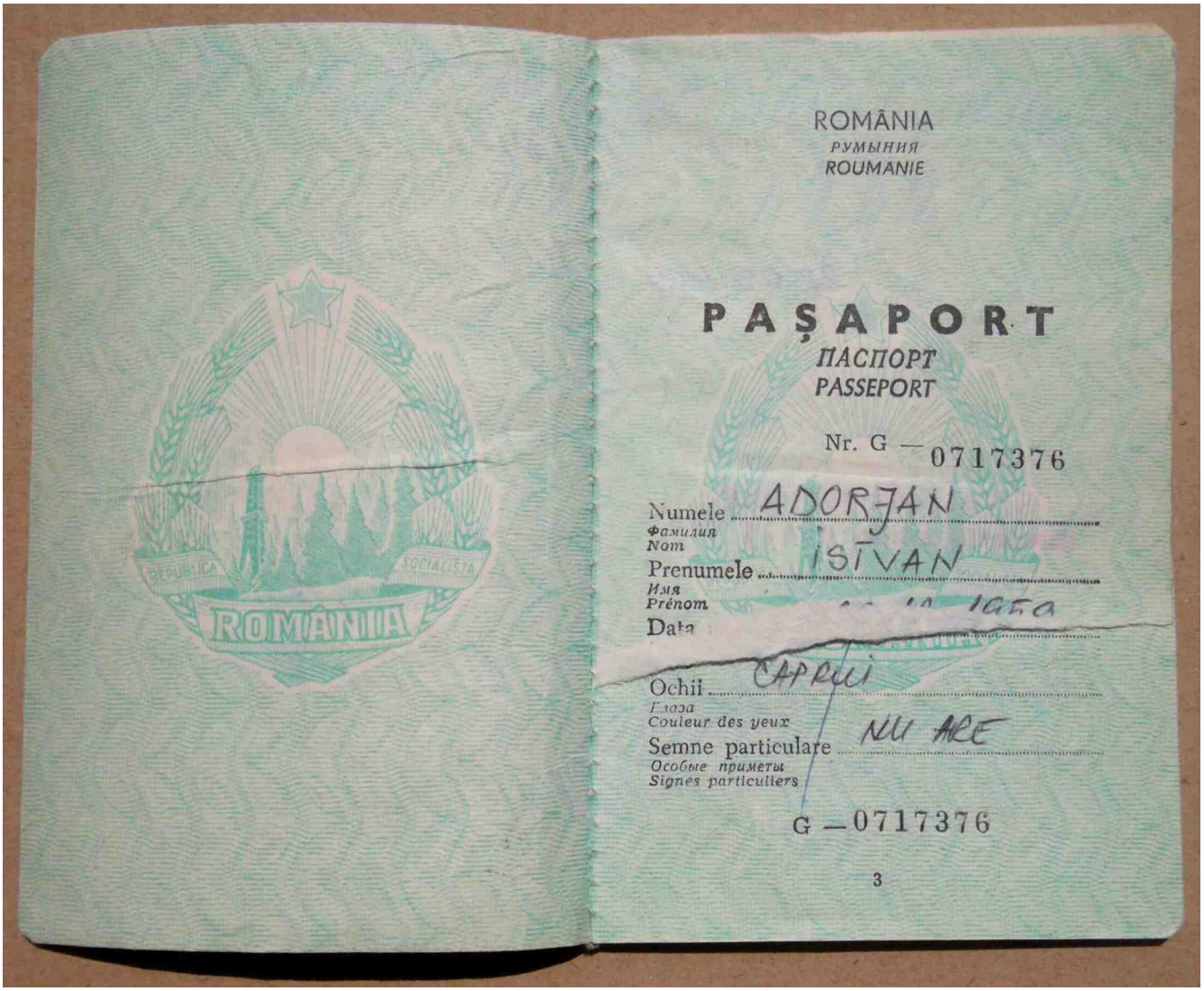
I left my home in Marosvásárhely on 13 october 1992, and traveled by bus as far as Segesvár, [Read approximately: ˈʃegeʃva:r. In the romanian language: Sighișoara.] after that by train as far as Bucharest, with the tickets of which originals around 8.5 centimeters long and respectively around 3 centimeters wide are visible on the photos below:





From Bucharest, i traveled on one of the two airplanes Boeing 737 of the romanian air company Tarom chartered for the apparent rooters to the city of Antwerp, with the passport the original of which is visible on the photos below:

ROMANIA
PAȘAPORT



ROMÂNIA
РУМЫНИЯ
ROUMANIE

PAȘAPORT
ПАСПОРТ
PASSEPORT

Nr. G — 0717376

Numele (Фамилия, Nom) ADORJAN

Prenumele (Имя, Prénom) ISTVAN

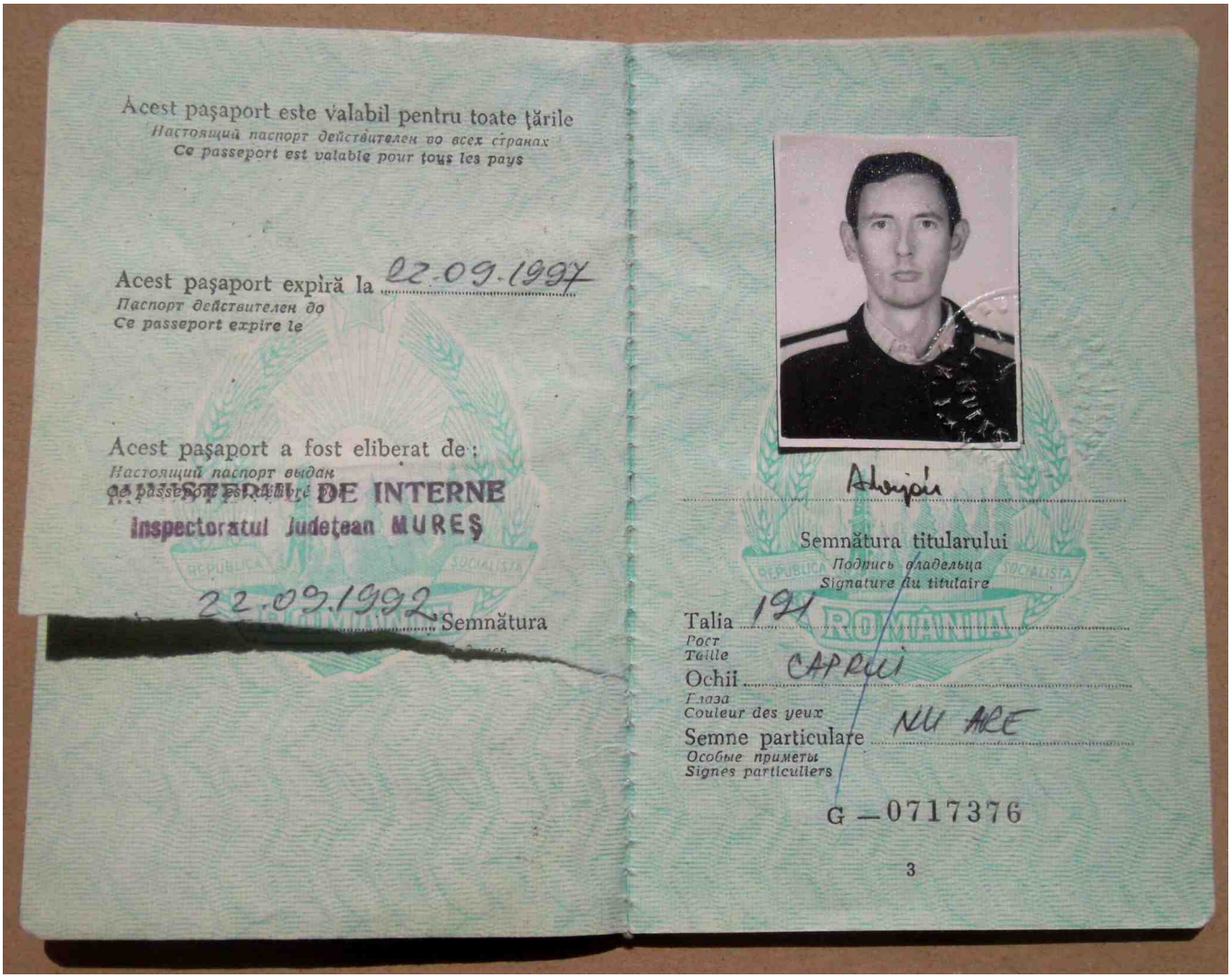
Data [illegible] 1962

Ochii (Глаза, Couleur des yeux) CAPRII

Semne particulare (Особые приметы, Signes particuliers) NU ARE

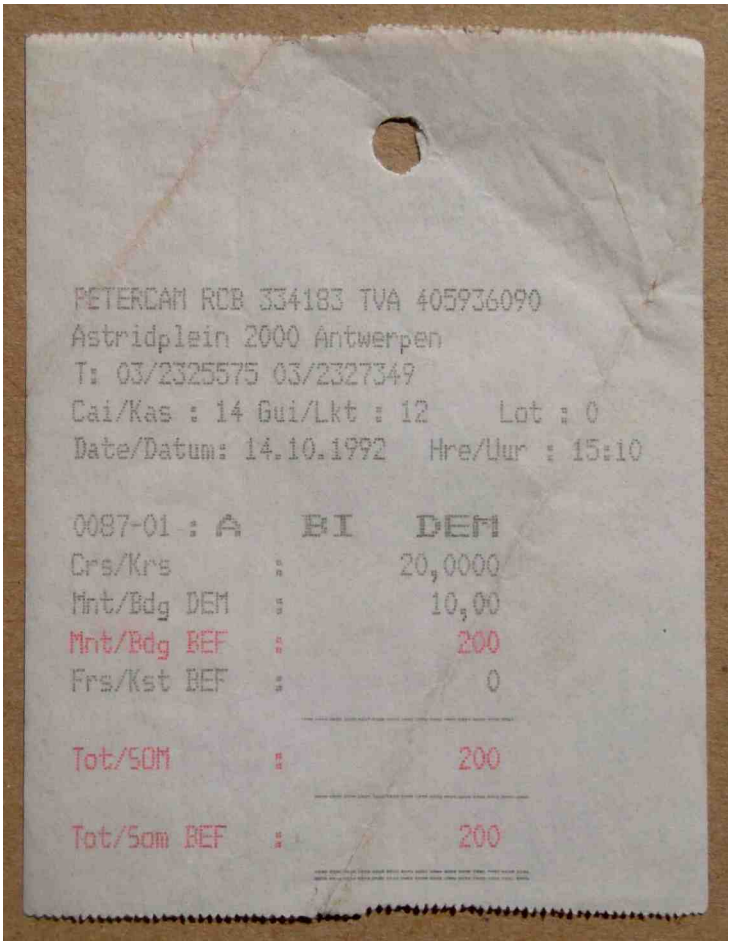
G — 0717376

3



The above passport is of the same type as the one of 1990, with which i had traveled to Austria, and which i had declared lost, as a result of a personal secret political programing, according to which the austrian stamps would have worsened my asylum situation in Belgium. Later, along with my bulletin of BL series, [Note: See my book entitled “Across the Barrow of the Romanian-Yugoslav Frontier — my third illegal fleeing attempt from the romanian communist state”.] i dug it into the ground in the forest near Marosvásárhely for security reasons, to avoid the possibility of its finding in the course of a possible house search. Once, i tried to retrieve it, but i did not find it.

Therefore, the main purpose of my this asylum-seeking was not obtaining political asylum, but to find out whether my occult political experiences in Austria were specific to that country, or could be generalized inductively. Antwerp was situated at approximately the same distance from Brussels and from Holland. I knew that one could travel freely within the Benelux countries, so that with the money i had by me i could not refrain from experiencing in a small measure the other country of the dutch-flemish language as well. At 15.10 hours, i exchanged, namely had to exchange, 10 german marks for 200 belgian francs, the original receipt around 8 centimeters wide of which transaction is visible on the photo below:

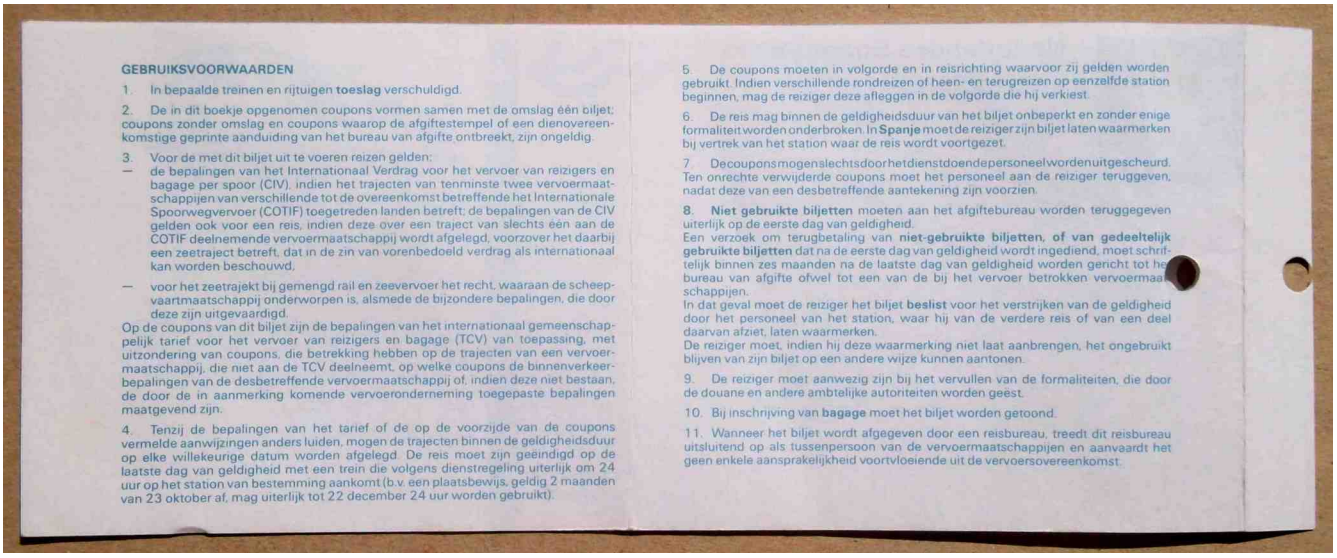

PETERCAM RCB 334183 TVA 405936090
Astridplein 2000 Antwerpen
T: 03/2325575 03/2327349
Cai/Kas : 14 Gui/Lkt : 12 Lot : 0
Date/Datum: 14.10.1992 Hre/Uur : 15:10
0087-01 : A BI DEM
Crs/Krs : 20,0000
Mnt/Bdg DEM : 10,00
Mnt/Bdg BEF : 200
Frs/Kst BEF : 0
Tot/SOM : 200
Tot/Som BEF : 200

I bought a train ticket to the first halting-place in Holland, Roosendaal, for 260 francs, of which original around 8 centimeters high is visible on the photo below:

In Roosendaal, having viewed the environs of the railroad station, i spent the night mostly in its building, mostly crouching, because there was no bench in it.

In the morning, at 8.07 hours, i exchanged 300 francs for 14.9 guilders, the original receipt around 8 centimeters high of which transaction is visible on the photo below:

I bought a train ticket Roosendaal-Antwerpen for 13.2 guilders, of which original around 8 centimeters high is visible on the photos below:



GEBRUIKSVOORWAARDEN

1. In bepaalde treinen en rijtuigen **toeslag** verschuldigd.

2. De in dit boekje opgenomen coupons vormen samen met de omslag één biljet; coupons zonder omslag en coupons waarop de afgiftestempel of een dienovereenkomstige geprinte aanduiding van het bureau van afgifte ontbreekt, zijn ongeldig.

3. Voor de met dit biljet uit te voeren reizen gelden:
— de bepalingen van het Internationaal Verdrag voor het vervoer van reizigers en bagage per spoor (CIV), indien het trajecten van tenminste twee vervoermaatschappijen van verschillende tot de overeenkomst betreffende het Internationale Spoorwegvervoer (COTIF) toegetreden landen betreft; de bepalingen van de CIV gelden ook voor een reis, indien deze over een traject van slechts één aan de COTIF deelnemende vervoermaatschappij wordt afgelegd, voorzover het daarbij een zeetraject betreft, dat in de zin van vorenbedoeld verdrag als internationaal kan worden beschouwd;
— voor het zeetrajekt bij gemengd rail en zeevervoer het recht, waaraan de scheepvaartmaatschappij onderworpen is, alsmede de bijzondere bepalingen, die door deze zijn uitgevaardigd.

Op de coupons van dit biljet zijn de bepalingen van het internationaal gemeenschappelijk tarief voor het vervoer van reizigers en bagage (TCV) van toepassing, met uitzondering van coupons, die betrekking hebben op de trajecten van een vervoermaatschappij, die niet aan de TCV deelneemt, op welke coupons de binnenverkeerbepalingen van de desbetreffende vervoermaatschappij of, indien deze niet bestaan, de door de in aanmerking komende vervoerondernemng toegepaste bepalingen maatgevend zijn.

4. Tenzij de bepalingen van het tarief of de op de voorzijde van de coupons vermelde aanwijzingen anders luiden, mogen de trajecten binnen de geldigheidsduur op **elke** willekeurige datum worden afgelegd. De reis moet zijn geëindigd op de laatste dag van geldigheid met een trein die volgens dienstregeling uiterlijk om 24 uur op het station van bestemming aankomt (b.v. een plaatsbewijs, geldig 2 maanden van 23 oktober af, mag uiterlijk tot 22 december 24 uur worden gebruikt).

5. De coupons moeten in volgorde en in reisrichting waarvoor zij gelden worden gebruikt. Indien verschillende rondreizen of heen- en terugreizen op eenzelfde station beginnen, mag de reiziger deze afleggen in de volgorde die hij verkiest.

6. De reis mag binnen de geldigheidsduur van het biljet onbeperkt en zonder enige formaliteit worden onderbroken. In **Spanje** moet de reiziger zijn biljet laten waarmerken bij vertrek van het station waar de reis wordt voortgezet.

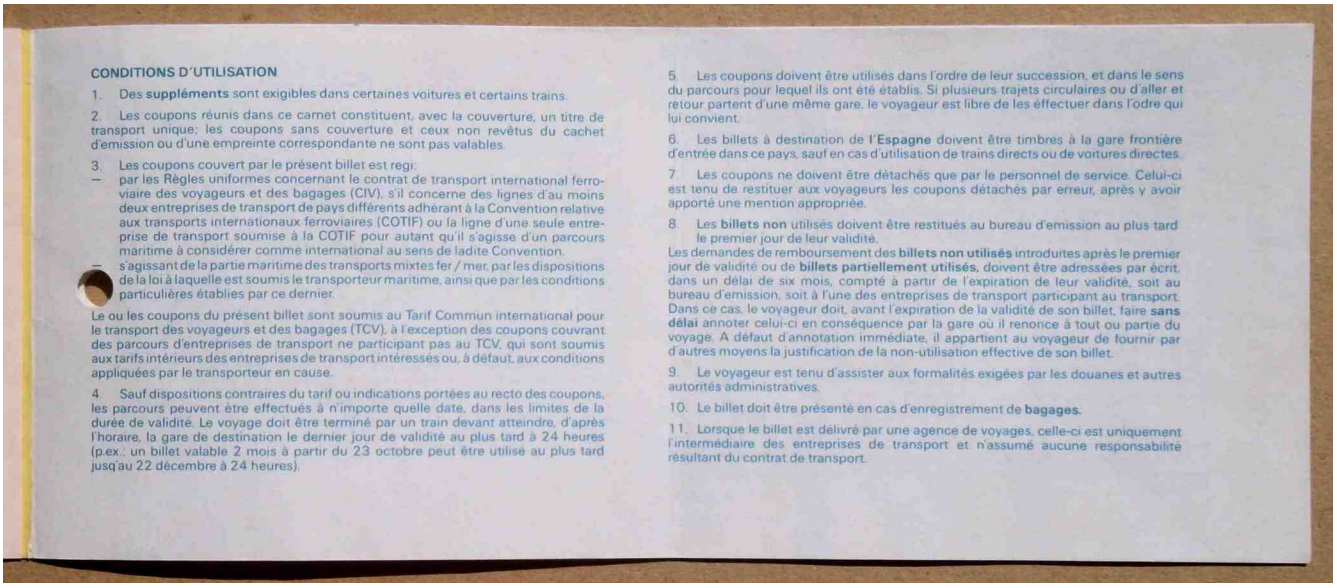
7. De coupons mogen slechts door het dienstdoende personeel worden uitgescheurd. Ten onrechte verwijderde coupons moet het personeel aan de reiziger teruggeven, nadat deze van een desbetreffende aantekening zijn voorzien.

8. **Niet gebruikte biljetten** moeten aan het afgiftebureau worden teruggegeven uiterlijk op de eerste dag van geldigheid.
Een verzoek om terugbetaling van **niet-gebruikte biljetten, of van gedeeltelijk gebruikte biljetten** dat na de eerste dag van geldigheid wordt ingediend, moet schriftelijk binnen zes maanden na de laatste dag van geldigheid worden gericht tot het bureau van afgifte ofwel tot een van de bij het vervoer betrokken vervoermaatschappijen.
In dat geval moet de reiziger het biljet **beslist** voor het verstrijken van de geldigheid door het personeel van het station, waar hij van de verdere reis of van een deel daarvan afziet, laten waarmerken.
De reiziger moet, indien hij deze waarmerking niet laat aanbrengen, het ongebruikt blijven van zijn biljet op een andere wijze kunnen aantonen.

9. De reiziger moet aanwezig zijn bij het vervullen van de formaliteiten, die door de douane en andere ambtelijke autoriteiten worden geëist.

10. Bij inschrijving van **bagage** moet het biljet worden getoond.

11. Wanneer het biljet wordt afgegeven door een reisbureau, treedt dit reisbureau uitsluitend op als tussenpersoon van de vervoermaatschappijen en aanvaardt het geen enkele aansprakelijkheid voortvloeiende uit de vervoersovereenkomst.



CONDITIONS D'UTILISATION

1. Des **suppléments** sont exigibles dans certaines voitures et certains trains.

2. Les coupons réunis dans ce carnet constituent, avec la couverture, un titre de transport unique; les coupons sans couverture et ceux non revêtus du cachet d'emission ou d'une empreinte correspondante ne sont pas valables.

3. Les coupons couvert par le présent billet est regi:
— par les Règles uniformes concernant le contrat de transport international ferroviaire des voyageurs et des bagages (CIV), s'il concerne des lignes d'au moins deux entreprises de transport de pays différents adhérant à la Convention relative aux transports internationaux ferroviaires (COTIF) ou la ligne d'une seule entreprise de transport soumise à la COTIF pour autant qu'il s'agisse d'un parcours maritime à considérer comme international au sens de ladite Convention.
— s'agissant de la partie maritime des transports mixtes fer / mer, par les dispositions de la loi à laquelle est soumis le transporteur maritime, ainsi que par les conditions particulières établies par ce dernier.

Le ou les coupons du présent billet sont soumis au Tarif Commun international pour le transport des voyageurs et des bagages (TCV), à l'exception des coupons couvrant des parcours d'entreprises de transport ne participant pas au TCV, qui sont soumis aux tarifs intérieurs des entreprises de transport intéressés ou, à défaut, aux conditions appliquées par le transporteur en cause.

4. Sauf dispositions contraires du tarif ou indications portées au recto des coupons, les parcours peuvent être effectués à n'importe quelle date, dans les limites de la durée de validité. Le voyage doit être terminé par un train devant atteindre, d'après l'horaire, la gare de destination le dernier jour de validité au plus tard à 24 heures (p.ex.: un billet valable 2 mois à partir du 23 octobre peut être utilisé au plus tard jusqu'au 22 décembre à 24 heures).

5. Les coupons doivent être utilisés dans l'ordre de leur succession, et dans le sens du parcours pour lequel ils ont été établis. Si plusieurs trajets circulaires ou d'aller et retour partent d'une même gare, le voyageur est libre de les effectuer dans l'odre qui lui convient.

6. Les billets à destination de **l'Espagne** doivent être timbres à la gare frontière d'entrée dans ce pays, sauf en cas d'utilisation de trains directs ou de voitures directes.

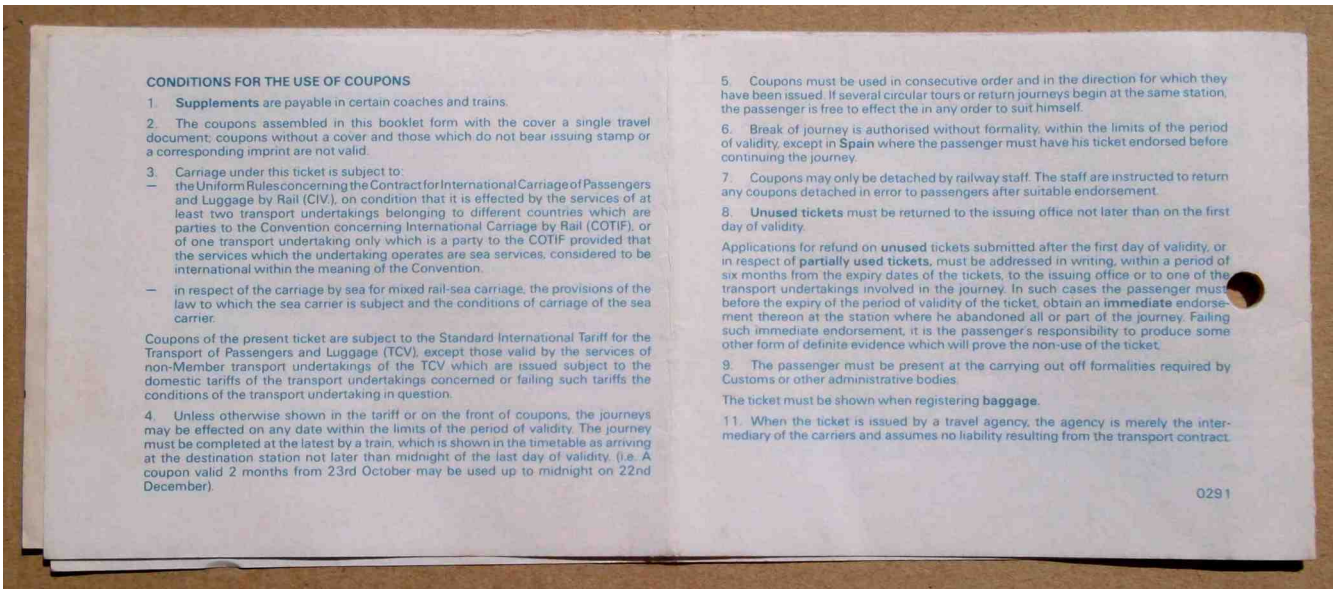
7. Les coupons ne doivent être détachés que par le personnel de service. Celui-ci est tenu de restituer aux voyageurs les coupons détachés par erreur, après y avoir apporté une mention appropriée.

8. Les **billets non** utilisés doivent être restitués au bureau d'emission au plus tard le premier jour de leur validité.
Les demandes de remboursement des **billets non utilisés** introduites après le premier jour de validité ou de **billets partiellement utilisés**, doivent être adressées par écrit, dans un délai de six mois, compté à partir de l'expiration de leur validité, soit au bureau d'emission, soit à l'une des entreprises de transport participant au transport. Dans ce cas, le voyageur doit, avant l'expiration de la validité de son billet, faire **sans délai** annoter celui-ci en conséquence par la gare où il renonce à tout ou partie du voyage. A défaut d'annotation immédiate, il appartient au voyageur de fournir par d'autres moyens la justification de la non-utilisation effective de son billet.

9. Le voyageur est tenu d'assister aux formalités exigées par les douanes et autres autorités administratives.

10. Le billet doit être présenté en cas d'enregistrement de **bagages.**

11. Lorsque le billet est délivré par une agence de voyages, celle-ci est uniquement l'intermédiaire des entreprises de transport et n'assumé aucune responsabilité résultant du contrat de transport.



CONDITIONS FOR THE USE OF COUPONS

1. **Supplements** are payable in certain coaches and trains.

2. The coupons assembled in this booklet form with the cover a single travel document; coupons without a cover and those which do not bear issuing stamp or a corresponding imprint are not valid.

3. Carriage under this ticket is subject to:
— the Uniform Rules concerning the Contract for International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Rail (CIV.), on condition that it is effected by the services of at least two transport undertakings belonging to different countries which are parties to the Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail (COTIF), or of one transport undertaking only which is a party to the COTIF provided that the services which the undertaking operates are sea services, considered to be international within the meaning of the Convention.
— in respect of the carriage by sea for mixed rail-sea carriage, the provisions of the law to which the sea carrier is subject and the conditions of carriage of the sea carrier.

Coupons of the present ticket are subject to the Standard International Tariff for the Transport of Passengers and Luggage (TCV); except those valid by the services of non-Member transport undertakings of the TCV which are issued subject to the domestic tariffs of the transport undertakings concerned or failing such tariffs the conditions of the transport undertaking in question.

4. Unless otherwise shown in the tariff or on the front of coupons, the journeys may be effected on any date within the limits of the period of validity. The journey must be completed at the latest by a train, which is shown in the timetable as arriving at the destination station not later than midnight of the last day of validity. (i.e. A coupon valid 2 months from 23rd October may be used up to midnight on 22nd December).

5. Coupons must be used in consecutive order and in the direction for which they have been issued. If several circular tours or return journeys begin at the same station, the passenger is free to effect the in any order to suit himself.

6. Break of journey is authorised without formality, within the limits of the period of validity, except in **Spain** where the passenger must have his ticket endorsed before continuing the journey.

7. Coupons may only be detached by railway staff. The staff are instructed to return any coupons detached in error to passengers after suitable endorsement.

8. **Unused tickets** must be returned to the issuing office not later than on the first day of validity.

Applications for refund on **unused** tickets submitted after the first day of validity, or in respect of **partially used tickets**, must be addressed in writing, within a period of six months from the expiry dates of the tickets, to the issuing office or to one of the transport undertakings involved in the journey. In such cases the passenger must before the expiry of the period of validity of the ticket, obtain an **immediate** endorsement thereon at the station where he abandoned all or part of the journey. Failing such immediate endorsement, it is the passenger's responsibility to produce some other form of definite evidence which will prove the non-use of the ticket.

9. The passenger must be present at the carrying out off formalities required by Customs or other administrative bodies.

The ticket must be shown when registering **baggage**.

11. When the ticket is issued by a travel agency, the agency is merely the intermediary of the carriers and assumes no liability resulting from the transport contract.

0291

To reach Brussels, in Antwerp i had to ask for the indulgence of the conductor, because my money was no more enough for a train ticket Antwerp-Brussels.

First, i did not know where to ask for asylum. I spent a few day-hours and nights in a disused building in Brussels. During my stay there, a work with a ground-vibrating machine was carried out in the neighborhood, which i later considered to have been a potential attempt to murder me by having the building collapse. At the same time, i experienced around me the same kind of personal secret political control, communication, and manipulation as in Austria. So that, all these experiences constituted a new basis of generalizing the concept of “ethnical or national occult political entity” in the form of “ethnical or national secret political organization”.

I asked for political asylum around 22 october 1992. On 27 october 1992, i got a negative answer. These events of my asylum procedure happened at a time when i had not been accommodated yet, i slept in the above-mentioned building or on the marble benches of the Noord Station, and had been eat-

ing at the eating-house Poverello at 4 Zuinigheidsstraat, an original voucher around 6 centimeters wide of which is visible on the photo below:

On 9 november 1992, i was accommodated in the refugee camp named Petit Château. The experiences gathered up to that time furnished me sufficient information for answering the scientific theoretical question of the generalizability of the concept of “occult political entity”. Besides, having the perspective of a sooner or later second negative answer, on 16 november 1992 i withdrew my asylum application, the original of which written document of A4 format is visible on the photo below:

Office of the Commissioner General
for Refugees and Stateless Persons,
60 rue Ravenstein/Ravensteinstraat 60,
1000 BRUSSELS.

Ref.: .92./40654.

16 -11- 1992

COMMISSARIAT G.L. AUX REFUGIES ET AUX APATRIDES

DECLARATION REGARDING THE RENUNCIATION TO AN APPLICATION INTRODUCED TO BE GRANTED THE STATUS OF REFUGEE

1. Undersigned ..ADORJAN...ISTVAN..... hereby declares of his own free will to renounce to his application introduced to be granted the status of refugee in the Kingdom of Belgium.

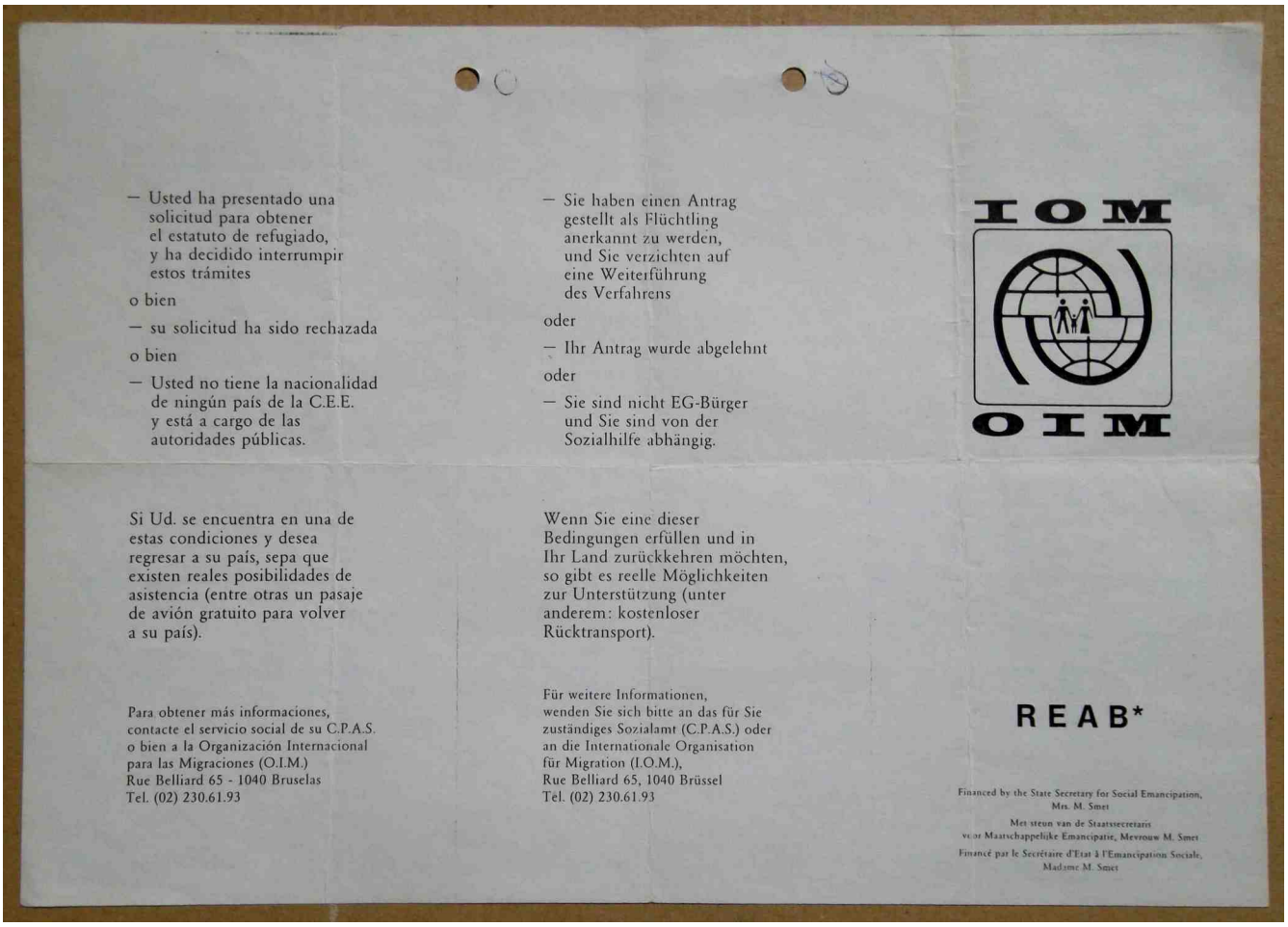
2. He/She declares to have knowledge of the bearing of this statement which he/she has read, which was read to him/her and/or was translated to him/her (1).

Certifying Officer:	Applicant:
Place and date: Bruxelles....	Place and date: .Bruxelles.....
.....16 -11- 1992.....	.....16 -11- 1992.....
Signature:	Signature: .....
Full name:	Full name: ADORJÁN ISTVÁN

(1) Delete as appropriate.

CG-24E

Relative to the possibilities of assistance for returning to my country of origin, i received a quinquelingual and a bilingual information sheet, of which originals of A4 format are visible on the photos below:



— Usted ha presentado una solicitud para obtener el estatuto de refugiado, y ha decidido interrumpir estos trámites

o bien

— su solicitud ha sido rechazada

o bien

— Usted no tiene la nacionalidad de ningún país de la C.E.E. y está a cargo de las autoridades públicas.

Si Ud. se encuentra en una de estas condiciones y desea regresar a su país, sepa que existen reales posibilidades de asistencia (entre otras un pasaje de avión gratuito para volver a su país).

Para obtener más informaciones, contacte el servicio social de su C.P.A.S. o bien a la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (O.I.M.)
Rue Belliard 65 - 1040 Bruselas
Tel. (02) 230.61.93

— Sie haben einen Antrag gestellt als Flüchtling anerkannt zu werden, und Sie verzichten auf eine Weiterführung des Verfahrens

oder

— Ihr Antrag wurde abgelehnt

oder

— Sie sind nicht EG-Bürger und Sie sind von der Sozialhilfe abhängig.

Wenn Sie eine dieser Bedingungen erfüllen und in Ihr Land zurückkehren möchten, so gibt es reelle Möglichkeiten zur Unterstützung (unter anderem: kostenloser Rücktransport).

Für weitere Informationen, wenden Sie sich bitte an das für Sie zuständiges Sozialamt (C.P.A.S.) oder an die Internationale Organisation für Migration (I.O.M.),
Rue Belliard 65, 1040 Brüssel
Tel. (02) 230.61.93

IOM
OIM

REAB*

Financed by the State Secretary for Social Emancipation, Mrs. M. Smet

Met steun van de Staatssecretaris voor Maatschappelijke Emancipatie, Mevrouw M. Smet

Financé par le Secrétaire d'Etat à l'Emancipation Sociale, Madame M. Smet

— You have filed an application for refugee status and have now decided to withdraw your application;

or

— your application for refugee status has been refused;

or

— you are a non-E.E.C. citizen, dependent upon public social assistance.

If you fulfill one of the above requirements and want to return to your country of origin, real assistance possibilities exist (among others a free one-way air-ticket).

For more details, please contact the social service of your local public welfare office (CPAS/OCMW) or the International Organization for Migration (I.O.M.)
Rue Belliard 65, 1040 Brussels
Telephone (02) 230.61.93

— U heeft een aanvraag ingediend om erkend te worden als vluchteling, maar heeft nu besloten deze aanvraag stop te zetten

of

— Uw aanvraag werd geweigerd

of

— U bent vreemdeling, niet behorende tot een E.E.G.-staat, ten laste van de overheid.

Indien U aan één van deze voorwaarden voldoet en terug wenst te keren naar Uw land van herkomst, kan U van een pakket hulpmaatregelen genieten (o.m. een gratis vliegtuigticket naar Uw land van herkomst).

Voor verdere inlichtingen kan U terecht bij de sociale dienst van het OCMW of bij de Internationale Organizatie voor Migratie (I.O.M.), Belliardstraat 65, 1040 Brussel
Telefoon (02) 230.61.93

— Vous avez déposé une requête pour obtenir le statut de réfugié, et vous avez décidé d'interrompre cette procédure

ou

— votre requête a été refusée

ou

— vous êtes étranger, non ressortissant de la C.E.E., à charge des services publics

Si vous répondez à l'une de ces conditions et que vous souhaitez rentrer dans votre pays, sachez que de réelles possibilités d'assistance existent (entre autres le billet de retour gratuit).

Pour en savoir plus, adressez-vous au service social du C.P.A.S., ou à l'Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations (O.I.M.), rue Belliard 65, 1040 Bruxelles
Téléphone (02) 230.61.93

* REINTEGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF ASYLUM-SEEKERS EX BELGIUM

NT

V O L A G S

Mevr. TERWEDUWE
BELGISCH RODE KRUIS
x Vleurgatsesteenweg 98
1050 BRUSSEL

Mme. TERWEDUWE / Mme Beuriot
CROIX ROUGE DE BELGIQUE
98 Chaussée de Vleurgat
1050 BRUXELLES
02/627. 34. 20/22.

Mevr. TROONBEECKX
CARITAS CATHOLICA
b Handelsstraat 72
1040 BRUSSEL

Mme. TROONBEECKX / Mme Van Malleghem
CARITAS CATHOLICA
72 Rue du Commerce
1040 BRUXELLES
02/511. 42. 55

Mevr. THIEBAUT
HULP AAN VERPLAATSE PERSONEN
Elovstraat 71
1070 BRUSSEL

Mme. THIEBAUT
AIDE AUX PERSONNES DEPLACEES
71 Rue Elov
1070 BRUXELLES
02/528. 58. 91

Mevr. DE WOUTERS
KOLOCH
Dwarsstraat 4
1030 BRUSSEL

Mme. DE WOUTERS
COLARCH
4 Rue Traversière
1030 BRUXELLES
02/218. 10. 94

Mevr. LEROUX
PROTESTANTS SOCIAAL CENTRUM
Cansstraat 12
1050 BRUSSEL

Mme. LEROUX
CENTRE SOCIAL PROTESTANT
12 Rue de Cans
1050 BRUXELLES
02/513. 51. 82

Mevr. VASTMANS
SOCIALISTISCHE SOLIDARITEIT
Parmastraat 28
1060 BRUSSEL

Mme. VASTMANS
SERVICE SOC SOL SOCIALISTE
28 Rue de Parme
1060 BRUXELLES
02/537. 95. 45

Mr. BRAHIM
INTERNATIONALE LIBERALE SOLID.
Vergotesquare 1 Bus 19
1200 BRUSSEL

M. BRAHIM
SOLIDARITE LIBERALE INTERN.
1 Bte 19 Square Vergote
1200 BRUXELLES
02/735. 50. 68

From the list of organizations dealing with the formalities of voluntary return, i did not choose among others the Red Cross, Caritas or the Socialist Solidarity, but the International Liberal Solidarity, by so doing expressing and asserting my atheism and political shift from social democracy to liberalism, which latter had already happened in Austria.

On 16 november 2008, at the office of the International Liberal Solidarity, there were drawn up the documents of french language of A4 format, of which photocopies are visible on the photos below:

N° de dossier READ/ _____ REAB/1.A

DECLARATION

Je soussigné :

Nom ADORJAN Prénoms ISTVAN

Lieu et date de naissance CALUGAREN-i le 20.12.1959

Nationalité ROUMAIN

Date d'arrivée en Belgique 14 octobre 1992

Adresse actuelle Petit Chateau Commune _____

ayant renoncé, selon copie de la déclaration ci-jointe, à poursuivre la procédure de détermination du statut de réfugié en Belgique, déclare, par la présente, vouloir quitter volontairement le plus tôt possible, la Belgique, afin de (1) :

a) rentrer dans mon pays d'origine ROUMANIE

b) émigrer à _____

Je déclare également, être démuni de moyens financiers me permettant de couvrir les frais de voyage pour moi-même et ma famille, et être à la charge de Ministere Sante Publique (2).

Cette déclaration concerne également mon épouse et les membres suivants de ma famille : /

1. _____ né(e) le _____
2. _____ né(e) le _____
3. _____ né(e) le _____
4. _____ né(e) le _____

Je déclare, en outre, avoir été informé que, en cas de mon retour et/ou de ma famille en Belgique endéans les 5 ans à partir de la date de mon départ de la Belgique, je serai tenu à rembourser intégralement les frais encourus pour mon voyage.

Fait à Bruxelles, le 16.11.1992.

Sceau et signature de l'Agence bénévole

Signature du déclarant

_____

Signature de son épouse

_____ _____

Annexes : Photocopie du passeport ou documentation analogue du déclarant et des membres de sa famille.
Déclaration de renonciation à la procédure de détermination du statut de réfugié en Belgique.

(1) Biffer la mention inutile.
(2) Indiquer l'Institution d'assistance.

REAB/2BIS

INFORMATIONS COMLEMENTAIRES

1. L'intéressé a-t-il renoncé à poursuivre la procédure de détermination du statut de réfugié ? .... (oui) - ~~non~~

2. La demande de l'intéressé pour obtenir le statut de réfugié a-t-elle été refusée par les autorités responsables ? .... ~~oui~~ - (non)

3. L'intéressé est-il un ressortissant étranger à la charge des pouvoirs publics ? .... (oui) - ~~non~~

4. Estimation des frais complémentaires de voyage

   Voyage de ..... FB .....

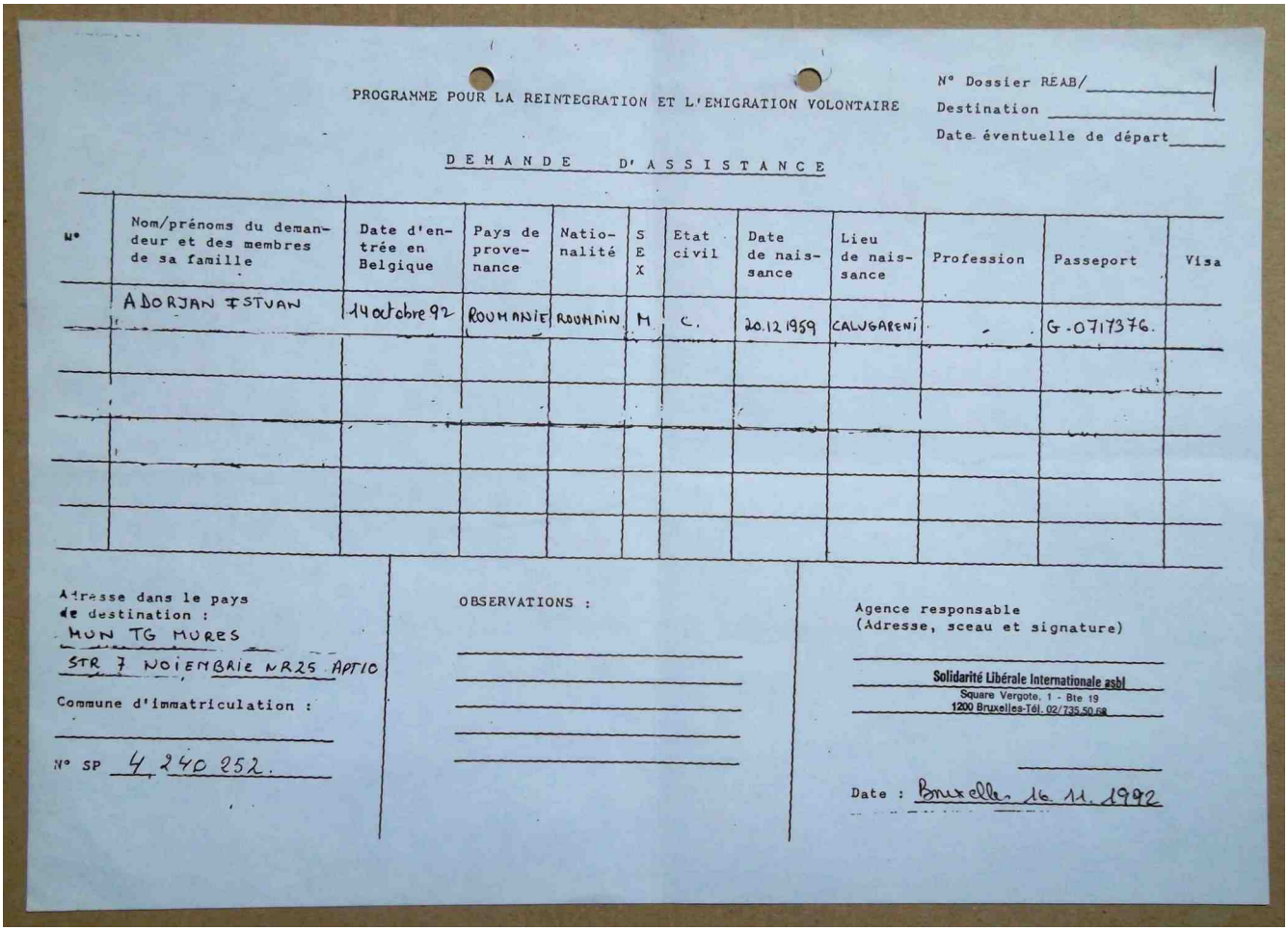
   Excédent de bagage : Kgs .....

Nous attirons votre attention sur la nécessité que l'intéressé doit être clairement informé sur les limites de remboursement de l'excédent de bagage, pour éviter des problèmes au moment du départ.

Remarques : .....
.....
.....

Bruxelles le 16.11.1992.

ADORJAN ISTVAN



PROGRAMME POUR LA REINTEGRATION ET L'EMIGRATION VOLONTAIRE

N° Dossier REAB/
Destination
Date éventuelle de départ

DEMANDE D'ASSISTANCE

N°	Nom/prénoms du demandeur et des membres de sa famille	Date d'entrée en Belgique	Pays de provenance	Nationalité	SEX	Etat civil	Date de naissance	Lieu de naissance	Profession	Passeport	Visa
	ADORJAN ISTVAN	14 octobre 92	ROUMANIE	ROUMAIN	M	C.	20.12.1959	CALUGAREN	-	G-0717376.	

Adresse dans le pays de destination :
HUN TG MURES
STR 7 NOIEMBRIE NR25 APT10

Commune d'immatriculation :

N° SP 4 240 252.

OBSERVATIONS :

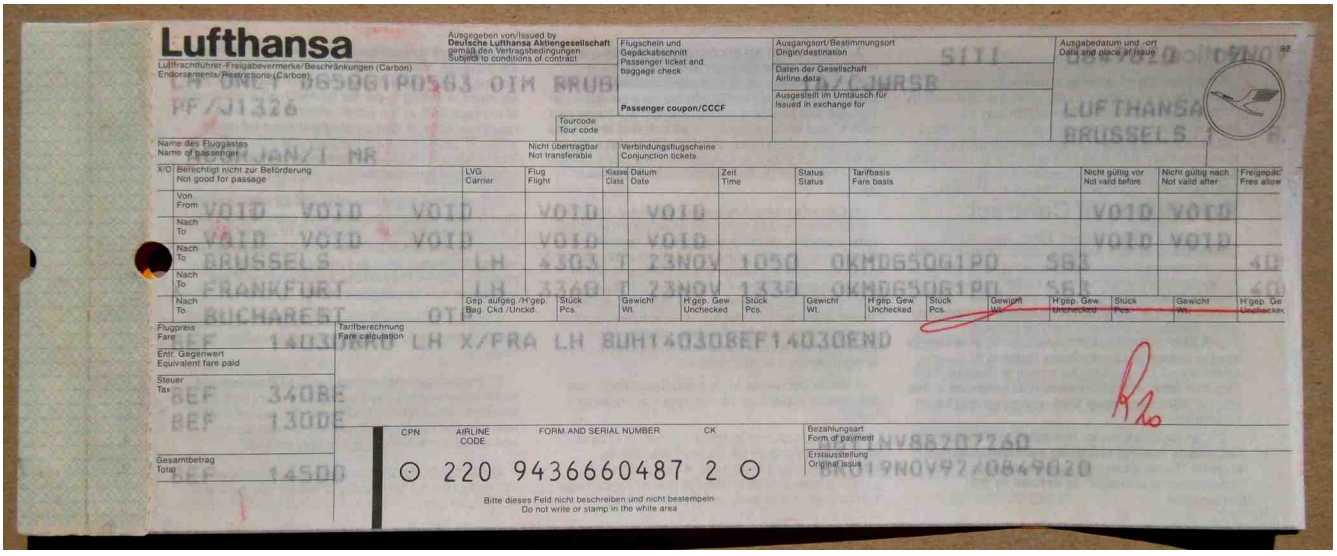
Agence responsable
(Adresse, sceau et signature)

Solidarité Libérale Internationale asbl
Square Vergote, 1 - Bte 19
1200 Bruxelles-Tél. 02/735.50.68

Date : Bruxelles 16.11.1992

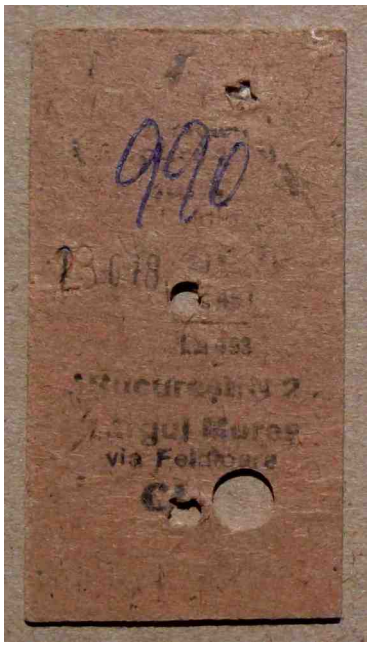
I left Belgium on 23 november 1992 by air to Bucharest via Frankfurt, the round seal of which frontier crossing, the respective air ticket around 8 centimeters high, boarding passes around 5.5 centimeters wide, and the train tickets for Marosvásárhely are visible on the photos below:

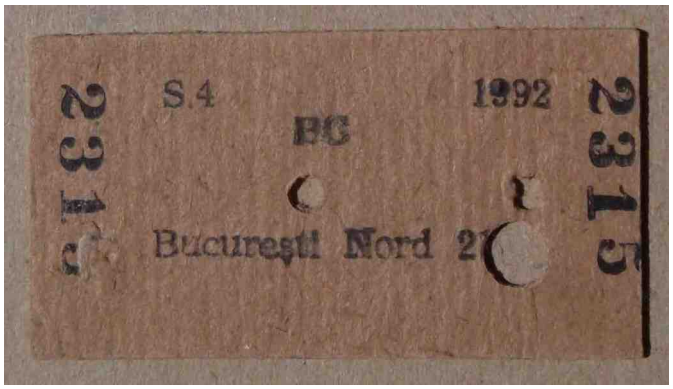
Vize
Busol
Visas
2614 *MK* 176
96 04 30
Biharkeresztes
2577 *MK* 176
97 03 12
Biharkeresztes
2577 *MK* 176
97 03 02
Biharkeresztes
2523 *MK* 176
96 05 15
Biharkeresztes
ROMANIA
G — 0717376
6
Vize
Busol
Visas
BORS
BORS
BORS
ROMÂNIA
G — 0717376
7

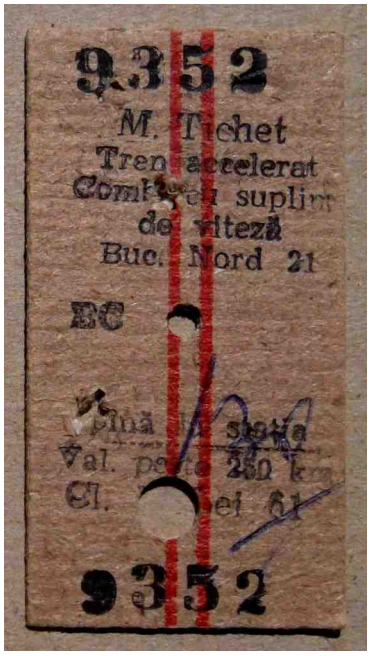

Lufthansa
Ausgegeben von/Issued by
Deutsche Lufthansa Aktiengesellschaft
gemäß den Vertragsbedingungen
Subject to conditions of contract
Flugschein und Gepäckabschnitt
Passenger ticket and baggage check
Passenger coupon/CCCF
Ausgangsort/Bestimmungsort
Origin/destination
Daten der Gesellschaft
Airline data
Ausgestellt im Umtausch für
Issued in exchange for
Ausgabedatum und -ort
Date and place of issue
LUFTHANSA
BRUSSELS
Name des Fluggastes
Name of passenger
Nicht übertragbar
Not transferable
Verbindungsflugscheine
Conjunction tickets
Berechtigt nicht zur Beförderung
Not good for passage
LVG Carrier
Flug Flight
Klasse Class
Datum Date
Zeit Time
Status
Tarifbasis Fare basis
Nicht gültig vor Not valid before
Nicht gültig nach Not valid after
Freigepäck Free allow
Von From
Nach To
VOID
BRUSSELS LH 4303 T 23NOV 1050 OKMD65QG1PD SGB 40
FRANKFURT LH 3360 T 23NOV 1330 OKMD65QG1PD SGB 40
BUCHAREST
Gep. aufgeg./H'gep. Bag. Ckd./Unckd.
Stück Pcs.
Gewicht Wt.
H'gep. Gew. Unchecked
Flugpreis Fare
Tarifberechnung Fare calculation
BEF 14030
LH X/FRA LH BUH140308EF14030END
Entr. Gegenwert Equivalent fare paid
Steuer Tax
BEF 340BE
BEF 130DE
Gesamtbetrag Total
BEF 14500
CPN
AIRLINE CODE
FORM AND SERIAL NUMBER
CK
220 9436660487 2
Bezahlungsart Form of payment
Erstausstellung Original issue
Bitte dieses Feld nicht beschreiben und nicht bestempeln
Do not write or stamp in the white area

ECONOMY
Einsteigekarte/Boarding Pass
ADORJAN/I MR
T 005
From
BRU
To
FRA
Carrier Flight No./Class Date
LUFTHANSA
LH 4303 T 23NOV
Gate*
008
Boarding Time
1020
Seat
22A
NONSMOKER
Lufthansa

ECONOMY
Einsteigekarte/Boarding Pass
ADORJAN/I MR
T 014
From
FRA
To
OTP
Carrier Flight No./Class Date
LUFTHANSA
LH 3360 T 23NOV
Gate*
B32-6
Boarding Time
1300
Seat
10A
NONSMOKER
Lufthansa




S.4
1992
BG
Bucuresti Nord 2



[Note: I furnish more information about my experiencing the occidental democracy of Belgium in 1992 under point 2.2 of my book entitled “The Falsification of my Political-Asylum Case by the Ethnical and the National Secret Political Organizations”.]

10. Creating my concept of ethnical or national secret political organization

Classifying my above-described experiences according to the political environment, the process of development of the concept of ethnical or national secret political organization in my mind had three phases: one, my experiences in socialism; two, my experiences in the transition from socialism to occidental democracy; and three, my experiences in occidental democracy. On the basis of the logical principle that “the particular comprises the general”, i considered that in essence my above experiences referred to socialism, transition from socialism to occidental democracy, and occidental democracy in general. At the same time, it can be established that the process of development of my concept of ethnical or national secret political organization had two conditions: one, the existence of personal secret policies relative to my person in all the three phases; and two, a scientific processing of the information obtained.

In socialism, i considered my personal secret political experiences as having been derived from the respective communist regimes. In the transition from socialism to occidental democracy in Romania, i considered my personal secret political experiences as having been derived from the hidden continuity of the Ceaușescu regime. The occurrence of personal secret political experiences of the same kind in the occidental democracy of Austria, then in that of Belgium, demanded a revaluation of the derivation of my personal secret political experiences in Romania, because i could no longer consider them as being specific to communism: this must have been the very beginning of the formation in my mind of the concept of national secret political organization. I term its this incipient form “national occult political entity”. At the same time, viewed from Austria and Belgium, the continuity which i had experienced in the transition from socialism to occidental democracy must have been a manifestation of the independence of the national occult political entity on the political regime being in power. Without my experiences in Romania of these two essentially different kinds, it would have been much more difficult for me to determine that in Austria and Belgium as well i had to deal with a national occult political entity each, and not with the special occidental democracy of each, or the security service Sicherheitsdirektion, or a fascist remain of the 3rd Reich, and so on.

Therefore, the three phases of the process of development of the concept of ethnical or national secret political organization in my mind can also be considered as being conditions of this process: without my personal secret political experiences in Austria and Belgium, i could not have determined that in Romania i had to ultimately deal with the romanian national occult political entity and not with the Ceaușescu regime, and vice versa, without my personal secret political experiences in Romania i could not have determined that in Austria and Belgium i had to deal with the austrian and respectively the belgian national [or flemish or walloon ethnical] occult political entity. The low probability of fulfilling all these or similarly productive conditions explains why i may be rather alone with the concept of ethnical or national secret political organization, why it may appear to be peculiar, and last but not least why the cognitive penetrative power of even the most outstanding and famous historians get stuck on the superficial level of persons, groups, institutions, organizations, and so on, and cannot reach the more profound level of the ethnical or the national secret political organizations, which potentially use those persons, groups, institutions, organizations, and so on.

I arrived back in Romania from Austria in september 1991, so that next month could see the third Roman government being overthrown by the miners. Especially after the general elections of 1992, i saw that the country was still far from the occidental democracy, that the transition ensured with the mock revolution was only superficial. I subscribed for the newspaper România Liberă, which was led

by Petre Mihai BĂCANU, [Read approximately: 'petre mi'hʌj bə'kʌnʊ.] a dissident of the Ceaușescu regime, and a leading member of the Civilian Alliance of the democratizing Romania. [In the romanian language: Alianța Civică.] [12] It was still publishing articles relative to the obscure events of the "revolution", and to strange cases of death, such as from radiation, apparent fall from high block building, and so on. They all corroborated and contributed to the further development of my concept of ethnical or national secret political organization. The România Liberă proved to be a productive environment for that cognitive process, which could not have been ensured by any newspaper of any occidental democracy.

It was particularly relevant the article of Petre Mihai BĂCANU himself entitled "Both Terrorists and Victors", [In the romanian language: Și terorișți, și învingători.] appeared in an issue of the România Liberă of april 1993. Although he confounded the government and the romanian national secret political organization in the notion of "Power", he revealed the mock character of the revolution, which appears to be rejected by the majority of historians, and the continuity of the political power. He wrote: "It was important for the Power to appear as a revolutionary force with an aureole of victor, and to have the army fight with somebody. In this manner, they plotted the terrorists. The same humans commanded the terrorists and those fighting against the terrorists. We will also see others fighting 'hard' in the Revolution, of whom it was proved not to have done in reality other than to take part in the 'fireworks', produce the dualism of forces." [33] Then, he described how an officer of the army — which according to the revolution scenario had to fight with the "terrorists" — acted the terrorist by shooting and throwing grenades towards potential positions of his fellows-in-arms, until he was wounded and captured. He declared that he had been directed from a "magic white Dacia", and later he tried to commit suicide. [33] It is significant that when i had read this article, i cut it out for my personal archive, and when went to the Maros County Library to find out its date of appearance its issue was missing from the holdings of the library.

At the latest in 1993, in the Maros County Library, i was pleasantly surprised at discovering the Afrikaner Broederbond in the romanian language version of the book of Jean VILLAIN entitled "And So Brought forth God the Apartheid": led by the "Holy Trinity", and exercising an overwhelming control over state and civil society. [34] In the light of my developing concept, i considered it to be the boer ethnical secret political organization. It was the first such secret society known by me from the records of others, owing to its revealing in 1935 by general Hertzog, a former member of its. [34] It was the strongest external corroboration of my concept. It appeared to be the exception, but i knew that it was the rule.

The România Liberă metaphorically termed some post-"revolutionary" manifestations of the romanian national secret political organization "hydra". In my four books written about my four illegal fleeing attempts, i adopted this metaphor. Around 1995, i defined it with the hungarian language version of my first book, published after all in 2000, as follows: "By the word 'hydra' i mean that secret political organization, from which one per nation exists, which positions itself over parties and constitution, which has pervaded the whole history, which founded the state as a means of its policy, which is never content with the territorial extension of that, which has been an almost exclusive leader of its people, which does not renounce its ambitions of nation leader in case of losing reign either, which also at the present time pulls or tries to pull the wires of not only the state, but also of the citizens by means of their consciousness, relying on the outcome of their labors, which has been the most important factor forming history, but which has been mentioned by none of the history books. In communism, it embodies before the public in the person of the omnipotent party leader. In most instances, its members are persons filling a leading role in the communist party. Under democratic circumstances, it is able to enforce its policy, only if the party or parties backed by it come into reign. The great part of its members take up a leading position in various parties. In addition to politicians, it still includes also persons hav-

ing considerable influence in other fields of life.”

Through the concept of national secret political organization, the labor conflicts of the workers in november 1986 in Kolozsvár and in february 1987 in Iași,[4] then on 15 november 1987 in Brassó can be qualified as preparations of the romanian national secret political organization for its “revolution”, which would be carried out after all in december 1989. It is characteristic that all the three conflicts occurred after my liberation from prison, on 7 november 1986, then on 13 november 1987. Certainly, the Ceaușescu regime had and was expected to function on normally during those events — possibly except the necessary omissions of prevention and delays of intervention and repression — it might have been initiated in the secrets of those operations only through a part or all of its members who at the same time were members of the romanian national secret political organization as well, and the members of the Ceaușescu regime responsible for the above-presumed omissions and delays.

11. Juristic assertions of my concept of national secret political organization

In the first half of september 1993, i was in for the entrance examination to the Faculty of Law of the University of Bucharest. I knew it from hearsay that there were around seventeen candidates for a place. One had to sit for two written examinations, from romanian language and history of Romania. I was issued the “certificate of contest”, of which legalized photostat is visible on the photo below:

UNIVERSITATEA BUCUREȘTI
FACULTATEA DE DREPT

LEGITIMAȚIE DE CONCURS Nr. 7525

Fotografia

ADORJAN
C. ISTVÁN
(numele și prenumele candidatului)

Sesiunea septembrie 1993

Secretar,

ROMANIA
TIMBRU FISCAL
LEI 20 LEI

ROMANIA
TIMBRU FISCAL
LEI 20 LEI

25698

14 09

I found entrance with the average mark 8.5. There were a great number of candidates with this mark, the last successful one included. In this way, this success implied the approximate personal secret political message: “You are an average student, moreover you are not better than the last one.” At the same time, this mark reminded me of the same mark obtained in december 1981 at the partial examination in the fundamentals of chemical technology. At home, i compared my solutions and answers to the subjects and questions of examination with the respective contents of my respective books, and concluded that should have received a mark over 9. Further taking into account that the examination mark could affect my right for studentship, because i would have liked to attend the day-school, i submitted a contestation, of which carbon copy is visible on the photo below:

Contestație

Domnule decan,

Subsemnatul Adoryan Istvan, domiciliat în Tg. Mureș, str. 22 Decembrie nr. 25, ap. 10, în calitate de candidat admis la sesiunea din septembrie 1993 a concursului de admitere, având legitimația de concurs nr. 7525, vă rog reexaminarea pentru anumite discipline de concurs. Fac prezenta contestație având în vedere convingerea că media efectivă realizată este de peste nouă respectiv restricțiile la acordarea bursei de studiu.

În fapt, în privința lucrării la limba română, recunoșcându-mi deficiențele de caligrafie și de redactare, referitor faptul că la primul subiect, specificându-se evidențierea problemelor diverse propoziții (fără schemă) în cadrul analizei sintactice a frazei, remarc că nu s-a cerut evidențierea tipului propozițiilor. În acest condiții un văd acele greșeli care mi-au micșorat media sub nouă. În privința lucrării la Istoria României, după consultarea cărților mi-am descoperit următoarele greșeli: introducerea referitoare la daci mori și ostrogoți; confundarea personalității lui Dromichaites și a lui Zalmodegikos la subiectele II și III nu-mi amintesc nici o greșeală.

Tg. Mureș, la 21 septembrie 1993

Semnătura
Adoryan

Translation from the romanian language: Contestation / Dear Mr. dean, / The undersigned István ADORJÁN, domiciled in Târgu Mureș, 25 December 22 street, flat 10, in the quality of admitted candidate at the session of september 1993 of the entrance examination, having the certificate of contest no. 7525, i ask for the reexamination for both disciplines of contest. I am making the present contestation having in view my conviction that the effective mark achieved is above 9, namely [above] the restrictions at granting the social studentships of study. / In fact, as regards the thesis in the romanian language, acknowledging my deficiencies of calligraphy and redaction, i emphasize the fact that at the first subject specifying the showing of the relations between the sentences (without a scheme) in the framework of the syntactical analysis of the complex sentence, it results that there was not required the showing of the types of sentences. Under these circumstances, i cannot see the mistakes which reduced my mark under nine. As regards the thesis in the history of Romania, after having consulted the books, i discovered my following mistakes: confounding the personality of Dromichaites and that of Zalmodegikos. At the subjects II and III, i cannot remember any mistake. / Târgu Mureș, on 21 september 1993. / Signature, Adorján.

For a juristic assertion of my concept of national secret political organization in developing my aptitudes of intended jurist, on 22 september 1993 i wrote a “denunciation-complaint” to the Prosecution by the Appeal Court in Marosvásárhely for some presumed and respectively experienced crimes committed by the hungarian national secret political organization against the romanian state and my person, the carbon copy of the original of which is visible on the photos below:

Denunț - plângere

Domnule prim-procuror,

Subsemnatul Adorjan Istvan, domiciliat în Tg. Mureș, str. 22 Decembrie nr. 25, ap. 10, în calitate de denunțător și persoană vătămată denunț infracțiunea de complot în vederea unor acțiuni dușmănoase contra statului și mă plâng pentru infracțiunile de tentativă de omor calificat și de tentativă de omor deosebit de grav săvârșite de către o organizație politică naționalist-extremistă secretă constituită în Republica Ungară (notată în continuare: Organizația maghiară).

În drept, îmi întemeiez denunț - plângerea pe prevederile art. 167, art. 175 lit. a și e, art. 176 lit. b și c C. pen.

În fapt, s-a constituit - după opinia personală în sec. X. e.n. - Organizația maghiară în scopul planificării, promovării, înfăptuirii, consolidării și dezvoltării expansionismului istoric - naționalist maghiar.

Pentru acest scop, Organizația maghiară a încheiat în trecut și menține și în prezent alianțe cu forțe politico - militare externe. În speță, după al doilea război mondial, Organizația maghiară, prin intermediul partidului comunist și-a făurit și dezvoltat - pe bază așa numitei „cauze a comunismului" - cele mai strânse legături, în cadru bilateral și multilateral cu U.R.S.S. După anul 1989, Organizația maghiară, prin intermediul guvernelor maghiare aflate la putere, vizează alianțe cu Germania, S.U.A. și N.A.T.O., mizând pe cartea europenismului, atlan-

lismului și occidentalismului.

În acest scop, Organizația maghiară dorește nu doar să manipuleze, folosește și manipulează poporul Ungariei, minoritățile naționale maghiare, diaspora maghiară, asociații, persoane fizice și juridice ale acestora, și pentru, chiar persoane de naționalitate română. În acest cadru, cu scopul de a ajunge dinnou România sub studiul occidentalo, Organizația maghiară a determinat trimiterea Congresului Mondial al Maghiarilor în perioada premergătoare alegerilor din septembrie 1992, a inițiat minoritățile naționale maghiare personalități și asociații ale acestora la acțiuni revendicative în perioada premergătoare adunării României în Consiliul Europei, a determinat înființarea postului de televiziune Duna TV, care printre altele este un organ de manipulare a opiniei publice receptive din România. În incepere din 1984 în colaborare de persoane fizice am fost obiect al încercărilor de manipulare a Organizației maghiare.

Organizația maghiară, ignorând că unitatea o activitate politică intr-un alt cadru politico-statal și considerând că persoana mea reprezintă un pericol la adresa siguranței sale și ca și scopul de a-mi împiedica emigrarea și de a mă subordona intereselor sale politice, a determinat, în cadrul și prin intermediul unui mecanism de folosire și manipulare a unor persoane, potrivnice în gospodăria familiei (soțului din poruncă și subordonatul) a unor

alimente cu conținut de substanțe chimice, care prin administrare continuă o anumită perioadă de timp, pot provoca îmbolnăviri grave ale unor organe sau țesuturi (de exemplu substanțe cancerigene etc.) precum și pătrunderea în branșă a unor obiecte cu conținut de substanțe radioactive.

Pentru a urgenta determinarea rezultatelor mele prin metoda de mai sus, Organizația noastră are în vedere infectarea mea cu paraziți animali precum și, sub o formă sau alta (de exemplu sub pretextul unei autovaccinări, deci, folosindu-mă de căile de specialitate, cunoscut întreaga varietate de vitamine) provocarea îmbolnăvirii mele în spital pentru mărirea consumului de alimente cu conținut de substanțe provocatoare de boli și pentru a determina personalul medicamentației, și în special a medicamentelor sub formă de injecție, pătrunderea în organism a unor doze sporite de substanțe provocatoare de boli. Doze sporite de asemenea substanțe sunt destinate a fi introduse și pe cale stomatologică, în special plombe radioactivizate.

Pentru când în cazul metodei de mai sus nu ar da rezultatul scontat Organizația noastră mai are în vedere infectarea mea cu virusul HIV, cu microorganisme hepatice, cu Treponema pallidum (sifilis) etc. Infectarea cu virusul HIV (și în general infectarea cu alte microorganisme) în mersul ei bolnăvicios deoarece aceasta nu poate fi camuflată de cursul abstinenței mele sexuale, a coordonării comportamentului meu sexual și a stării mele normale de sănătate care exclude contactul cu organismul a unor instrumente medicale infectante (ace

de senugă, bi steriii etc.)

Paralel, Organiofia magliaré ofâmre să-mi provoace anumite stări de handicapat (accidentare un membre, desfigurări ale feței paralizii, otrăre, arsuri etc.) mai infectare, accidente colabrare cu infrodere profesionisti ramalle metode. Camuflarea este mentă să fie angrenată în partea de bazare de muncă disponibil în present: salubritate, construcții, mijloace de transport.

Deregen, metodologia Organiofiei magliare va fi mult mai vastă în cadrul căreia adoptare la unle situații în dolurile fapt tului că personal fac tot posibil să evit sau să neutralizez afundă dăunătoare ale Organiofiei magliare. Exemple ivră re-zidă în necesitatea de a impedica emigrarea mea și depune-rea de alle activități decât cele necesitate de regimul politice și ideologic Organiofia magliare, inclusiv cu pretul vieții mele.

Datorită preponderenței în alimentația mea a alimentelor greu digerabile, în martie 1992 am contractat o dispepsie. Ca urmare, Organiofia magliară a determinat pătrunderea în gospodăria familiei a unui aliment cu conținut de substanțe care păreau să vindecarea stomacului cu scopul de a reduce varietatea de alimente accesibile consumului meu, de a usura astfel administrarea de substanțe purgative de către și de a camufla mele din bolile care mai destinate a produce în organismul meu. Exagerarea caracteristică psihologice a bolilor și imbolnăvirilor este o alță modalitate de camuflaj.

În urmă cu mai mult de șapte ani am apărut anumite tulburări ale aparatului digestiv și circulator în cadrul manierei mele. Tulburări care nu au fost tratate

cu efracția corespunătoare. Ea este supusă frecvent tratamentelor cu injecții. Organizația maghiară încearcă să determine în mod ireversibil și fatal starea sănătății noastre pentru a obține astfel un alt element de camuflare.

În iunie cu aproximativ un an, au apărut anumite tulburări ale funcționării inimii în cord total (cu mâna, în iunie 1993, în organismul principiu (personal, de u motive de securitate, nu m-am prezentat la control) au fost detectați parazitați bolnavi.

După o ședere de 1 an și trei luni în Austria, la 15 mai 1991 am intrat în Ungaria. După ce am găsit un loc de muncă la un contractor petrochimic, autoritățile maghiare de resort mi-au eliberat un permis de muncă valabil pe 3 luni. Nu este o simplă coincidență faptul că această perioadă coincide cu perioada de 3 luni, protejată de la intrarea în Ungaria, în care există dreptul de a solicita azil politic. De data de 29 august 1991 am solicitat azil politic la Poliția Budapesta (în imediata apropiere a noului aeroport internațional (la Ferihegy pentru refugiați de la Praga), mi-am reînnoit cererea de azil politic, la 31 august 1991. Menționez că deși nu-am înregistrat încă în mai 1991 la Oficiul pentru refugiați al Poliției Budapesta despre condițiile de solicitare ale azilului politic în Ungaria, autoritățile nu m-au informat despre termenul limită de 3 luni. Astfel am fost folosit de impregiurările artificial create în România Ungaria.

În aprilie 1992 am întreprins o călătorie de o zi în

Ungaria (Budapesta) în cursul călătoriei Organizația maghiară, vă-
zând că nu am posibilitatea de a cumpăra bilet de călătorie, a
dispus amendarea mea în scopul de a încerca realizarea posibi-
lității abținerii de ieșire ilegală din Ungaria în direcția Austriei.

Pentru a realiza controlul, Organizația maghiară face mai
observație permanentă ieșirii locuitori, numărând deplasările
mele zi, în cursul căreia mai îndelungate din locuință a
familiei, efectuează perchiziția limitată a camerei mele, prin
urgență non colaborativă. În urma unei astfel de perchiziții a fost
ridicat biletul de călătorie cu trenul care dovedea călătoria de
o zi la Budapesta, acest mijloc de probă fiind încercând datorită
recursei amenzii. Totodată posibilitatea dovedirii călătoriilor sunte
în Ungaria este deasemenea încercată Organizația maghiară având
în vedere zeci de mii de călători români care trec ilegal în
acea țară. În scopul de a compromite și mai mare caracterul proba-
tor al ștampilelor din pașaport, autoritățile maghiare încearcă
introducă ștampile cu date care nu corespund cu data de intrare,
respectiv nu introduc ștampile la ieșire din Ungaria.

Organizația maghiară face tot posibilul ca situația mea
economică să fie cât mai precară, urând pentru victi-
mele colaborarea cu inspectorii profesioniști.

Organizația încriminată este creatoarea instituției regalității
maghiare, expresie a scopurilor și intereselor ei de dominație.
Fiind constituită pe fondul național maghiar, ea tinde să func-
ționeze ca ente istoric invariabile și un depozitar de orându-
ieri rituale. Organizația maghiară se compune din anumiți
membri ai elitei politico-naționaliste maghiare. Membrii ei
posedă un nivel de trăire ridicat, pentru ritualul păstrării
și a ideii constituției naționalității maghiare; Organizația

maghiară se situează în afara și deasupra constituției Republicii Ungare; exercită un anumit control și o anumită influență asupra guvernului, parlamentului, președintelui și asupra celorlalte instituții ale statului; posedă o capacitate de exercitare a controlului și influențe asupra oricărei asociații, persoane fizice sau juridice; posedă o impresionantă capacitate de manipulare; eliminând prin asasinat orice persoană care este sau devine considerată incomodă (de exemplu: Nagy Imre, Bibó István, Kádár János etc.). Ced că este organizată și funcționează după un model asemănător organizației sud-africane Afrikaner-Broederbond.

În sprijinirea denunț. plângerii mele înțeleg să mă folosesc de următoarele mijloace de probă:

1) expertiza psihiatrică a subsemnatului
2) xerocopia articolului lui Milassin, Béla, VAJK MEGKERESZTELÉSE [Botezul lui Vajk], în „Magyar nők lapja", an V, 1993, nr. 33, p. 1 și 13.
3) xerocopia articolului ISTVÁN KIRÁLY INTELMEI [Sfaturile regelui Ștefan], loc. cit., an V, 1993, nr. 33, p. 24-25.
4) adresa Organizației maghiare față de politicienii maghiari din România care nu urmează linia sa politică este ilustrată de articolul MANIPULÁCIÓ A HATÁRON TÚLRÓL [Manipulare de dincolo de frontieră], în „Népújság", an XLV, nr. 178 (12689), 1993, p. 1.
5) xerocopia articolului lui Vácaru, Adriana, DRAMA CEANGĂILOR ADEMENIȚI DE POLITICA U.D.M.R., în „Cuvântul liber", an V, 1993, nr. 123 (897), p. 1.
6) constatarea medico-legală a substanțelor provocatoare de boli în organismul membrilor familiei.

7) constatarea tehnico-științifică a prezenței substanțelor provocatoare de boli în diferite alimente, inclusiv alimente produse în Republica Ungară.
8) xerocopia legalizată a Biletului de Internare emis la 28 iulie 1993 de către Dispensarul Medical Urban nr. 2 Tg. Mureș.
9) xerocopia legalizată a Fișei radiofotografice nr. 1704 din 19 august 1993 emisă de Spitalul Clinic Județean Tg. Mureș.
10) xerocopia legalizată a Aderei nr. 9236/17 septembrie 1993 eliberat de Dispensarul Policlinic cu Plată Tg. Mureș.
11) xerocopia Plângerii expediate Poliției Municipiului Tg. Mureș la 20 iulie 1993
12) pentru a ilustra posibilitatea consumării boabelor produse de substanțe chimice prin cauze psihologice anexez xerocopia articolului lui Stróke, Mária, A SZERVEK „VALLANAK" [Organele „mărturisesc"], în „Népújság", an XLV, 1993, nr. 151 (12662), p. 4.
13) un număr de 17 (șaptesprezece) documente medicale aparținând mamei mele: Adojan Irma, anexate în xerografie.
14) xerografia Biletului de tren nr. 0664788 din 15 mai 1991 emis la gara „Wien Westbahnhof"
15) xerografia Adeverinței nr. 261/22 mai 1991 emisă de DKV [Întreprinderea Policlinică Dună].
16) xerografia recipisei recomandate nr. 8444/2 din 28 august 1991 emisă de un oficiu poștal din Budapesta.
17) recipisa recomandată nr. 9654 din 31 august 1991 emisă de poșta din Szazhalombatta

18) xerografia legalizată a permisului de muncă, eliberată de Pest Megyei Munkaügyi Központ [Centrul pt. Probleme de Muncă a județului Pest] la 29 mai 1991.

19) xerografia biletului de autobuz Budapesta-Oradea emis la 04 septembrie 1991

20) xerografia bichetului de tren nr. 0124399 din 23 aprilie 1992 emis de gara „Budapest Nyugat"

21) xerografia recipisei suprataxei nr. 12927, emisă de BKV [Întreprinderea de Transporturi din Budapesta]

22) xerografiile paginilor 2,3 și 28 ale Pașaportului eliberat de Inspectoratul Județean Mureș la 22 septembrie 1992.

23) xerografia chitanței nr. 684 eliberată de S.C. Astro Impex S.R.L. Tg. Mureș la 06 ianuarie 1993.

24) Villain, Jean, ȘI ASTFEL ZĂMISLI DUMNEZEU APARTHEIDUL, s.l., Editura Timpului, [1964], p. 13-25.

Expediez prezenta denunț-plângere într-un exemplar.

Tg Mureș, la 22 septembrie 1993.

Semnătura

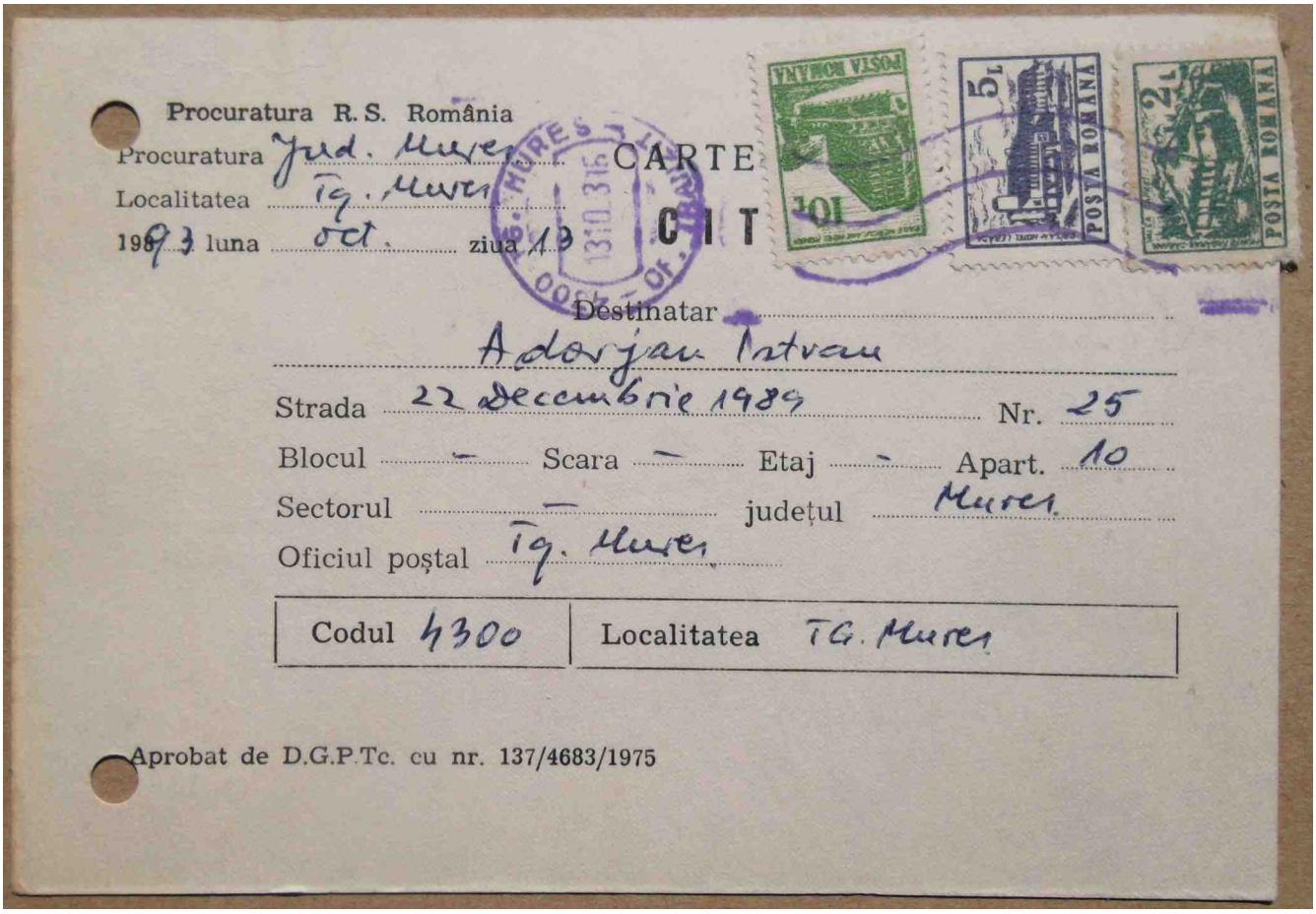
Domnului prim-procuror al Parchetului de pe lângă Curtea de Apel din Tg. Mureș

Partial translation from the romanian language: Denunciation-Complaint / Dear Mr. first public prosecutor, / The undersigned István ADORJÁN, domiciled in Târgu Mureș, 22 December street, no. 25, flat 10, in the quality of denunciator and injured person, i denounce the infraction of plot in view of some hostile actions against the state, and i complain for the infractions of qualified murder attempt and particularly grave murder attempt committed by a secret extreme-nationalist political organization constituted in the Hungarian Republic (denoted as follows: Hungarian Organization). / In law, i base my denunciation-complaint on the provisions of art. 167, art. 175 letters (a) and (e), art. 176 letters (b) and (c) Penal code. / In fact, there was constituted, after my personal opinion in the century X o.o.e., the Hungarian Organization with the purpose of planning, promoting, implementing, consolidating and developing the hungarian nationalist historical expansionism. / For this purpose, the Hungarian Organization contracted in the past and strives in the present as well to contract alliances with external political-military forces. In particular, after the second world war, through the interposition of the communist party, the Hungarian Organization created and developed — on the basis of the so called cause of communism — its closest connections in bilateral and multilateral frameworks with the USSR. After the year 1989, through the interposition of the hungarian governments being in power, the Hungarian Organization aims at alliances with Germany, USA and the NATO, counting on the cards of europenism, atlantism and occidentalism. / With the same purpose, the Hungarian Organization persists in using and manipulating, uses and manipulates the people of Hungary, the hungarian national minorities, the hungarian diaspora, associations, natural and juristic persons of those, and possibly even persons of romanian nationality. In this framework, with the purpose of obstructing the way of Romania towards the occidental structures, the Hungarian Organization determined the holding of the World Congress of Hungarians in the period preceding the elections of september 1992, incited the hungarian national minority, personalities of that to vindicative acts in the period preceding the admission of Romania to the European Council, it determined the establishment of the television station Duna TV, which among others is an organ of manipulating the receptive public opinion in Romania. Beginning with 1984, in the quality of natural person i was an object of the manipulation trials of the Hungarian Organization. / The Hungarian Organization, knowing that i strive after a political activity in another state political framework, and considering that my person represents a peril to its purposes, and with the purpose of hindering my emigration and subordinating me to its political interests, in the framework of and with the interposition of a mechanism of using and manipulating some persons, determined the influx into the household of the family (composed of parents and the undersigned) of some foodstuffs with a content of chemical substances, which through a continuous administration for a certain period of time can cause death from cardiac infarction and different incurable diseases (heart diseases, cancerous diseases, etc.), as well as the influx into the flat of objects with a content of radioactive substances. / … / The incriminated organization is the creator of the hungarian royal institution, an expression of its purposes and interests of domination. Being constituted on a hungarian national basis, its existence and functioning are historically invariable and do not depend on the social system. The Hungarian Organization is composed of certain members of the hungarian political-nationalist elite. Its members possess a high level of living, a prominent social position, and a high hungarian nationalist consciousness; the Hungarian Organization is situated outside and above the constitution of the Hungarian Republic; it exercises a certain control and a certain influence over the government, parliament, president, and over the other institutions of the state; it possesses a capacity of exercising control and influence over any association, natural and juristic person; it possesses an impressive capacity of manipulation; it eliminates through assassination any person who is or becomes considered inconvenient (for example, Imre NAGY, István BIBÓ, [Read approximately: 'iʃtva:n 'bibo:.] János KÁDÁR, etc.). I think that it is organized and functions in conformity with a model similar to the south-african organization Afrikaner Broederbond. / … / Târgu Mureș, on 22 september 1993. / …

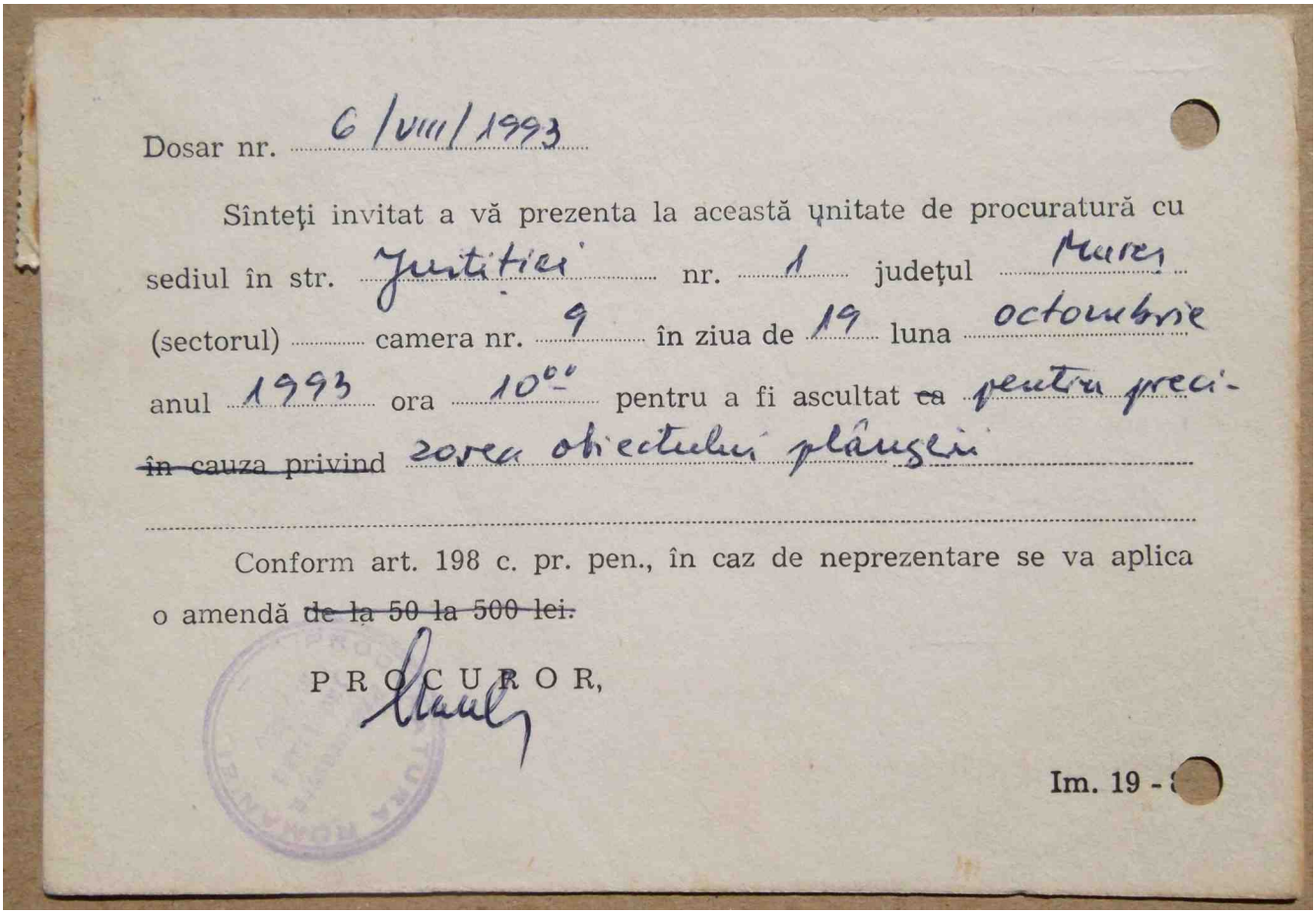
I posted this denunciation-complaint on 23 september 1993 with a registered letter, the original of the receipt issued relative to which is visible on the photos below:

Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] R [Registered letter] no. 354 / Addressee: The Prosecution by the Appeal Court, [Street:] Justiției, [Locality:] Târgu Mureș. / From: István ADORJÁN, 22 December street, No. 25, flat 10, Târgu Mureș. [Verso:] Daily seal: 4300 Târgu Mureș [Post Office No.] 1, 23 september 1993, 12 hours.

I received a subpoena to appear on 19 october 1993 at the respective prosecution, the original of which is visible on the photo below:


Procuratura R. S. România
Procuratura jud. Mureș
Localitatea Tg. Mureș
1993 luna oct. ziua 19
CARTE
POȘTALĂ
Destinatar
Adorjan Istvan
Strada 22 decembrie 1989 Nr. 25
Blocul — Scara — Etaj — Apart. 10
Sectorul — județul Mureș
Oficiul poștal Tg. Mureș
Codul 4300 | Localitatea TG. Mureș
Aprobat de D.G.P.Tc. cu nr. 137/4683/1975

Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] Postal Card / Subpoena / The Prosecution of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mureș County Prosecution, Locality: Târgu Mureș, [Date:] 19 october 1993. / Addressee: István ADORJÁN, 22 December 1989 street, No. 25, Flat 10, County: Mureș, Post Office: Târgu Mureș, Code: 4300, Locality: Târgu Mureș. [Postal seal:] 4300 Târgu Mureș [Post Office No.] 1, Transit Office, 13 october 1993, 16 hours.



Dosar nr. 6 / VIII / 1993

Sînteţi invitat a vă prezenta la această unitate de procuratură cu sediul în str. Justiţiei nr. 1 judeţul Mureş (sectorul) ..... camera nr. 9 în ziua de 19 luna octombrie anul 1993 ora 10^00 pentru a fi ascultat ~~ca~~ pentru preci-~~în cauza privind~~ zarea obiectului plângerii

Conform art. 198 c. pr. pen., în caz de neprezentare se va aplica o amendă ~~de la 50 la 500 lei.~~

PROCUROR,

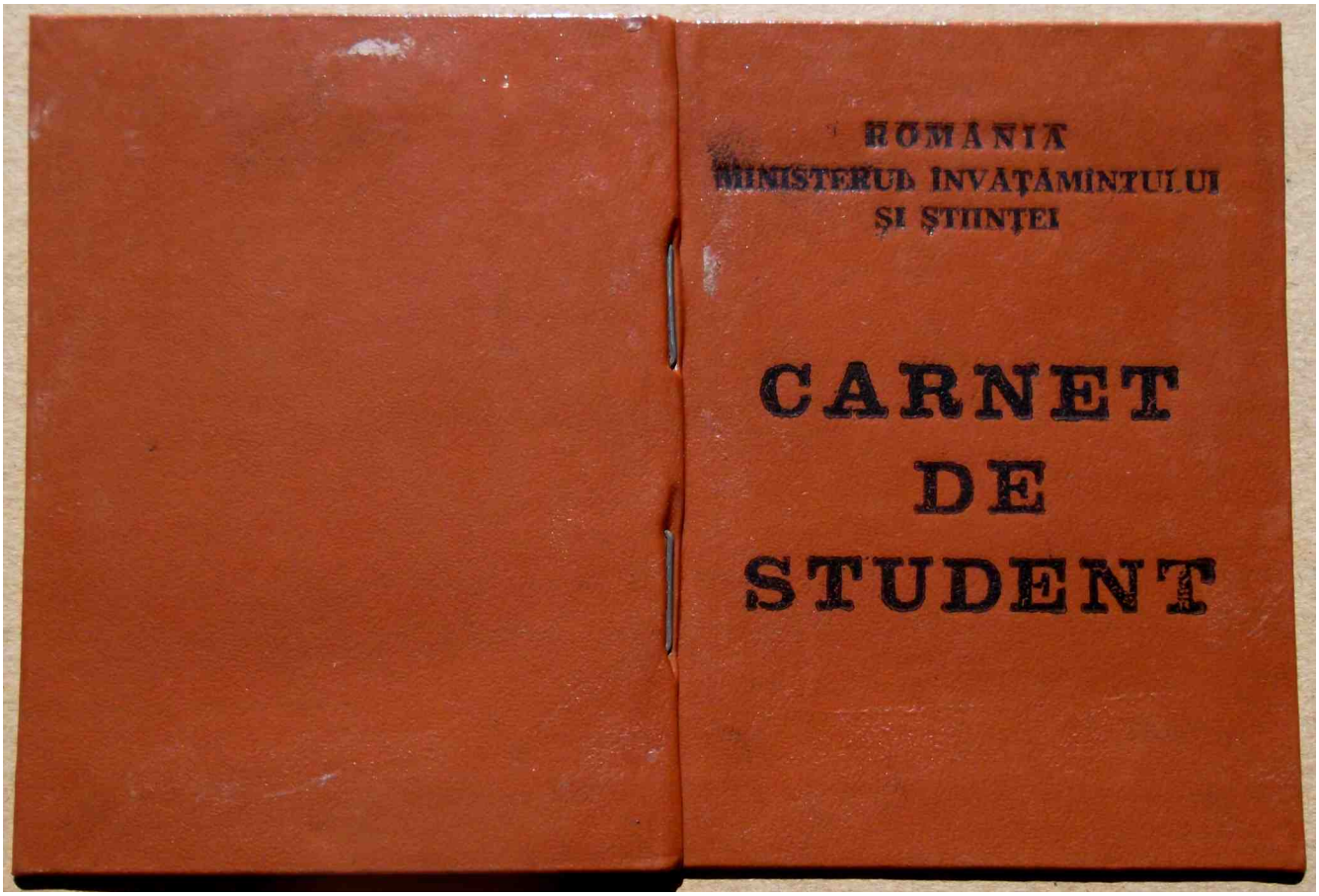
Im. 19 - 8

[Verso:] Dossier no. 6 / VIII / 1993. / You are invited to present yourself at this prosecution unit with the seat in Justiţiei street no. 1, Mureş County, room no. 9, 10.00 hours, to be heard for specifying the object of the complaint. / In conformity with the art. 198 penal-procedure code, in case of non-presentation it will be applied a fine. / Public prosecutor, [indecipherable signature], [Seal:] The Prosecution of Romania, [Mureş County Prosecution.

I presented myself at the required place and time. An old public prosecutor received me. He was alone in the large office. I construed these facts as that the romanian national secret political organization wanted to keep this case secret even before other public prosecutors, and the appointed public prosecutor to take it to the grave through his relatively early expected natural death. Although i had made the denunciation-complaint against the hungarian national secret political organization, but in the motivation i made a reference to that “i was an object of its manipulation trials”. On the basis of this, i presume that the public prosecutor — namely in all certainty the romanian national secret political organization — wanted me to “specify the object of the complaint”, hoping that i would change my denunciation against the hungarian national secret political organization in Hungary into a complaint against its secret agents in Romania whom it had used mainly from december 1984 till september 1986 in its trying subordinating me to its interests. He appeared to allude especially to Béla NAGY, my former chief in Dicsőszentmárton, who did the most in the above personal secret policy relative to my person of the hungarian national secret political organization, and therefore about whom i knew the most in this respect. However, i did not want to make that change, to so “specify the object of the complaint”. He must have known that obtaining juristically relevant evidences in a secret-agent case is

almost impossible, so that he probably endeavored to draw me into a calumny trial with at least one of the potentially incriminated secret agents of the hungarian national secret political organization. This presumption is corroborated by that he appeared to do nothing for solving my complaint, in spite of the fact that the chemical and radioactive substances could have been relatively easily detected, and such detections could have constituted certain evidences of the infraction of murder attempt. He omitted this because the romanian national secret political organization also persecuted me, and collaterally my parents as well, with these kinds of methods.

On 20 october 1993, there was issued to me the student booklet, the cover around 15 centimeters long and the first two pages of which original are visible on the photos below:



Translation from the romanian language: Romania, Ministry of Education and Science / **STUDENT BOOKLET.**

UNIVERSITATEA BUCUREŞTI
(instituţia de învăţământ superior)
Nr. matricol 2/1993
Numele ADORJAN C.
Prenumele ISTVÁN
Facultatea DREPT
curs fără frecvenţă
Specializarea DREPT
Data eliberării 20.10.1993
DECAN,
Student,
L.S.
C.G. 791/1986 17-2-11/d A7 t2
I. P. „Filaret" II — c. 4164
VIZE ANUALE
L 19 93/19 94 | 19 ...../19 .....
Secretar, L.S. | Secretar, L.S.
19 ...../19 ..... | 19 ...../19 .....
Secretar, L.S. | Secretar, L.S.
19 ...../19 ..... | 19 ...../19 .....
Secretar, L.S. | Secretar, L.S.
19 ...../19 ..... | 19 ...../19 .....
Secretar, L.S. | Secretar, L.S.
19 ...../19 ..... | 19 ...../19 .....
Secretar, L.S. | Secretar, L.S.

Translation from the romanian language: [Page 1] University of Bucharest (institute of higher education), Register number: 2/1993, Surname: Adorján, [Initial of the First Name of Father:] C, First Name: István, Faculty of Law, course without attendance, Speciality: Law, Date of Issue: 20 october 1993 / Dean, [indecipherable signature] [Seal:] University of Bucharest, Faculty of Law, Deanery / [Page 2] **ANNUAL VISAS** / I, 1993/1994, Secretary, [indecipherable signature] [Seal:] University of Bucharest, Faculty of Law, Deanery.

I had already renounced my juristic university studies in favor of writing my four books about my four illegal fleeing attempts from Romania, when on 14 june 1994 i wrote a complaint to the General Prosecution for the experienced crime of “particularly grave murder attempt” committed by the romanian national secret political organization against my person, the carbon copy of the original of which is visible on the photos below:

Plângere

Domnule procuror general,

Subsemnatul Adorján István, domiciliat în Tg Mureș, str. 22 Decembrie nr 25, ap. 10, în calitate de persoană vătămată, fac prezenta plângere împotriva unei organizații politice secrete, având sediul necunoscut în București, pentru fapte de tentativă de omor deosebit de grav prevăzută și pedepsită de art. 176 alin. 1 pct. c și alin. 2 C pen.

În fapt, pentru a vă face mai verosimilă existența acestei organizații fac referire la anumite cazuri asemănătoare relatate de cotidianul România liberă în următoarele articole și numere:

1) „D-l senator Sabin Ivan acadentat", 07 septembrie, 1993
2) „Cinci ofițeri de elită condamnați la moarte", 08 septembrie, 1993
3) „Generalul Florică a fost sedat?", 14 septembrie, 1993
4) „Lagărul de exterminare numit Spitalul «Victor Babeș»", 15 septembrie, 1993
5) „Și totuși / Generalul Guse acuză simptome de iradiere...", 15 septembrie, 1993
6) „Dosarele «strict secrete» ale Ministerului Sănătății", 03 august, 1993

7) „Deputatul PNȚCD Ion Dinu, agresat!", 23 august, 1993

8) „Acestea nu sunt crime politice?", 07 mai, 1993

9) „Generalul Florică, amenințat", 10 mai, 1993

10) „Sunt ascultate telefoanele și la Tg. Mureș?", 17 mai, 1993

În raport cu persoana mea, scopul acestei organizații este deteriorarea sănătății mele în vederea exterminării sau - în măsura posibilităților - chiar exterminarea directă, din cauza concepțiilor mele politice democratice.

Pentru a mă influența și a mă determina să acționez conform cu scopurile sale politice, organizația este nevoită să mențină o legătură cvasipermanentă cu persoana mea. Principalul mijloc de acțiune este sugestia.

Din sugestiile prezente ale organizației am tras concluzia că pe termen scurt sunt organizația are intenția să mă contamineze, de preferință cu bacteria cauzatoare de TBC. Sugestiile de mai sus sunt:

a) în timpul deplasărilor mele în oraș, pe trotuar și în orice alt loc public, sunt pendulate în fața mea un număr exagerat de persoane tușind, pentru accreditarea ideii: cât de infectată este aerul.

b) în timpul deplasării la Oravița, în perioada 30 mai-01 iunie a.c., așteptând la descărcarea pâinii am observat că fiind câteva lăzi frânte deteriorate, la descărcare câteva bucăți de pâine au căzut pe jos. Aceasta pentru accreditarea ideii că până și pâinea poate infecta.

c) în timpul ultimei mele ieșiri în oraș, în calea mea, într-un coș de gunoi se afla pusă la vedere, în mod ostentativ o fotografie de plămâni Roentgen având nr. 05053 din 06 iunie 1994 pe numele Varga Ioan, drept amenințare că voi fi infectat cu bacilul TBC.

Această organizație pe lângă alte metode de deteriorare a sănătății pe termen scurt, în paralel, folosește și altele cu acțiune pe termen lung cum ar fi: vânzarea de produse cu un conținut de substanțe chimice cancerigene de tip incurabile, vânzarea de produse radioactivizate etc.

Până în prezent singura boală pe care organizația a reușit - în mod indirect - să mi-o provoace a fost sindromul gastro-cardiac cu crize de tahicardie.

În necunoștință de cauză, și pentru a evita produsele cu conținut de substanțe chimice nocive, în perioada de dinaintea datei de 12.III.1992 am consumat alimente greu digerabile în cantități exagerate ceea ce a dus la apariția diagnosticului de mai sus.

Datorită dietei făcute, acest diagnostic a dispărut de mult timp, însă, stomacul nu s-a putut reface în întregime datorită pâinii necoapte și falsificate cu corpuri străine puse în circulație de organizația incriminată.

Menționez că la momentul potrivit voi depune un memoriu amănunțit despre organizație și despre metodele și faptele sale.

Anexez xerocopia Adresei nr. 9236/17 septembrie 1993 emisă de Dispensarul Policlinic cu Plată Tg. Mureș. Hașurările materiale de probă rezultă din conținutul plângerii.

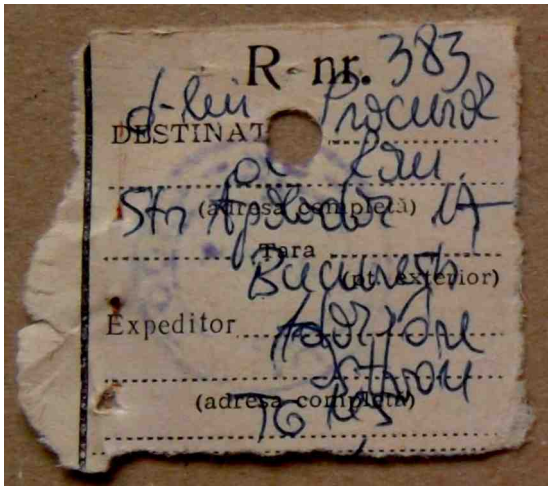
Tg Mureș, la 14 iunie 1994

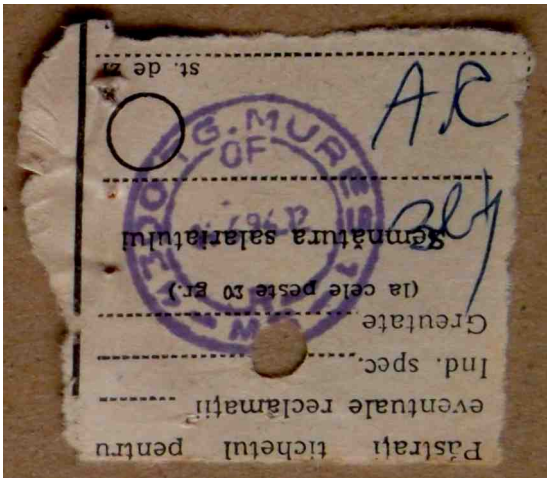
Semnătura
Adresa

Domnului procuror general al României

Translation from the romanian language: Complaint / Dear Mr. general public prosecutor, / The undersigned István ADORJÁN, domiciled in Târgu Mureş, 22 December street, no. 25, flat 10, in the capacity of injured person, i make the present complaint against a secret political organization having its unknown seat in Bucharest, for the crime of particularly grave murder attempt, prescribed and punished by the article 176, paragraph 1, point (c) and paragraph 2 of the Penal code. / In fact, in order to make the existence of this organization more likely for you, i refer to certain cases, that are similar to my one, related by the daily newspaper România Liberă in the following articles and issues: / 1) “Mr. Senator Sabin IVAN [Read approximately: sʌ'bin i'vʌn.] in Accident”, 7 september 1993, / 2) “Five Elite Officers Condemned to Death”, 8 september 1993, / 3) “Was General FLORICĂ [Read approximately: flo'rikə.] Treated with Sedatives?”, 14 september 1993, / 4) “The Extermination Camp named 'Victor BABEŞ [Read approximately: 'viktor 'bʌbeʃ.] Hospital'”, 15 september 1993, / “And General GUŞE [Read approximately: 'gʊʃe.] Complains of Radiation Symptoms”, 15 september 1993, / 6) “The 'Top-Secret' Files of the Ministry of Health”, 3 august 1993, / 7) “The PNŢCD Deputy Ion DINU [Read approximately: jon 'dinʊ.] attacked!”, 23 august 1993, / 8) “Aren’t these Political Crimes?”, 7 may 1993, / 9) “General FLORICĂ Threatened”, 10 may 1993, / 10) “Are Telephones listened in also in Târgu Mureş?”, 17 may 1993. / In relation to my person, the purpose of this organization is to deteriorate my health with a view to my extermination or, according to possibilities, even my direct extermination, because of my democratic political conceptions. / In order to influence me and to induce me to act in conformity with its political purposes, the organization cannot choose but to maintain a quasi-permanent connection with my person. Its main means of action is suggestion. / From the present suggestions of the organization, i have drawn the conclusion that on the relative short term the organization has the intention of my contamination, by preference with the bacterium causing tuberculosis. The above suggestions are: / a) at the time of my going out to the town, on the sidewalk and in any other public place, an exaggerated number of coughing persons are made march by me, for having me admitted the idea of how infected the air is; / b) at the time of my going to Oraviţa, in the period 30 may-1 june this year, waiting for unloading the bread i observed that, there being a number of very deteriorated cases, during unloading a few loaves of bread fell down. That for having me admitted the idea that even bread can infect. / c) at the time of my last going out to the town, in my way in a waste-basket there was put ostentatiously at sight the X-ray lung photograph having the number 05053 of 6 June 1994 with the name Ioan VARGA, [Read approximately: joʌn 'vʌrgʌ.] as a threatening that i should be infected with the bacterium of tuberculosis. / Besides other methods of health deterioration on the short term, this organization uses in parallel other ones having long-term action, such as: selling products with a content of chemical substances causing incurable diseases, selling radioactivized products, etc. / Up to the present, the only illness the organization has managed to cause me in an indirect manner was the gastro-cardiac syndrome with crises of tachycardia. / Being not aware, and to avoid the products with a content of noxious chemical substances, in the period before the date of 12 march 1992 I consumed foods hard of digestion in exaggerated quantities, which led to the appearance of the above diagnosis. / Owing to the diet made, this diagnosis disappeared long, but the stomach could not recover completely due to the unbaked and falsified bread put into circulation by the incriminated organization. / I mention that at a convenient moment i shall submit a detailed memorandum on the organization and its methods and facts. / I enclose a photostat of the Certificate no. 9236 of 17 september 1993 issued by the Pay Polyclinic Dispensary in Târgu Mureş. The material means of proof result from the context of the complaint. / Târgu Mureş, on 14 june 1994. / Signature: Adorján. / To Mr. general public prosecutor of Romania.

I posted this complaint on 14 june 1994 with a registered letter and acknowledgment of receipt, the originals of the documents issued on that occasion are visible on the photos below:



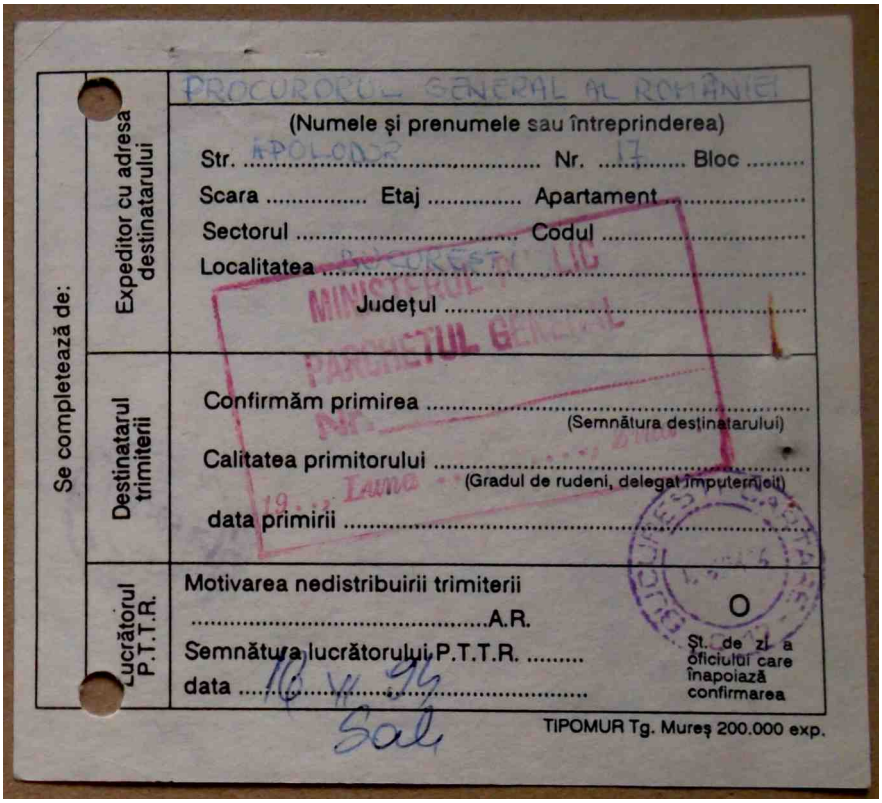


Translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] R [Registered letter] no. 383 / Addressee: To Mr. [General] Public Prosecutor of Romania, [Street:] Apolodor, [No.:] 17, [Locality:] Bucharest. / From: István ADORJÁN, Târgu Mureș. [Verso:] Acknowledgment of Receipt / Daily seal: 4300 Târgu Mureș [Post Office No.] 1, 14 june 1994, 12 hours. / [indecipherable signature].

CONFIRMARE DE PRIMIRE
Se completează de:
Expeditor cu adresa sa pentru înapoierea confirmării
Lucrătorul P.T.T.R.
ADORJÁN ISTVÁN
(Numele şi prenumele sau întreprinderea)
Str. 22 DECEMBRIE Nr. 25 Bloc
Scara Etaj Apartament 10
Sectorul Codul
Localitatea TG. MUREŞ
Judeţul
Felul trimiterii Rec Nr. 383 prezentat la
Oficiul P.T.T.R. 1 la data de 13.06
greutate valoare ramburs
Semnătura oficiantului de la prezentare
Cod 29-1-29; A6, t2

Partial translation from the romanian language: [Recto:] Acknowledgment of Receipt / First name and surname: István ADORJÁN, Street: 22 December, No.: 25, Flat: 10, Locality: Târgu Mureș. / Type of

consignment: registered, No.: 383, presented to the Post Office: 1, on the date of: 14 june. Signature: [indecipherable signature] / [Postal Seal:] 4300 Târgu Mureș, Transit, 20 june 1994, 09 hours.



[Verso:] First name and surname: The General Public Prosecutor of Romania, Street: Apolodor, No.: 17, Locality: Bucharest. / Date: 16 june 1994. Signature: [indecipherable signature] / [Postal Seal:] Bucharest, […], 16 june 1994, 16 hours. / [Seal:] Public Ministry, General Prosecution.

I received no sign of the consideration of my this complaint.

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35. István ADORJÁN: Documents and Objects relative to My Fraudulent Crossings of the State Frontier of the Socialist Republic of Romania, István ADORJÁN, 2020;
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Other books

Till september 2022, i have succeeded in publishing my following books:

1) the english-language text-image electronic version, as well as the hungarian-language text paperback version of my book entitled “Towards the Iron Curtain of the Hungarian Communist State — my first illegal fleeing attempt from the romanian communist state”, with the internet distributor Google Play, and respectively in Romania;

3) the english-language text-image electronic version of my book entitled “It Is Difficult to Come out of Romania with Benefit”, with the internet distributors Google Play and Internet Archive;

4) the english-language text-image electronic version of my book entitled “A Case of Securitate Dossier Burial in Romania”, with the internet distributors Google Play and Internet Archive;

5) the english-language text electronic version of my book entitled “Statue of Captivity”, with the internet distributors Google Play and Internet Archive;

6) the english-language text-image electronic version of my book entitled “My Repulsed Philosophical Theory and Its Repulsion”, with the internet distributors Google Play and Internet Archive;

7) the english-language text-image electronic version of my book entitled “Hungarian Politics-Religion Intertwining”, with the internet distributors Google Play and Internet Archive;

8) the english-language text-image electronic version of my book entitled “The Violent Spiritual Engineering in Piteşti”, with the internet distributors Google Play and Internet Archive;

9) the hungarian-language text-image electronic version of my book entitled “România Szocialista Köztársaságban junior kézilabdázóként írt képeslapjaim” [My Picture Postcards Written in the Socialist Republic of Romania as a Junior Handball Player], with the internet distributors Google Play and Internet Archive;

10) the english- and the hungarian-language text-image electronic versions of my book entitled “Uncivilized Manifestations of Muslim Persons”, with the internet distributors Google Play and Internet Archive;

11) the english-, hungarian-, and the romanian-language text-image electronic versions of my book entitled “Elizabeth Adam’s Progressive Humanist Non-Nationalist Universal-Nation-Making Means”, with the internet distributors Google Play and Internet Archive;

12) the english-, hungarian-, and the romanian-language text-image electronic versions of my book entitled “Elizabeth Adam As Wild Rose Message of National Marginalization”, with the internet distributors Google Play and Internet Archive;

13) the english-, hungarian-, and the romanian-language text-image electronic versions of my book entitled “National Conspirations for Stifling Elizabeth Adam As a Terrestrial Extraterrestrial Historical Personality”, with the internet distributors Google Play and Internet Archive;

14) the english--language text-image electronic version of my book entitled “Eyes Wide Open: The Illuminati Tigress-Programing, -Training and -Using Angelina Jolie”, with the internet distributors Google Play and Internet Archive;

15) the english-language text-image electronic version of my book entitled “My Repulsed Physical General Theories and Their Repulsion”, with the internet distributors Google Play and Internet Archive;

16) the english-language text electronic version of my book entitled “The Conceivers of the ‘Holy Scriptures’ Are Ethnical Secret Political Organizations”, with the internet distributors Google Play and Internet Archive;

17) the english-, hungarian-, and the romanian-language text-image electronic versions of my book entitled “Documents and Objects relative to My Fraudulent Crossings of the State Frontier of the So-

cialist Republic of Romania", with the internet distributors Google Play and Internet Archive;

18) the english-language text-image electronic version of my book entitled "Across the Romanian-Yugoslav Frontier of the Forest — my second illegal fleeing attempt from the romanian communist state", with the internet distributor Google Play;

19) the english-language text-image electronic version of my book entitled "Across the Barrow of the Romanian-Yugoslav Frontier — my third illegal fleeing attempt from the romanian communist state", with the internet distributor Google Play;

20) the english-language text-image electronic version of my book entitled "Through the Soviet Iron Curtain of the Hill Wood — my fourth illegal fleeing attempt from the romanian communist state", with the internet distributor Google Play;

21) the english-language text-image electronic version of my book entitled "The Illuminati Purifying the American Nation from Sharon Tate", with the internet distributors Google Play and Internet Archive;

22) the english-language text-image electronic version of my book entitled "Articles about the Ethnical and the National Secret Political Organizations", with the internet distributors Google Play and Internet Archive;

23) the english-language text-image electronic version of my book entitled "The Illuminati Preventing Marilyn Monroe from Becoming a Cleopatra of America", with the internet distributors Google Play and Internet Archive;

24) the english- and romanian-language text-image electronic versions of my book entitled "The Case of the Humanist MATEI Alexandru at the National Secret Political Organizations", with the internet distributors Google Play and Internet Archive;

25) the english-language text-image electronic versions of the volumes 1, 2 and 3 of my book entitled "My Persecutions by the Ethnical and the National Secret Political Organizations", with the internet distributors Google Play and Internet Archive.

Book-creation information

The author created the first edition of this book in almost three months between june and august 2020, as originator, researcher, writer and editor, in the english language, under private-life circumstances, as his first major book revealing his experiences and knowledge about the ethnical and the national secret political organizations, resulting from the social need for knowing them and their actions harmful not only to the concrete persons affected, but potentially to everyone, and the entire society. The author created the second edition in a few days between august and september 2022, starting from the first edition, and mainly by inserting the point 9. The electronic redaction of the book was made by the author personally mainly with the following technical means: Acer AOD270, Samsung ST65, Linux-GNU Mint 17, LibreOffice 4, GIMP 2.

Author information

The photo taken on 24 july 2020 represents the author, István ADORJÁN. He was born on 20 december 1959 in the village Mikháza in the county Maros in Romania, his citizenship is romanian, his ethnicity hungarian, his identity first of all human, at present he regards not one state his own or his country, ideologically he is atheist, politically liberal, his theory-like conviction is that the great religions and the national states are creatures and means of the national secret political organizations, with his writings his purpose is the publication and diffusion of his say of scientific, philosophic-atheist, progressive, humanist, non-nationalist and liberal spirituality, particularly the revelation, publication and diffusion of his say relative to the national-imperialist, anti-humanist, anti-progressive and anti-scientific nature and activity of the national secret political organizations, great religions and national states.

The End
of the Electronic Book